

Converting Colors

RGB(190, 222, 226)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(190, 222, 226) contains.

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Color

RGB(190, 222, 226)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BEDEE2
RGB	190, 222, 226
RGB Percent	75%, 87%, 89%
CMY	0.2549, 0.1294, 0.1137
CMYK	0.16, 0.02, 0.00, 0.11
HSL	187°, 38%, 82%
HSV	187°, 16%, 89%
XYZ	61.0839, 68.6807, 81.9887
YIQ	212.8880, -20.3560, -5.5400

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

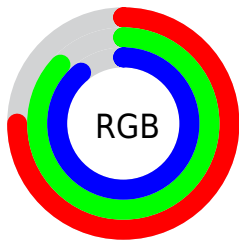
Format	Color
R_{YB}	190, 207, 226
Decimal	12508898
CIE _{Lab}	86.35, -9.66, -5.50
CIE _{LCh}	86, 11.114, 209.638
Yxy	68.6807, 0.2885, 0.3243
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290698978 (0xFFBEDEE2)
YUV	212.8880, 6.4642, -20.0728
Hunter-Lab	82.8738, -13.4619, -0.6451

Details

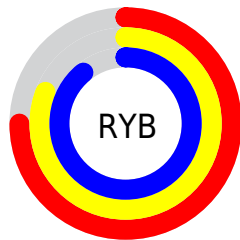
The RGB color **190, 222, 226** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **226, 194, 190**, and the grayscale version is **213, 213, 213**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **247, 255, 255**, and **136, 167, 171** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **167, 219, 226**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **213, 225, 226**.

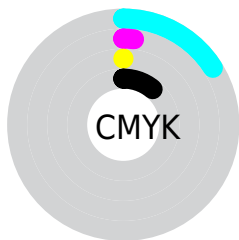
Distribution



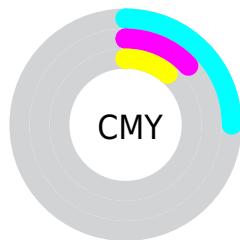
- Red (75%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (89%)



- Red (75%)
- Yellow (81%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (25%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (11%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 190, 222, 226 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the RGB color 190, 222, 226 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 190, 222, 226


255, 255, 255


 247, 255, 255


 190, 222, 226

 163, 194, 198

 136, 167, 171

 110, 140, 144

 85, 115, 119

 61, 90, 94

 38, 67, 70

 15, 45, 48

 0, 25, 27

 0, 0, 0

 190, 222, 226

 190, 222, 226

 167, 219, 226

 213, 225, 226

 145, 217, 226

 235, 227, 226

 122, 214, 226

 255, 230, 226

 100, 212, 226

 255, 232, 226

 77, 209, 226

 255, 235, 226

 54, 207, 226

 255, 237, 226

 32, 204, 226

 255, 240, 226

 9, 202, 226

 255, 242, 226

 0, 201, 226

 255, 245, 226

Harmonies

Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



193, 222, 215



190, 222, 226



195, 220, 234

Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



190, 222, 226



230, 210, 227



225, 215, 195

Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



190, 222, 226



226, 194, 190

Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



234, 212, 198



190, 222, 226



237, 209, 217

Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



190, 222, 226



218, 213, 234



239, 210, 206



213, 219, 198

Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



190, 222, 226



201, 218, 236



239, 210, 206



229, 214, 196

Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



190, 222, 226



242, 254, 255



190, 226, 194



120, 127, 128



0, 0, 0



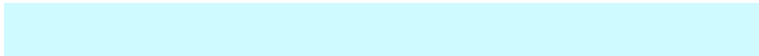
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



190, 222, 226



207, 250, 255



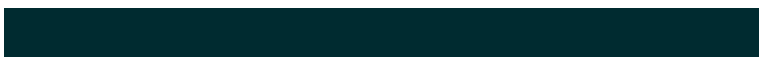
190, 204, 226



101, 111, 112



0, 156, 176



0, 43, 48

Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



226, 190, 222



255, 207, 250



226, 212, 190



112, 101, 111



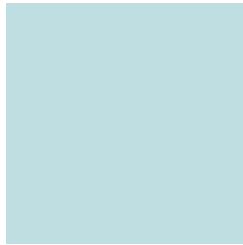
176, 0, 156



48, 0, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 190, 222, 226 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

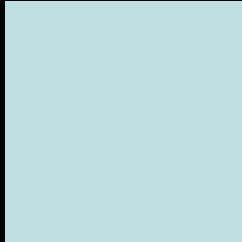
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 190, 222, 226 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

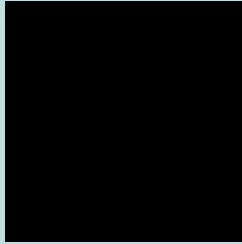
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

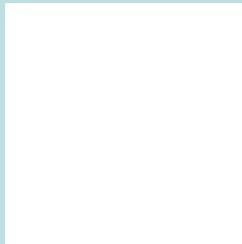
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 190, 222, 226 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 190, 222, 226.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 190, 222, 226.

Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

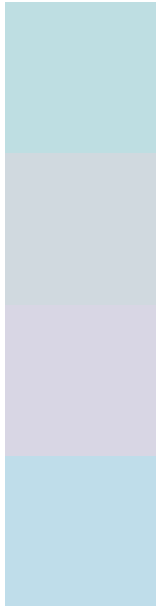
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
192, 220, 238

Trichromacy



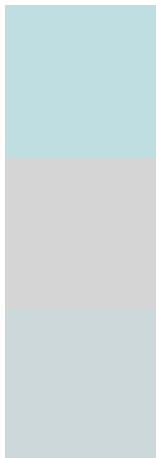
Original Color
190, 222, 226

Protanomaly
208, 217, 223

Deuteranomaly
216, 214, 228

Tritanomaly
191, 221, 234

Monochromacy



Original Color
190, 222, 226

Achromatopsia
213, 213, 213

Achromatomaly
205, 216, 218

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 190, 222, 226 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(190, 222, 226)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(190, 222, 226)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(190, 222, 226) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(190, 222, 226) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 190, 222, 226 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(190, 222, 226) }
```

If only the border color should be changed use the property `border-color`.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(190, 222, 226) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(190, 222, 226)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(190, 222, 226); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(190, 222, 226);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(190, 222,  
226) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 190, 222, 226 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(190, 222, 226) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(190,  
222, 226) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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