

Converting Colors

RGB(192, 208, 128)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(192, 208, 128) contains.

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Color

RGB(192, 208, 128)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C0D080
RGB	192, 208, 128
RGB Percent	75%, 82%, 50%
CMY	0.2471, 0.1843, 0.4980
CMYK	0.08, 0.00, 0.38, 0.18
HSL	72°, 46%, 66%
HSV	72°, 38%, 82%
XYZ	48.1904, 57.8767, 29.0535
YIQ	194.0960, 16.1440, -28.2720

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

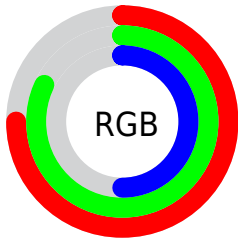
Format	Color
RYB	128, 208, 144
Decimal	12636288
CIELab	80.67, -17.98, 37.91
CIELCh	81, 41.963, 115.377
Yxy	57.8767, 0.3566, 0.4283
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290826368 (0xFFC0D080)
YUV	194.0960, -32.5853, -1.8382
Hunter-Lab	76.0768, -20.0645, 30.6110

Details

The RGB color **192, 208, 128** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC66**. A complement of this color would be **144, 128, 208**, and the grayscale version is **194, 194, 194**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **249, 255, 182**, and **137, 154, 77** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **188, 208, 107**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **196, 208, 149**.

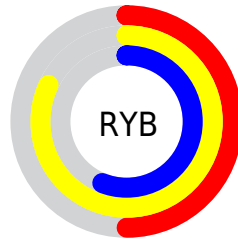
Distribution



Red (75%)

Green (82%)

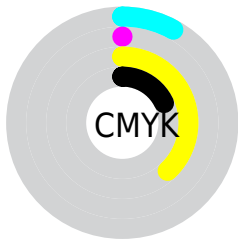
Blue (50%)



Red (50%)

Yellow (82%)

Blue (56%)

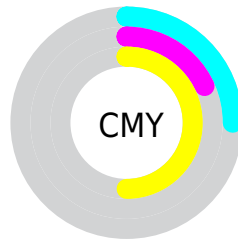


Cyan (8%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (38%)

Black (18%)



Cyan (25%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (50%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 192, 208, 128 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 192, 208, 128 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 192, 208, 128


255, 255, 255

 249, 255, 182


 255, 255, 210

 255, 255, 238

 192, 208, 128

 164, 180, 102


 137, 154, 77

 111, 128, 53

 85, 103, 28

 61, 79, 1

 38, 56, 0

 11, 34, 0

 0, 5, 0

 0, 0, 0

■ 192, 208, 128

■ 192, 208, 128

■ 188, 208, 107

■ 196, 208, 149

■ 184, 208, 86

■ 200, 208, 170

■ 180, 208, 66

■ 204, 208, 190

■ 175, 208, 45

■ 209, 208, 211

■ 171, 208, 24

■ 213, 208, 232

■ 167, 208, 3

■ 217, 208, 253

■ 166, 208, 0

■ 221, 208, 255

■ 225, 208, 255

■ 229, 208, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



232, 196, 122



192, 208, 128



146, 217, 154

Triad

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



192, 208, 128



64, 216, 255



255, 170, 208

Complementary

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



192, 208, 128



144, 128, 208

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.



244, 178, 245



192, 208, 128



133, 206, 255

Square

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



192, 208, 128



41, 221, 232



196, 192, 255



255, 172, 169

Rectangle

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



192, 208, 128



112, 220, 179



196, 192, 255



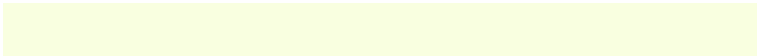
255, 172, 221

Sweetspot

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



192, 208, 128



249, 255, 224



208, 144, 128



124, 128, 110



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



192, 208, 128



232, 255, 138



152, 208, 128



102, 105, 94



135, 168, 0



33, 41, 0

Inverse Universe

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



144, 128, 208



161, 138, 255



184, 128, 208



96, 94, 105



34, 0, 168



8, 0, 41

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 192, 208, 128 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 192, 208, 128 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 192, 208, 128 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 192, 208, 128.

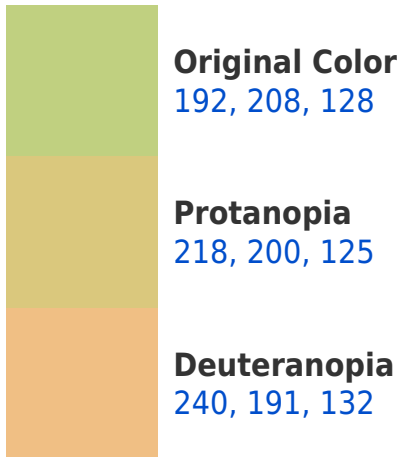



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 192, 208, 128.

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
203, 198, 213

Trichromacy



Original Color
192, 208, 128

Protanomaly
209, 203, 126

Deuteranomaly
223, 197, 131

Tritanomaly
199, 202, 182

Monochromacy



Original Color
192, 208, 128

Achromatopsia
194, 194, 194

Achromatomaly
193, 199, 170

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 192, 208, 128 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(192, 208, 128)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(192, 208, 128)  
}
```

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(192, 208, 128) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(192, 208, 128) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 192, 208, 128 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(192, 208, 128) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(192, 208, 128) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(192, 208, 128)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(192, 208, 128); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 208, 128);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 208,  
128) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 192, 208, 128 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(192, 208, 128) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(192,  
208, 128) }
```

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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