

Converting Colors

RGB(193, 216, 198)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(193, 216, 198) contains.

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Color

RGB(193, 216, 198)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C1D8C6
RGB	193, 216, 198
RGB Percent	76%, 85%, 78%
CMY	0.2431, 0.1529, 0.2235
CMYK	0.11, 0.00, 0.08, 0.15
HSL	133°, 23%, 80%
HSV	133°, 11%, 85%
XYZ	56.7412, 64.5264, 62.8903
YIQ	207.0710, -7.9300, -10.4740

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

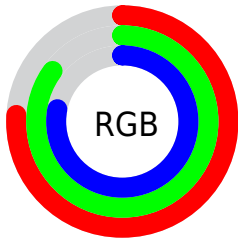
Format	Color
RYB	193, 212, 216
Decimal	12703942
CIELab	84.24, -11.06, 6.27
CIELCh	84, 12.709, 150.461
Yxy	64.5264, 0.3081, 0.3504
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290894022 (0xFFC1D8C6)
YUV	207.0710, -4.4720, -12.3403
Hunter-Lab	80.3283, -14.4882, 9.8107

Details

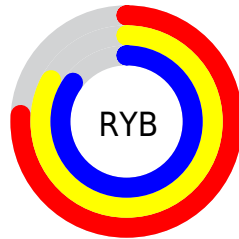
The RGB color **193, 216, 198** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **216, 193, 211**, and the grayscale version is **207, 207, 207**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 250, 255, 255, and **139, 161, 144** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **171, 216, 181**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **215, 216, 215**.

Distribution



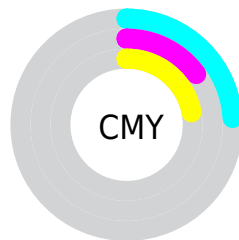
- Red (76%)
- Green (85%)
- Blue (78%)



- Red (76%)
- Yellow (83%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (22%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 193, 216, 198 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, 216, 198 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 193, 216, 198

255, 255, 255

 250, 255, 255

 193, 216, 198

 166, 188, 171

 139, 161, 144

 114, 135, 119

 89, 110, 94

 66, 85, 70

 43, 62, 48


 22, 40, 27

 0, 20, 0

 0, 0, 0

 193, 216, 198

 193, 216, 198

 171, 216, 181

 215, 216, 215

 150, 216, 164

 236, 216, 232

 128, 216, 147

 255, 216, 249

 107, 216, 130

 255, 216, 255

 85, 216, 113

 63, 216, 97

 42, 216, 80

 20, 216, 63

 0, 216, 47

Harmonies

Analogous

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



206, 213, 189



193, 216, 198



183, 217, 210

Triad

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



193, 216, 198



198, 211, 234



236, 203, 198

Complementary

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



193, 216, 198



216, 193, 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.



234, 202, 210



193, 216, 198



213, 207, 231

Square

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



193, 216, 198



186, 215, 231



226, 204, 222



231, 205, 190

Rectangle

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



193, 216, 198



180, 217, 218



226, 204, 222



236, 202, 202

Sweetspot

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



193, 216, 198



247, 255, 249



211, 216, 193



122, 128, 124



0, 0, 0



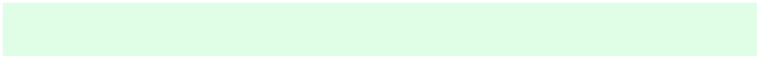
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



193, 216, 198



222, 255, 229



193, 216, 209



96, 107, 99



0, 171, 37



0, 43, 9

Inverse Universe

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



216, 193, 211



255, 222, 248



216, 193, 200



107, 96, 105



171, 0, 134



43, 0, 34

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 193, 216, 198 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

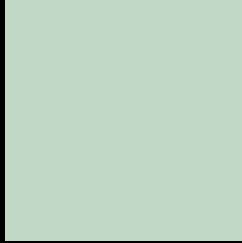
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 216, 198 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

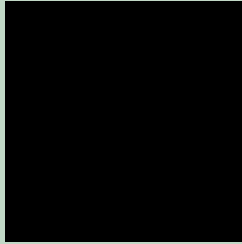
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

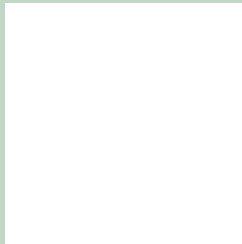
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 193, 216, 198 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 193, 216, 198.

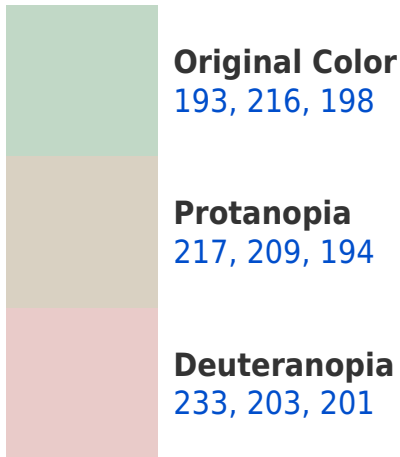


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 193, 216, 198.

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
198, 212, 228

Trichromacy



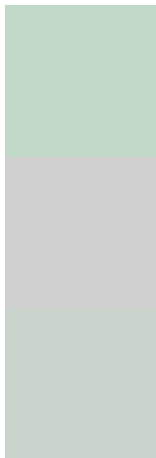
Original Color
193, 216, 198

Protanomaly
208, 212, 195

Deuteranomaly
218, 208, 200

Tritanomaly
196, 213, 217

Monochromacy



Original Color
193, 216, 198

Achromatopsia
207, 207, 207

Achromatomaly
202, 210, 204

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 193, 216, 198 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, 216, 198)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(193, 216, 198)  
}
```

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, 216, 198) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(193, 216, 198) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 193, 216, 198 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, 216, 198) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(193, 216, 198) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(193, 216, 198)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(193, 216, 198); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(193, 216, 198);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(193, 216,  
198) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 193, 216, 198 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(193, 216, 198) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(193,  
216, 198) }
```

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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