

# Converting Colors

RGB(175, 247, 211)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(175, 247, 211) contains.

<b>RGB(175, 247, 211)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	11
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	23
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	26
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	29

# **Color**

**RGB(175, 247, 211)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AFF7D3
RGB	175, 247, 211
RGB Percent	69%, 97%, 83%
CMY	0.3137, 0.0314, 0.1725
CMYK	0.29, 0.00, 0.15, 0.03
HSL	150°, 82%, 83%
HSV	150°, 29%, 97%
XYZ	62.6978, 80.3386, 73.8304
YIQ	221.3680, -31.3560, -26.4600

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

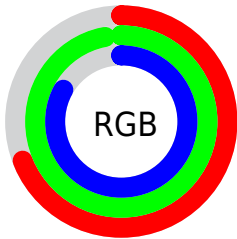
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	175, 223, 247
Decimal	11532243
CIE Lab	91.84, -29.56, 10.22
CIE LCh	92, 31.277, 160.931
Yxy	80.3386, 0.2891, 0.3705
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289722323 (0xFFAFF7D3)
YUV	221.3680, -5.1114, -40.6647
Hunter-Lab	89.6318, -31.9942, 13.9047

# Details

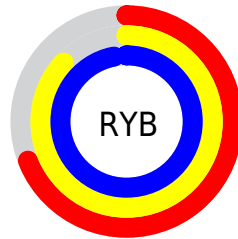
The RGB color **175, 247, 211** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **247, 175, 211**, and the grayscale version is **221, 221, 221**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **232, 255, 255**, and **120, 190, 156** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **150, 247, 199**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **200, 247, 223**.

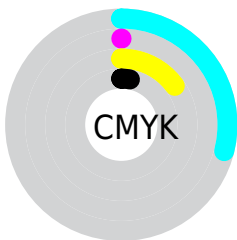
# Distribution



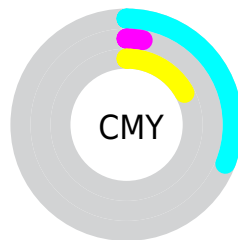
- Red (69%)
- Green (97%)
- Blue (83%)



- Red (69%)
- Yellow (87%)
- Blue (97%)



- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Black (3%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (17%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 175, 247, 211 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 175, 247, 211 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 175, 247, 211


255, 255, 255


 232, 255, 255


 175, 247, 211

 147, 218, 183

 120, 190, 156

 94, 163, 130

 68, 137, 105

 41, 111, 81

 8, 86, 58

 0, 62, 36

 0, 40, 16

 0, 12, 0

 175, 247, 211


 175, 247, 211

 150, 247, 199

 200, 247, 223

 126, 247, 186

 224, 247, 236

 101, 247, 174

 249, 247, 248

 76, 247, 162

 255, 247, 255

 52, 247, 149

 27, 247, 137

 2, 247, 125

 0, 247, 124

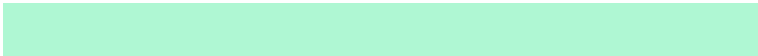
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



209, 242, 186



175, 247, 211



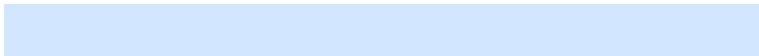
149, 249, 242

# Triad

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



175, 247, 211



210, 231, 255



255, 214, 194

# Complementary

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



175, 247, 211



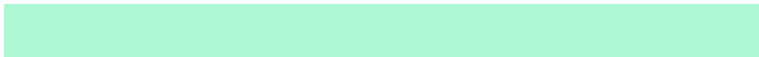
247, 175, 211

# 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, 210, 221



175, 247, 211



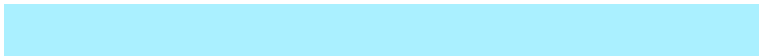
250, 220, 255

# Square

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



175, 247, 211



170, 240, 255



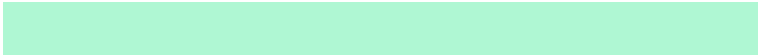
255, 212, 252



255, 223, 176

# Rectangle

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



175, 247, 211



143, 248, 255



255, 212, 252

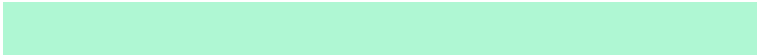


255, 212, 202

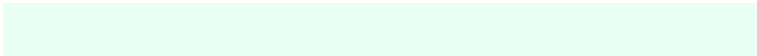


# Sweetspot

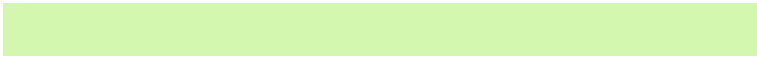
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



