

# Converting Colors

`RYB(192, 216, 238)`

Have a look what the booklet for RYB(192, 216, 238) contains.

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# Color

**R<sub>Y</sub>B(192, 216, 238)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C0EEEE
RGB	192, 238, 234
RGB Percent	75%, 93%, 92%
CMY	0.2471, 0.0667, 0.0817
CMYK	0.19, 0.00, 0.02, 0.07
HSL	175°, 58%, 84%
HSV	175°, 19%, 93%
XYZ	67.1880, 78.3056, 89.5408
YIQ	223.7900, -26.1320, -10.9960

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

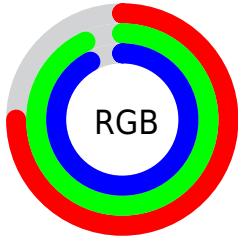
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	192, 216, 238
Decimal	12644074
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	90.92, -15.45, -3.03
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	91, 15.749, 191.107
Yxy	78.3056, 0.2859, 0.3332
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290834154 (0xFFC0EEEE)
YUV	223.7900, 5.0335, -27.8798
Hunter-Lab	88.4905, -19.3289, 1.9496

# Details

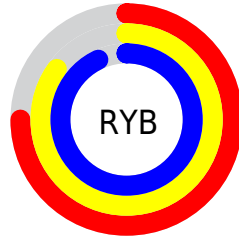
The RYB color **192, 216, 238** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **238, 192, 196**, and the grayscale version is **224, 224, 224**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **249, 252, 255**, and **138, 161, 182** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **168, 205, 238**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **216, 228, 238**.

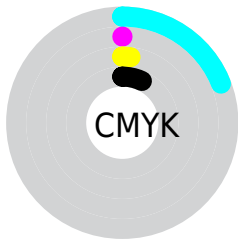
# Distribution



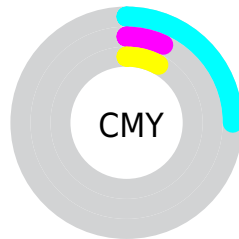
- Red (75%)
- Green (93%)
- Blue (92%)



- Red (75%)
- Yellow (85%)
- Blue (93%)



- Cyan (19%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Black (7%)



- Cyan (25%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (8%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 192, 216, 238 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 RYB color 192, 216, 238 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 192, 216, 238


255, 255, 255


 249, 252, 255

 192, 216, 238

 164, 188, 210


 138, 161, 182


 112, 134, 155

 86, 108, 129

 62, 84, 104

 37, 59, 80

 11, 35, 57

 0, 18, 35

 0, 4, 11

 192, 216, 238


 192, 216, 238

 168, 205, 238


 216, 228, 238

 144, 193, 238


 240, 238, 238

 121, 182, 238


 255, 238, 240

 97, 171, 238


 255, 238, 242

 73, 159, 238

 255, 238, 244

 49, 148, 238

 255, 238, 246

 25, 136, 238

 255, 238, 248

 2, 125, 238

 255, 238, 250

 0, 124, 238

 255, 238, 252

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



202, 226, 237



192, 216, 238



192, 217, 248

# Triad

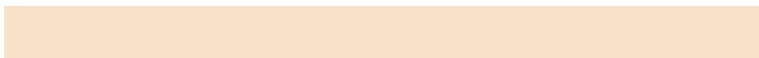
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



192, 216, 238



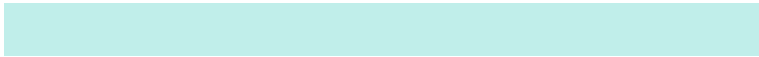
239, 223, 252



250, 248, 201

# Complementary

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



192, 216, 238



238, 192, 196

# 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, 225, 210



192, 216, 238



254, 220, 239

# Square

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



192, 216, 238



220, 227, 255



255, 219, 224



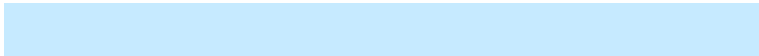
205, 235, 199

# Rectangle

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



192, 216, 238



198, 220, 255



255, 219, 224



254, 236, 203



# Sweetspot

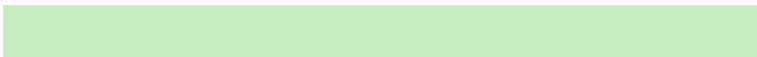
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



192, 216, 238



240, 248, 255



192, 238, 234



119, 124, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

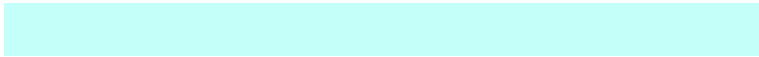


# Same Dimension

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



192, 216, 238



196, 227, 255



192, 209, 238



108, 114, 120



0, 96, 184



0, 29, 56



# Inverse Universe

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



238, 192, 196



255, 196, 201



238, 224, 192



120, 108, 109



184, 0, 15

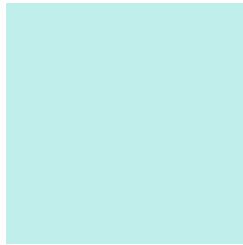


56, 0, 5



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 192, 216, 238 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

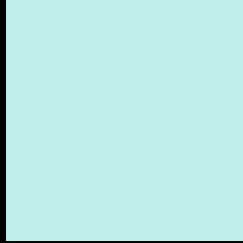
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

# Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 192, 216, 238 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](#).



## **RYB 192, 216, 238 Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 192, 216, 238.



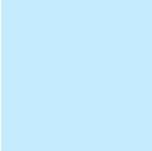
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 192, 216, 238.

# 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





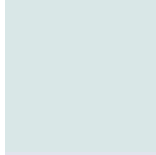
**Tritanopia**  
196, 219, 254

# Trichromacy



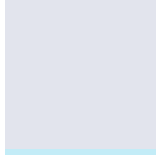
**Original Color**

192, 216, 238



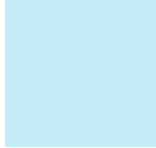
**Protanomaly**

217, 224, 231



**Deuteranomaly**

226, 228, 237



**Tritanomaly**

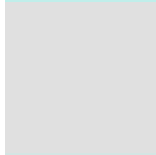
195, 218, 247

# Monochromacy



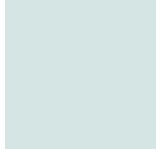
**Original Color**

192, 216, 238



**Achromatopsia**

224, 224, 224



**Achromatomaly**

212, 221, 229

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 192, 216, 238 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, 238, 234)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(192, 238, 234)  
}
```

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, 238, 234) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(192, 238, 234) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 192, 216, 238 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

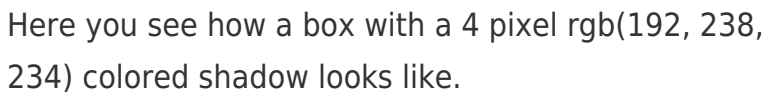
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(192, 238, 234) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(192, 238, 234) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(192, 238, 234)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 238, 234); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 238, 234); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 238, 234) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 192, 216, 238 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(192, 238, 234) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(192,  
238, 234) }
```

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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