

Converting Colors

RGB(193, 240, 168)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(193, 240, 168) contains.

RGB(193, 240, 168)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(193, 240, 168)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C1F0A8
RGB	193, 240, 168
RGB Percent	76%, 94%, 66%
CMY	0.2431, 0.0588, 0.3412
CMYK	0.20, 0.00, 0.30, 0.06
HSL	99°, 71%, 80%
HSV	99°, 30%, 94%
XYZ	60.2203, 76.4848, 48.6349
YIQ	217.7390, -4.9000, -32.3560

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

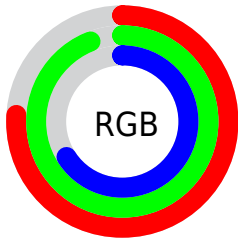
Format	Color
RYB	168, 240, 215
Decimal	12710056
CIELab	90.08, -27.82, 30.02
CIElCh	90, 40.926, 132.817
Yxy	76.4848, 0.3249, 0.4127
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290900136 (0xFFC1F0A8)
YUV	217.7390, -24.5213, -21.6961
Hunter-Lab	87.4556, -30.1355, 28.2472

Details

The RGB color **193, 240, 168** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **215, 168, 240**, and the grayscale version is **218, 218, 218**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **250, 255, 224**, and **138, 184, 115** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **177, 240, 144**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **209, 240, 192**.

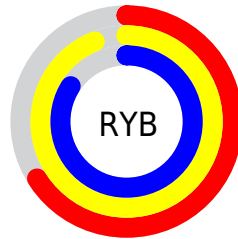
Distribution



Red (76%)

Green (94%)

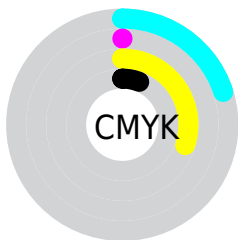
Blue (66%)



Red (66%)

Yellow (94%)

Blue (84%)

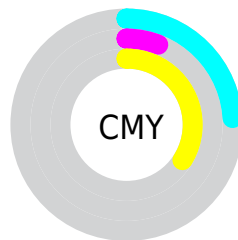


Cyan (20%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (30%)

Black (6%)



Cyan (24%)

Magenta (6%)

Yellow (34%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 193, 240, 168 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, 240, 168 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 193, 240, 168

255, 255, 255

 250, 255, 224

 255, 255, 252


 193, 240, 168

 165, 212, 141


 138, 184, 115

 112, 157, 90

 86, 130, 66

 61, 105, 43

 37, 81, 19

 11, 57, 0

 0, 36, 0

 0, 1, 0

 193, 240, 168


 193, 240, 168

 177, 240, 144


 209, 240, 192

 162, 240, 120


 224, 240, 216

 146, 240, 96


 240, 240, 240

 130, 240, 72

 255, 240, 255

 115, 240, 48

 99, 240, 24

 83, 240, 0

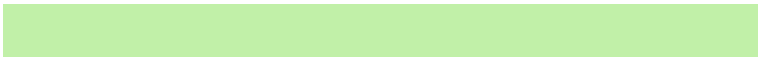
Harmonies

Analogous

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



237, 230, 149



193, 240, 168



146, 246, 202

Triad

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



193, 240, 168



138, 237, 255



255, 197, 211

Complementary

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



193, 240, 168



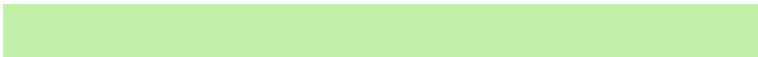
215, 168, 240

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, 200, 251



193, 240, 168



199, 225, 255

Square

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



193, 240, 168



94, 245, 255



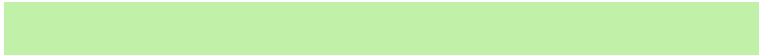
253, 211, 255



255, 204, 175

Rectangle

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



193, 240, 168



116, 248, 229



253, 211, 255



255, 197, 224

Sweetspot

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



193, 240, 168



240, 255, 232



240, 215, 168



118, 128, 113



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



193, 240, 168



195, 255, 163



168, 240, 179



112, 120, 108



64, 184, 0



19, 56, 0

Inverse Universe

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



215, 168, 240



223, 163, 255



240, 168, 229



116, 108, 120



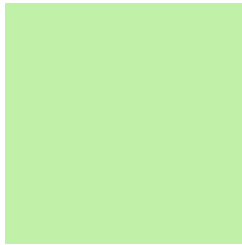
120, 0, 184



37, 0, 56

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 193, 240, 168 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, 240, 168 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

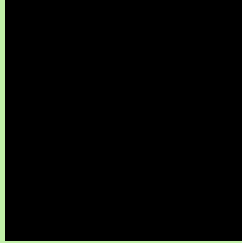
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

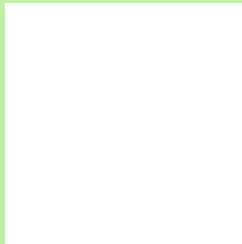
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 193, 240, 168 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 193, 240, 168.

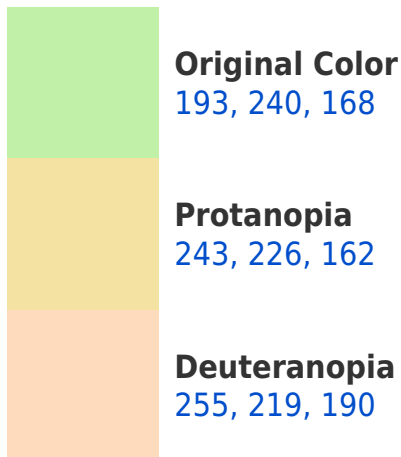


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 193, 240, 168.

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





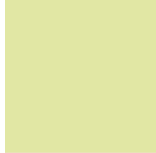
Tritanopia
206, 230, 248

Trichromacy



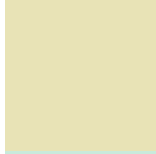
Original Color

193, 240, 168



Protanomaly

225, 231, 164



Deuteranomaly

232, 227, 182



Tritanomaly

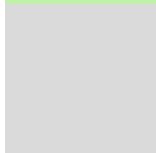
201, 234, 219

Monochromacy



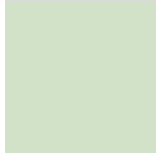
Original Color

193, 240, 168



Achromatopsia

218, 218, 218



Achromatomaly

209, 226, 200

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 193, 240, 168 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, 240, 168)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(193, 240, 168)  
}
```

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, 240, 168) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(193, 240, 168) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 193, 240, 168 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, 240, 168) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(193, 240, 168) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(193, 240, 168)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(193, 240, 168); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(193, 240, 168);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(193, 240,  
168) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 193, 240, 168 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(193, 240, 168) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(193,  
240, 168) }
```

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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