

Converting Colors

RGB(193, 214, 231)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(193, 214, 231) contains.

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Color

RGB(193, 214, 231)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C1D6E7
RGB	193, 214, 231
RGB Percent	76%, 84%, 91%
CMY	0.2431, 0.1608, 0.0941
CMYK	0.16, 0.07, 0.00, 0.09
HSL	207°, 44%, 83%
HSV	207°, 16%, 91%
XYZ	60.4627, 65.2001, 84.9995
YIQ	209.6590, -17.9730, 0.8350

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

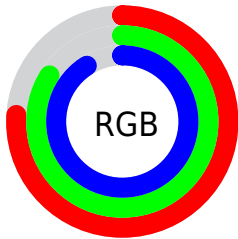
Format	Color
R _{YB}	193, 207, 231
Decimal	12703463
CIE Lab	84.59, -3.55, -10.73
CIE LCh	85, 11.300, 251.712
Yxy	65.2001, 0.2870, 0.3095
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290893543 (0xFFC1D6E7)
YUV	209.6590, 10.5211, -14.6099
Hunter-Lab	80.7466, -7.6465, -5.8902

Details

The RGB color **193, 214, 231** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **231, 210, 193**, and the grayscale version is **210, 210, 210**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 250, 255, 255, and **139, 159, 175** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **170, 204, 231**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **216, 224, 231**.

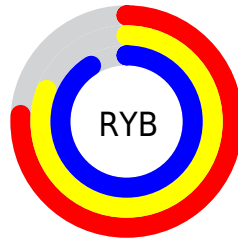
Distribution



Red (76%)

Green (84%)

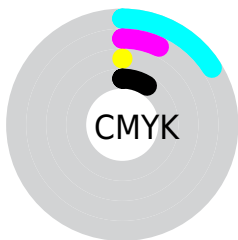
Blue (91%)



Red (76%)

Yellow (81%)

Blue (91%)

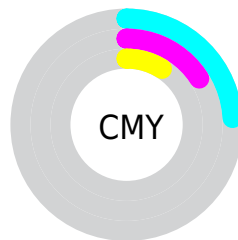


Cyan (16%)

Magenta (7%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (9%)



Cyan (24%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (9%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 193, 214, 231 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, 231 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 193, 214, 231

255, 255, 255

■ 250, 255, 255

■ 193, 214, 231

■ 166, 186, 203

■ 139, 159, 175

■ 113, 133, 149

■ 88, 108, 123

■ 64, 84, 98

■ 41, 61, 74

■ 19, 39, 52

■ 0, 18, 31

■ 0, 0, 3

 193, 214, 231

 193, 214, 231

 170, 204, 231


 216, 224, 231

 147, 193, 231


 239, 235, 231


 124, 183, 231


 255, 245, 231


 101, 173, 231

 255, 255, 231

 77, 162, 231

 54, 152, 231

 31, 142, 231

 8, 131, 231

 0, 128, 231

Harmonies

Analogous

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



186, 217, 225



193, 214, 231



205, 211, 232

Triad

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



193, 214, 231



234, 204, 207



203, 215, 195

Complementary

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



193, 214, 231



231, 210, 193

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.



216, 212, 190



193, 214, 231



233, 205, 197

Square

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



193, 214, 231



229, 205, 218



226, 208, 191



192, 217, 204

Rectangle

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



193, 214, 231



214, 208, 229



226, 208, 191



207, 214, 193

Sweetspot

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



193, 214, 231



242, 249, 255



193, 231, 209



120, 124, 128



0, 0, 0



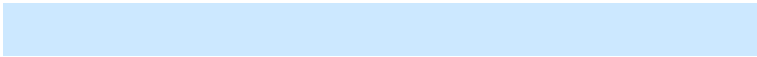
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



193, 214, 231



204, 232, 255



193, 196, 231



103, 110, 115



0, 99, 179



0, 28, 51

Inverse Universe

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



231, 193, 214



255, 204, 232



231, 228, 193



115, 103, 110



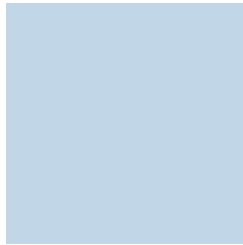
179, 0, 99



51, 0, 28

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 193, 214, 231 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

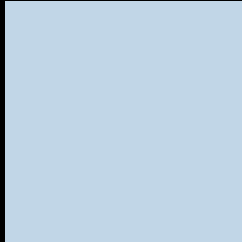
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 231 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

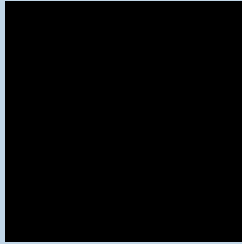
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

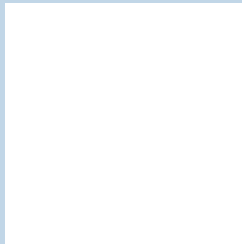
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 193, 214, 231 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 193, 214, 231.

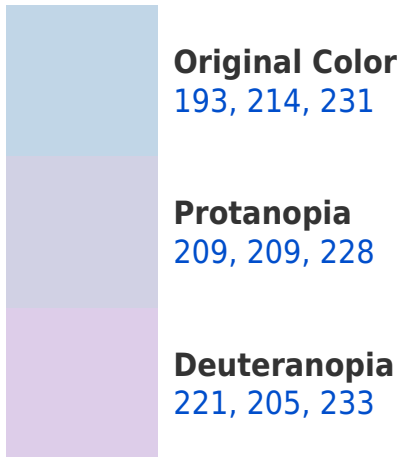


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 193, 214, 231.

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, 214, 231

Trichromacy



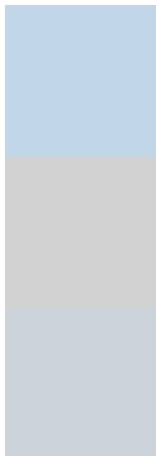
Original Color
193, 214, 231

Protanomaly
203, 211, 229

Deuteranomaly
211, 208, 232

Tritanomaly
193, 214, 231

Monochromacy



Original Color
193, 214, 231

Achromatopsia
210, 210, 210

Achromatomaly
204, 211, 218

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 193, 214, 231 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, 231)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(193, 214, 231)  
}
```

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, 231) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(193, 214, 231) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 193, 214, 231 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, 231) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(193, 214, 231) }
```

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, 231)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(193, 214, 231); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(193, 214, 231);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(193, 214,  
231) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 193, 214, 231 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, 231) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(193,  
214, 231) }
```

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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