175, 247, 211



232, 255, 244



211, 247, 175



113, 128, 120



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

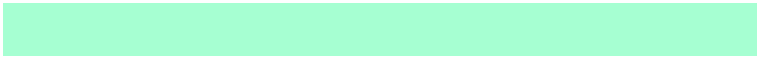


# Same Dimension

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



175, 247, 211



166, 255, 210



175, 247, 247



110, 122, 116



0, 186, 93



0, 59, 29



# Inverse Universe

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



247, 175, 211



255, 166, 210



247, 175, 175



122, 110, 116



186, 0, 93

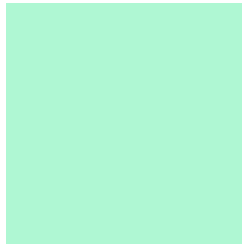


59, 0, 29



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 175, 247, 211 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

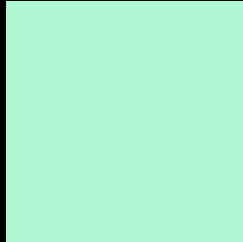
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 175, 247, 211 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

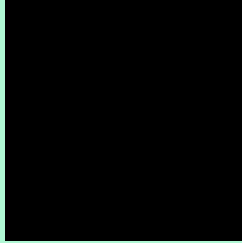
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

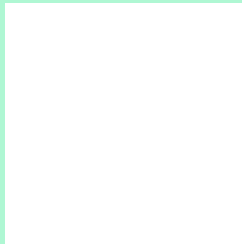
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RGB 175, 247, 211 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 175, 247, 211.

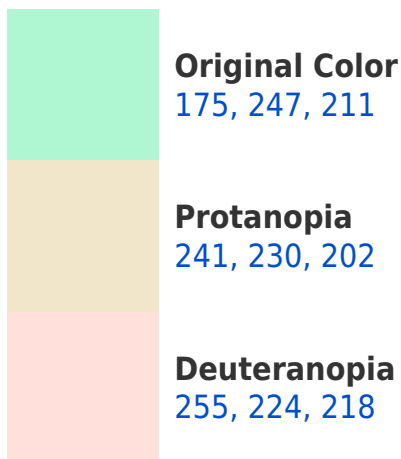


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 175, 247, 211.

# 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





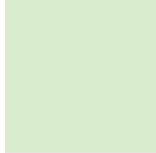
**Tritanopia**  
193, 239, 255

# Trichromacy



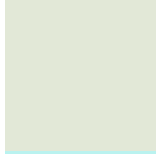
**Original Color**

175, 247, 211



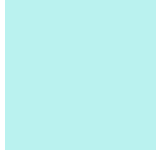
**Protanomaly**

217, 236, 205



**Deuteranomaly**

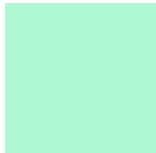
226, 232, 215



**Tritanomaly**

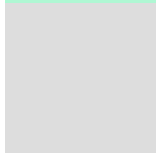
186, 242, 239

# Monochromacy



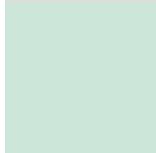
**Original Color**

175, 247, 211



**Achromatopsia**

221, 221, 221



**Achromatomaly**

204, 230, 217

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 175, 247, 211 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(175, 247, 211)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(175, 247, 211)  
}
```

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(175, 247, 211) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(175, 247, 211) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 175, 247, 211 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(175, 247, 211) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(175, 247, 211) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(175, 247, 211)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(175, 247, 211); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(175, 247, 211); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(175, 247, 211) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 175, 247, 211 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(175, 247, 211) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(175,  
247, 211) }
```

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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