

Converting Colors

RGB(192, 233, 210)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(192, 233, 210) contains.

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Color

RGB(192, 233, 210)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C0E9D2
RGB	192, 233, 210
RGB Percent	75%, 91%, 82%
CMY	0.2471, 0.0863, 0.1765
CMYK	0.18, 0.00, 0.10, 0.09
HSL	146°, 48%, 83%
HSV	146°, 18%, 91%
XYZ	62.5100, 74.1374, 71.9881
YIQ	218.1190, -17.0530, -15.8450

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

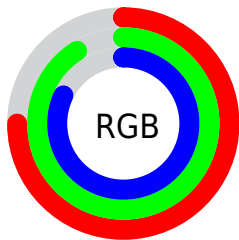
Format	Color
RYB	192, 220, 233
Decimal	12642770
CIELab	88.99, -17.71, 6.78
CIELCh	89, 18.967, 159.057
Yxy	74.1374, 0.2996, 0.3553
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290832850 (0xFFC0E9D2)
YUV	218.1190, -4.0027, -22.9064
Hunter-Lab	86.1031, -21.0912, 10.7017

Details

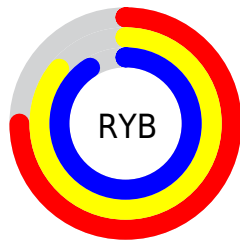
The RGB color **192, 233, 210** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **233, 192, 215**, and the grayscale version is **218, 218, 218**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **249, 255, 255**, and **138, 177, 156** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **169, 233, 197**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **215, 233, 223**.

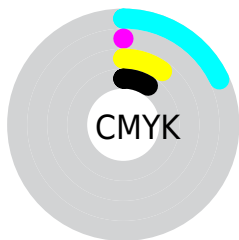
Distribution



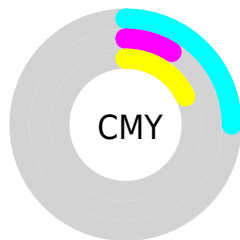
- Red (75%)
- Green (91%)
- Blue (82%)



- Red (75%)
- Yellow (86%)
- Blue (91%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Black (9%)



- Cyan (25%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (18%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 192, 233, 210 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, 233, 210 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 192, 233, 210


255, 255, 255


 249, 255, 255


 192, 233, 210


 165, 205, 182

 138, 177, 156

 112, 150, 130

 87, 125, 104

 63, 99, 80

 40, 75, 57

 17, 52, 36

 0, 31, 15

 0, 0, 0

 192, 233, 210

 192, 233, 210

 169, 233, 197

 215, 233, 223

 145, 233, 184

 239, 233, 236

 122, 233, 171

 255, 233, 249

 99, 233, 158

 255, 233, 255

 76, 233, 145

 52, 233, 132

 29, 233, 119

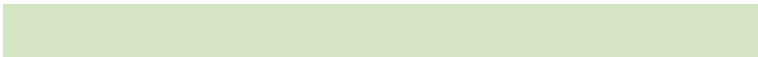
 6, 233, 105

 0, 233, 102

Harmonies

Analogous

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



212, 229, 195



192, 233, 210



179, 234, 228

Triad

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



192, 233, 210



211, 223, 255



255, 213, 201

Complementary

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



192, 233, 210



233, 192, 215

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, 211, 219



192, 233, 210



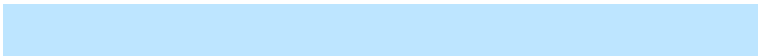
234, 217, 252

Square

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



192, 233, 210



189, 229, 255



252, 213, 237



250, 218, 190

Rectangle

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



192, 233, 210



176, 234, 240



252, 213, 237



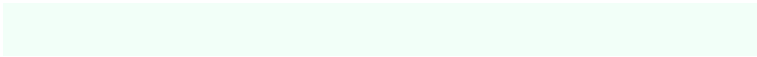
255, 212, 207

Sweetspot

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



192, 233, 210



242, 255, 248



215, 233, 192



120, 128, 123



0, 0, 0



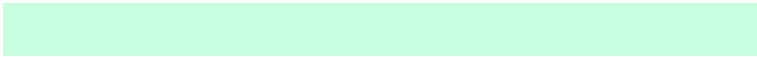
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



192, 233, 210



201, 255, 225



192, 233, 230



106, 117, 111



0, 181, 79



0, 54, 24

Inverse Universe

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



233, 192, 215



255, 201, 231



233, 192, 195



117, 106, 112



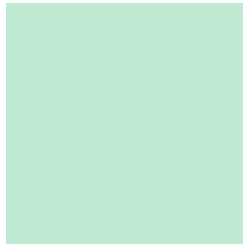
181, 0, 102



54, 0, 30

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 192, 233, 210 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

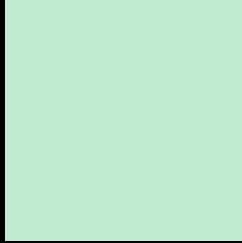
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 233, 210 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

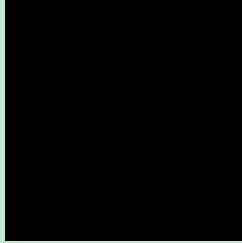
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

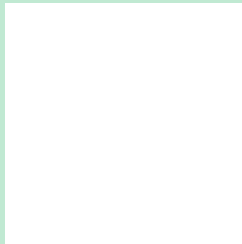
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 192, 233, 210 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 192, 233, 210.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 192, 233, 210.

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](#).

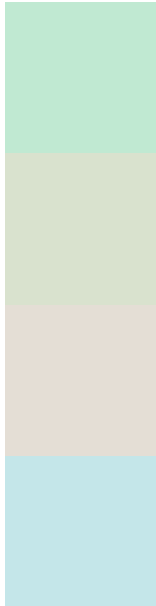
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
198, 228, 246

Trichromacy



Original Color
192, 233, 210

Protanomaly
217, 226, 206

Deuteranomaly
228, 222, 213

Tritanomaly
196, 230, 233

Monochromacy



Original Color
192, 233, 210

Achromatopsia
218, 218, 218

Achromatomaly
209, 223, 215

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 192, 233, 210 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, 233, 210)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(192, 233, 210)  
}
```

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, 233, 210) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(192, 233, 210) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 192, 233, 210 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, 233, 210) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(192, 233, 210) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(192, 233, 210)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(192, 233, 210); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 233, 210);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 233,  
210) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 192, 233, 210 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(192, 233, 210) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(192,  
233, 210) }
```

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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