

Converting Colors

RGB(192, 226, 152)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(192, 226, 152) contains.

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Color

RGB(192, 226, 152)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C0E298
RGB	192, 226, 152
RGB Percent	75%, 89%, 60%
CMY	0.2471, 0.1137, 0.4039
CMYK	0.15, 0.00, 0.33, 0.11
HSL	88°, 56%, 74%
HSV	88°, 33%, 89%
XYZ	54.6021, 67.8662, 39.9274
YIQ	207.3980, 3.4900, -30.2220

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

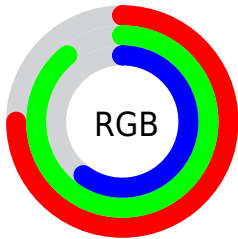
Format	Color
RYB	152, 226, 186
Decimal	12640920
CIELab	85.94, -23.75, 32.60
CIElCh	86, 40.335, 126.065
Yxy	67.8662, 0.3362, 0.4179
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290831000 (0xFFC0E298)
YUV	207.3980, -27.3112, -13.5040
Hunter-Lab	82.3809, -25.8568, 28.9307

Details

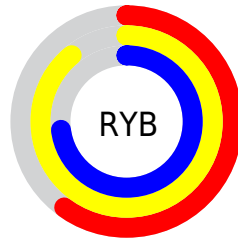
The RGB color **192, 226, 152** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **186, 152, 226**, and the grayscale version is **208, 208, 208**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **249, 255, 207**, and **137, 171, 100** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **182, 226, 129**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **202, 226, 175**.

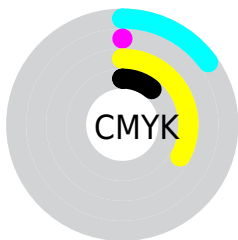
Distribution



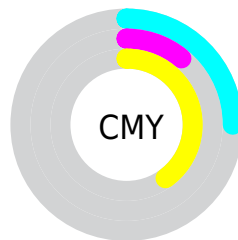
- Red (75%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (89%)
- Blue (73%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (25%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 192, 226, 152 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, 226, 152 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 192, 226, 152

255, 255, 255


 249, 255, 207

 255, 255, 235


 192, 226, 152

 164, 198, 126

 137, 171, 100

 111, 144, 75

 86, 118, 52

 61, 93, 28

 37, 70, 3

 14, 47, 0

 0, 28, 0

 0, 0, 0

 192, 226, 152


 192, 226, 152

 182, 226, 129


 202, 226, 175

 171, 226, 107


 213, 226, 197

 161, 226, 84


 223, 226, 220

 150, 226, 62

 234, 226, 242

 140, 226, 39

 244, 226, 255

 130, 226, 16

 254, 226, 255

 122, 226, 0

 255, 226, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



233, 215, 138



192, 226, 152



146, 233, 183

Triad

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



192, 226, 152



114, 227, 255



255, 186, 208

Complementary

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



192, 226, 152



186, 152, 226

Split Complementary

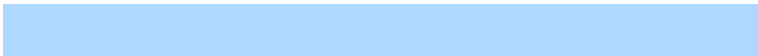
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



255, 190, 247



192, 226, 152



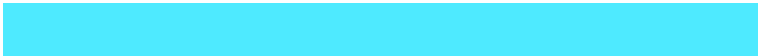
174, 216, 255

Square

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



192, 226, 152



78, 234, 255



230, 202, 255



255, 191, 172

Rectangle

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



192, 226, 152



115, 235, 208



230, 202, 255



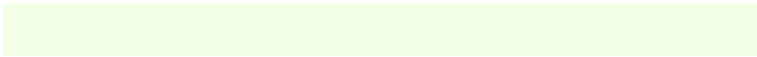
255, 186, 222

Sweetspot

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



192, 226, 152



243, 255, 230



226, 185, 152



120, 128, 112



0, 0, 0



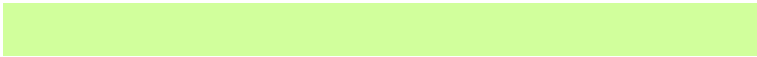
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



192, 226, 152



209, 255, 156



156, 226, 152



107, 112, 101



95, 176, 0



26, 48, 0

Inverse Universe

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



186, 152, 226



201, 156, 255



222, 152, 226



106, 101, 112



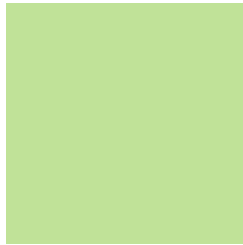
81, 0, 176



22, 0, 48

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 192, 226, 152 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, 226, 152 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

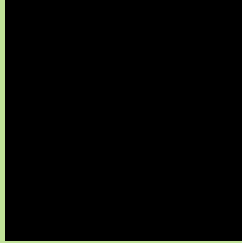
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 226, 152 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 192, 226, 152.

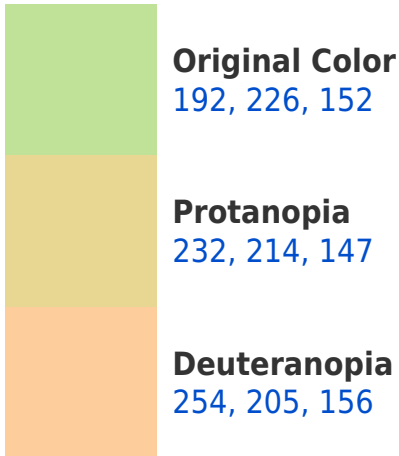


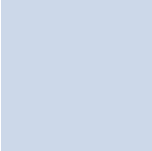
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 192, 226, 152.

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
204, 216, 233

Trichromacy



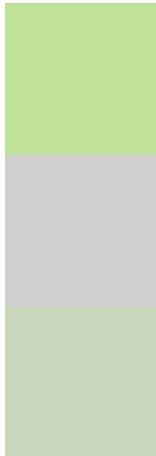
Original Color
192, 226, 152

Protanomaly
217, 218, 149

Deuteranomaly
231, 213, 155

Tritanomaly
200, 220, 204

Monochromacy



Original Color
192, 226, 152

Achromatopsia
207, 207, 207

Achromatomaly
202, 214, 187

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 192, 226, 152 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, 226, 152)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(192, 226, 152)  
}
```

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, 226, 152) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(192, 226, 152) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 192, 226, 152 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, 226, 152) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(192, 226, 152) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(192, 226, 152)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(192, 226, 152); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 226, 152);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 226,  
152) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 192, 226, 152 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(192, 226, 152) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(192,  
226, 152) }
```

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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