

Converting Colors

RGB(193, 214, 150)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(193, 214, 150) contains.

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Color

RGB(193, 214, 150)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C1D696
RGB	193, 214, 150
RGB Percent	76%, 84%, 59%
CMY	0.2431, 0.1608, 0.4118
CMYK	0.10, 0.00, 0.30, 0.16
HSL	80°, 44%, 71%
HSV	80°, 30%, 84%
XYZ	51.5439, 61.6326, 38.0338
YIQ	200.4250, 8.0280, -24.3560

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

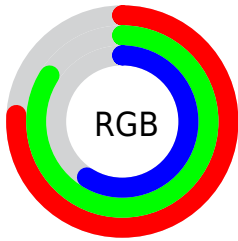
Format	Color
RYB	150, 214, 171
Decimal	12703382
CIELab	82.72, -17.77, 29.35
CIElCh	83, 34.309, 121.189
Yxy	61.6326, 0.3409, 0.4076
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290893462 (0xFFC1D696)
YUV	200.4250, -24.8595, -6.5117
Hunter-Lab	78.5064, -20.1909, 26.2304

Details

The RGB color **193, 214, 150** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **C9C999**. A complement of this color would be **171, 150, 214**, and the grayscale version is **201, 201, 201**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **250, 255, 205**, and **139, 159, 99** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **186, 214, 129**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **200, 214, 171**.

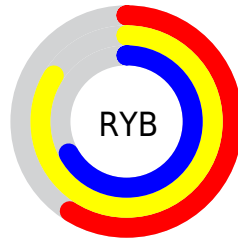
Distribution



Red (76%)

Green (84%)

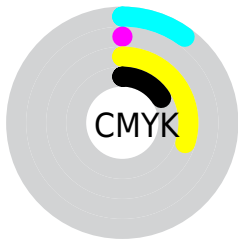
Blue (59%)



Red (59%)

Yellow (84%)

Blue (67%)

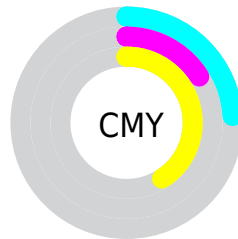


Cyan (10%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (30%)

Black (16%)



Cyan (24%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (41%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 193, 214, 150 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 193, 214, 150 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 193, 214, 150

255, 255, 255


 250, 255, 205


 255, 255, 233


 193, 214, 150

 165, 186, 124

 139, 159, 99

 113, 133, 74

 88, 108, 51

 63, 83, 28

 40, 60, 4

 18, 38, 0

 0, 17, 0

 0, 0, 0

 193, 214, 150

 193, 214, 150

 186, 214, 129


 200, 214, 171

 179, 214, 107


 207, 214, 193

 172, 214, 86


 214, 214, 214

 165, 214, 64

 221, 214, 236

 158, 214, 43

 228, 214, 255

 151, 214, 22

 235, 214, 255

 144, 214, 0

 242, 214, 255

 144, 214, 0

 249, 214, 255

 255, 214, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



227, 204, 141



193, 214, 150



155, 221, 174

Triad

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



193, 214, 150



122, 218, 255



255, 182, 206

Complementary

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



193, 214, 150



171, 150, 214

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.



248, 187, 238



193, 214, 150



166, 208, 255

Square

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



193, 214, 150



102, 223, 238



212, 197, 255



255, 185, 174

Rectangle

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



193, 214, 150



131, 223, 195



212, 197, 255



255, 183, 217

Sweetspot

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



193, 214, 150



247, 255, 232



214, 170, 150



123, 128, 113



0, 0, 0



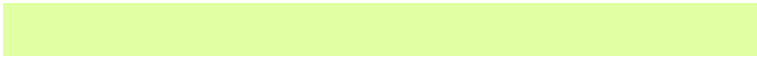
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



193, 214, 150



225, 255, 163



162, 214, 150



104, 107, 96



115, 171, 0



29, 43, 0

Inverse Universe

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



171, 150, 214



193, 163, 255



202, 150, 214



100, 96, 107



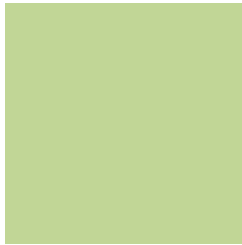
56, 0, 171



14, 0, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 193, 214, 150 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

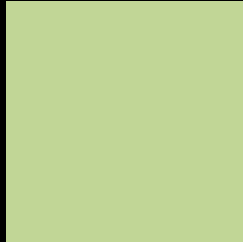
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 193, 214, 150 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 193, 214, 150 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 193, 214, 150.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 193, 214, 150.

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
193, 214, 150

Protanopia
222, 205, 146

Deuteranopia
242, 197, 154



Tritanopia
203, 205, 221

Trichromacy



Original Color
193, 214, 150

Protanomaly
211, 208, 147

Deuteranomaly
224, 203, 153

Tritanomaly
199, 208, 195

Monochromacy



Original Color
193, 214, 150

Achromatopsia
200, 200, 200

Achromatomaly
197, 205, 182

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 193, 214, 150 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(193, 214, 150)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(193, 214, 150)  
}
```

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(193, 214, 150) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(193, 214, 150) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 193, 214, 150 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(193, 214, 150) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(193, 214, 150) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(193, 214, 150)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(193, 214, 150); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(193, 214, 150);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(193, 214,  
150) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 193, 214, 150 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(193, 214, 150) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(193,  
214, 150) }
```

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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