

Converting Colors

RGB(193, 214, 250)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(193, 214, 250) contains.

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Color

RGB(193, 214, 250)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C1D6FA
RGB	193, 214, 250
RGB Percent	76%, 84%, 98%
CMY	0.2431, 0.1608, 0.0196
CMYK	0.23, 0.14, 0.00, 0.02
HSL	218°, 85%, 87%
HSV	218°, 23%, 98%
XYZ	63.2942, 66.3327, 99.9100
YIQ	211.8250, -24.0720, 6.7440

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

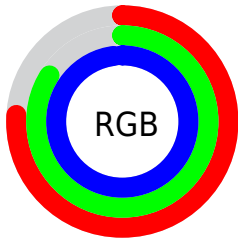
Format	Color
RYB	193, 208, 250
Decimal	12703482
CIELab	85.17, 0.57, -19.92
CIElCh	85, 19.932, 271.635
Yxy	66.3327, 0.2757, 0.2890
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290893562 (0xFFC1D6FA)
YUV	211.8250, 18.8203, -16.5095
Hunter-Lab	81.4449, -3.8088, -15.7207

Details

The RGB color **193, 214, 250** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **250, 229, 193**, and the grayscale version is **212, 212, 212**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 250, 255, 255, and **139, 159, 193** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **168, 198, 250**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **218, 230, 250**.

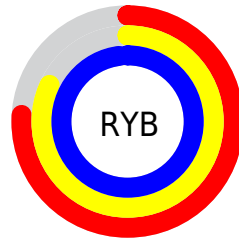
Distribution



Red (76%)

Green (84%)

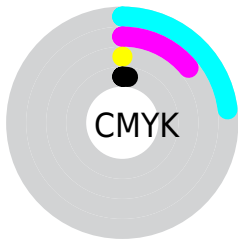
Blue (98%)



Red (76%)

Yellow (82%)

Blue (98%)

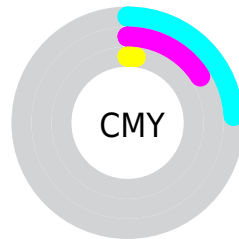


Cyan (23%)

Magenta (14%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (2%)



Cyan (24%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (2%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 193, 214, 250 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, 250 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 193, 214, 250

255, 255, 255

■ 250, 255, 255

■ 193, 214, 250

■ 165, 186, 221

■ 139, 159, 193

■ 112, 133, 166

■ 87, 108, 140

■ 62, 84, 114

■ 38, 61, 90

■ 12, 39, 66

■ 0, 19, 44

■ 0, 1, 23

■ 193, 214, 250

■ 193, 214, 250

■ 168, 198, 250

■ 218, 230, 250

■ 143, 182, 250

■ 243, 246, 250

■ 118, 167, 250

■ 255, 255, 250

■ 93, 151, 250

■ 68, 135, 250

■ 43, 119, 250

■ 18, 103, 250

■ 0, 92, 250

Harmonies

Analogous

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



172, 220, 245



193, 214, 250



218, 208, 245

Triad

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



193, 214, 250



252, 201, 194



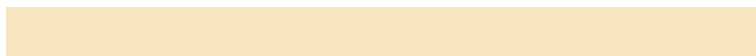
184, 222, 194

Complementary

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



193, 214, 250



250, 229, 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.



206, 218, 180



193, 214, 250



243, 206, 180

Square

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



193, 214, 250



250, 200, 212



227, 212, 175



168, 224, 213

Rectangle

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



193, 214, 250



232, 204, 236



227, 212, 175



191, 221, 189

Sweetspot

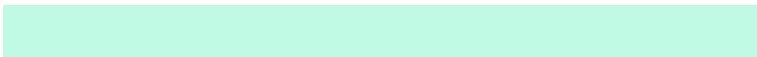
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



193, 214, 250



237, 244, 255



193, 250, 228



117, 121, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



193, 214, 250



186, 212, 255



200, 193, 250



112, 117, 125



0, 70, 189



0, 23, 61

Inverse Universe

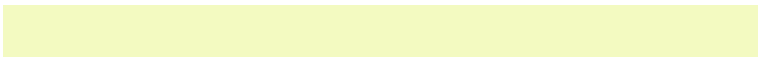
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



250, 193, 214



255, 186, 212



243, 250, 193



125, 112, 117



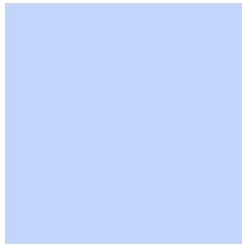
189, 0, 70



61, 0, 23

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 193, 214, 250 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

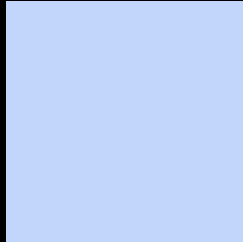
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 250 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

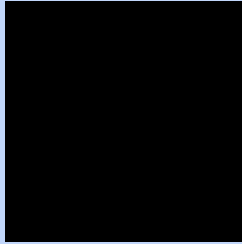
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

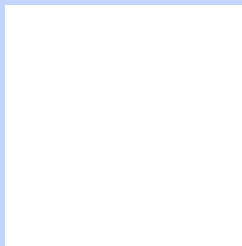
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 193, 214, 250 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 193, 214, 250.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 193, 214, 250.

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, 250

Protanopia
205, 211, 248

Deuteranopia
214, 207, 251



Tritanopia
190, 217, 234

Trichromacy



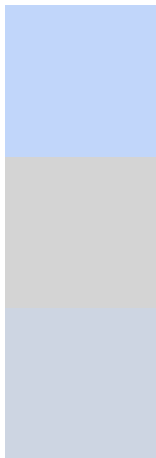
Original Color
193, 214, 250

Protanomaly
201, 212, 249

Deuteranomaly
206, 210, 251

Tritanomaly
191, 216, 240

Monochromacy



Original Color
193, 214, 250

Achromatopsia
212, 212, 212

Achromatomaly
205, 213, 226

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 193, 214, 250 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, 250)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(193, 214, 250)  
}
```

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, 250) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(193, 214, 250) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 193, 214, 250 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, 250) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(193, 214, 250) }
```

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, 250)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(193, 214, 250); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(193, 214, 250);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(193, 214,  
250) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 193, 214, 250 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, 250) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(193,  
214, 250) }
```

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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