

Converting Colors

RGB(192, 214, 198)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(192, 214, 198) contains.

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Color

RGB(192, 214, 198)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C0D6C6
RGB	192, 214, 198
RGB Percent	75%, 84%, 78%
CMY	0.2471, 0.1608, 0.2235
CMYK	0.10, 0.00, 0.07, 0.16
HSL	136°, 21%, 80%
HSV	136°, 10%, 84%
XYZ	55.9778, 63.3768, 62.7087
YIQ	205.5980, -7.9760, -9.6400

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

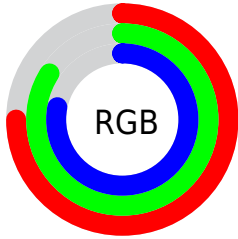
Format	Color
R _{YB}	192, 209, 214
Decimal	12637894
CIE Lab	83.64, -10.37, 5.39
CIE LCh	84, 11.691, 152.525
Yxy	63.3768, 0.3075, 0.3481
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290827974 (0xFFC0D6C6)
YUV	205.5980, -3.7458, -11.9254
Hunter-Lab	79.6096, -13.8036, 9.0238

Details

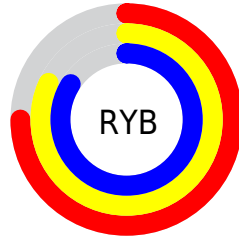
The RGB color **192, 214, 198** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **214, 192, 208**, and the grayscale version is **206, 206, 206**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **248, 255, 255**, and **138, 159, 144** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **171, 214, 182**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **213, 214, 214**.

Distribution



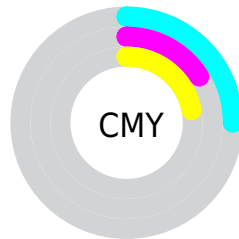
- Red (75%)
- Green (84%)
- Blue (78%)



- Red (75%)
- Yellow (82%)
- Blue (84%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Black (16%)



- Cyan (25%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (22%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 192, 214, 198 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, 214, 198 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 192, 214, 198

255, 255, 255

 248, 255, 255

 192, 214, 198

 165, 186, 171


 138, 159, 144

 113, 133, 119

 88, 108, 94

 65, 84, 70

 42, 60, 48


 21, 39, 27

 0, 19, 0

 0, 0, 0

 192, 214, 198

 192, 214, 198

 171, 214, 182

 213, 214, 214

 149, 214, 167

 235, 214, 229

 128, 214, 151

 255, 214, 245

 106, 214, 136

 255, 214, 255

 85, 214, 120

 64, 214, 105

 42, 214, 89

 21, 214, 73

 0, 214, 58

Harmonies

Analogous

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



204, 211, 190



192, 214, 198



183, 215, 209

Triad

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



192, 214, 198



198, 209, 230



232, 202, 197

Complementary

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



192, 214, 198



214, 192, 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.



231, 201, 208



192, 214, 198



212, 205, 227

Square

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



192, 214, 198



187, 212, 228



224, 202, 219



227, 204, 189

Rectangle

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



192, 214, 198



181, 215, 216



224, 202, 219



233, 201, 200

Sweetspot

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



192, 214, 198



247, 255, 249



208, 214, 192



122, 128, 124



0, 0, 0



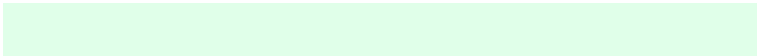
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



192, 214, 198



224, 255, 233



192, 214, 209



96, 107, 99



0, 171, 47



0, 43, 12

Inverse Universe

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



214, 192, 208



255, 224, 247



214, 192, 197



107, 96, 104



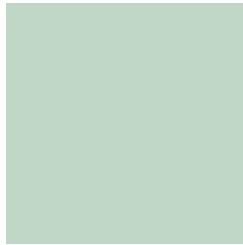
171, 0, 124



43, 0, 32

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 192, 214, 198 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

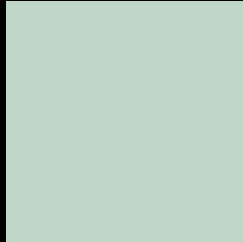
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 214, 198 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

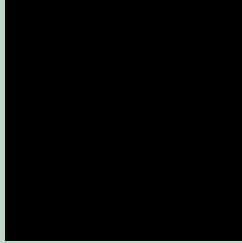
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

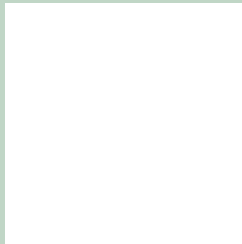
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 192, 214, 198 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 192, 214, 198.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 192, 214, 198.

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
197, 210, 226

Trichromacy



Original Color

192, 214, 198

Protanomaly

207, 210, 195

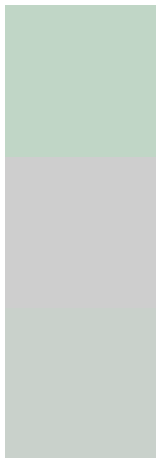
Deuteranomaly

217, 206, 200

Tritanomaly

195, 211, 216

Monochromacy



Original Color

192, 214, 198

Achromatopsia

206, 206, 206

Achromatomaly

201, 209, 203

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 192, 214, 198 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, 214, 198)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(192, 214, 198)  
}
```

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, 214, 198) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(192, 214, 198) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 192, 214, 198 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, 214, 198) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(192, 214, 198) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(192, 214, 198)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 214, 198); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 214, 198); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 214, 198) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 192, 214, 198 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(192, 214, 198) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(192,  
214, 198) }
```

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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