

Converting Colors

RGB(192, 215, 217)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(192, 215, 217) contains.

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Color

RGB(192, 215, 217)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C0D7D9
RGB	192, 215, 217
RGB Percent	75%, 84%, 85%
CMY	0.2471, 0.1569, 0.1490
CMYK	0.12, 0.01, 0.00, 0.15
HSL	185°, 25%, 80%
HSV	185°, 12%, 85%
XYZ	58.5631, 64.8171, 75.0700
YIQ	208.3510, -14.3500, -4.2540

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

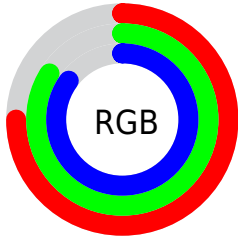
Format	Color
RYB	192, 204, 217
Decimal	12638169
CIELab	84.39, -7.25, -3.60
CIELCh	84, 8.091, 206.414
Yxy	64.8171, 0.2951, 0.3266
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290828249 (0xFFC0D7D9)
YUV	208.3510, 4.2640, -14.3398
Hunter-Lab	80.5091, -11.0483, 1.0719

Details

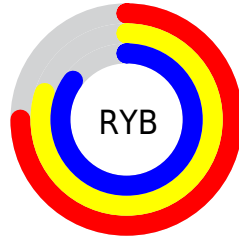
The RGB color **192, 215, 217** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **217, 194, 192**, and the grayscale version is **208, 208, 208**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **249, 255, 255**, and **138, 160, 162** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **170, 213, 217**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **214, 217, 217**.

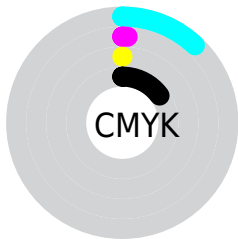
Distribution



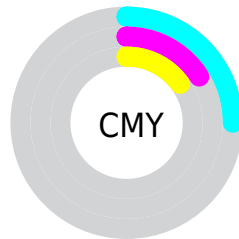
- Red (75%)
- Green (84%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (75%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (25%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 192, 215, 217 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, 215, 217 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 192, 215, 217

255, 255, 255

 249, 255, 255

 192, 215, 217

 165, 187, 189

 138, 160, 162


 113, 134, 136

 88, 109, 111

 64, 85, 86

 42, 61, 63

 20, 40, 41

 0, 19, 21

 0, 0, 0

■ 192, 215, 217

■ 192, 215, 217

■ 170, 213, 217

■ 214, 217, 217

■ 149, 212, 217

■ 235, 218, 217

■ 127, 210, 217

■ 255, 220, 217

■ 105, 208, 217

■ 255, 222, 217

■ 84, 206, 217

■ 255, 224, 217

■ 62, 205, 217

■ 255, 225, 217

■ 40, 203, 217

■ 255, 227, 217

■ 18, 201, 217

■ 255, 229, 217

■ 0, 200, 217

■ 255, 231, 217

Harmonies

Analogous

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



194, 215, 209



192, 215, 217



195, 214, 223

Triad

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



192, 215, 217



220, 207, 219



218, 210, 195

Complementary

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



192, 215, 217



217, 194, 192

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.



225, 207, 198



192, 215, 217



226, 206, 212

Square

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



192, 215, 217



211, 209, 224



227, 206, 204



210, 212, 197

Rectangle

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



192, 215, 217



199, 212, 225



227, 206, 204



221, 209, 196

Sweetspot

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



192, 215, 217



247, 254, 255



192, 217, 194



122, 127, 128



0, 0, 0



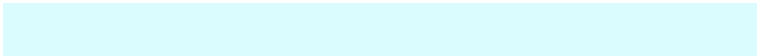
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



192, 215, 217



219, 252, 255



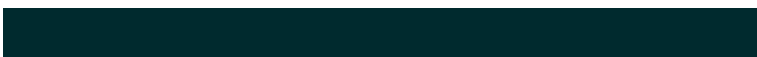
192, 203, 217



99, 109, 110



0, 160, 173



0, 42, 46

Inverse Universe

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



217, 192, 215



255, 219, 252



217, 206, 192



110, 99, 109



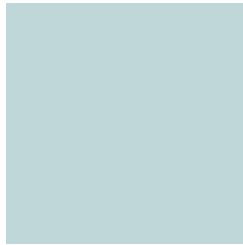
173, 0, 160



46, 0, 42

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 192, 215, 217 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

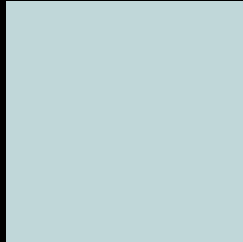
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 215, 217 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

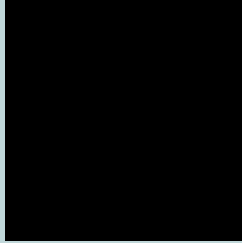
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

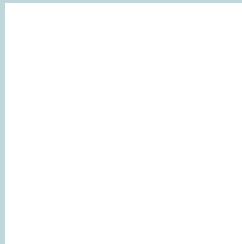
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 192, 215, 217 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 192, 215, 217.

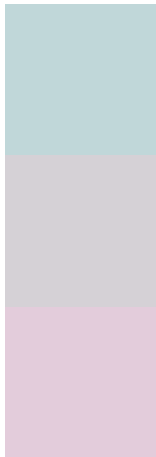


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 192, 215, 217.

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](#).

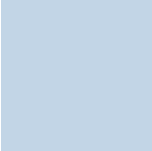
Dichromacy



Original Color
192, 215, 217

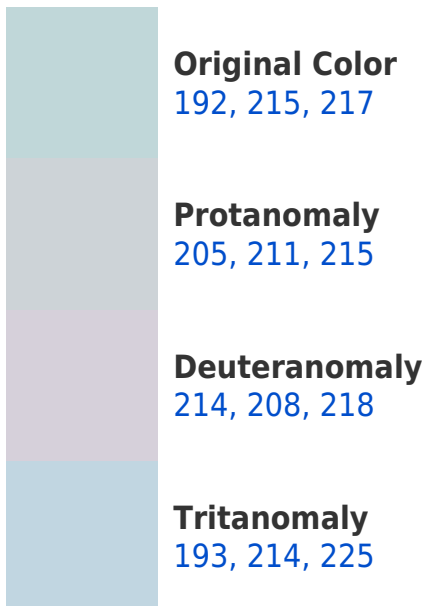
Protanopia
213, 209, 214

Deuteranopia
227, 204, 219



Tritanopia
194, 213, 230

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 192, 215, 217 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, 215, 217)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(192, 215, 217)  
}
```

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, 215, 217) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(192, 215, 217) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 192, 215, 217 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

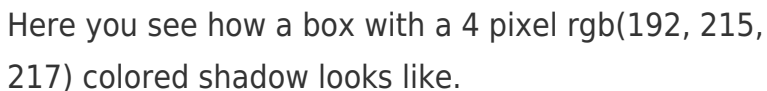
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(192, 215, 217) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(192, 215, 217) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(192, 215, 217)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(192, 215, 217); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 215, 217);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 215,  
217) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 192, 215, 217 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(192, 215, 217) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(192,  
215, 217) }
```

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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