

Converting Colors

RGB(194, 214, 168)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(194, 214, 168) contains.

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Color

RGB(194, 214, 168)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C2D6A8
RGB	194, 214, 168
RGB Percent	76%, 84%, 66%
CMY	0.2392, 0.1608, 0.3412
CMYK	0.09, 0.00, 0.21, 0.16
HSL	86°, 36%, 75%
HSV	86°, 21%, 84%
XYZ	53.3626, 62.3896, 46.2757
YIQ	202.7760, 2.8460, -18.5460

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

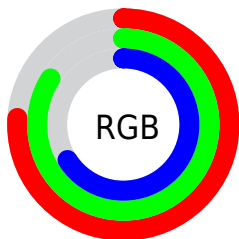
Format	Color
RYB	168, 214, 188
Decimal	12768936
CIELab	83.12, -14.76, 20.53
CIELCh	83, 25.284, 125.722
Yxy	62.3896, 0.3293, 0.3851
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290959016 (0xFFC2D6A8)
YUV	202.7760, -17.1446, -7.6966
Hunter-Lab	78.9871, -17.6353, 20.5551

Details

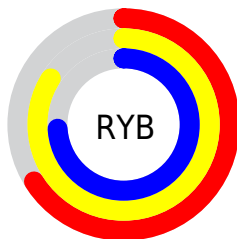
The RGB color **194, 214, 168** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **C9C999**. A complement of this color would be **188, 168, 214**, and the grayscale version is **203, 203, 203**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **251, 255, 223**, and **140, 159, 116** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **185, 214, 147**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **203, 214, 189**.

Distribution



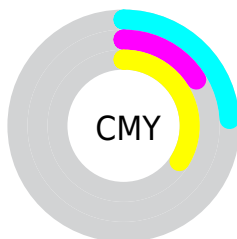
- Red (76%)
- Green (84%)
- Blue (66%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (84%)
- Blue (74%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Black (16%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (34%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 194, 214, 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 194, 214, 168 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 194, 214, 168


255, 255, 255

 251, 255, 223

 255, 255, 252

 194, 214, 168

 167, 186, 141

 140, 159, 116

 114, 133, 91

 89, 108, 67

 65, 84, 45

 43, 60, 23

 23, 38, 0

 0, 19, 0

 0, 0, 0

 194, 214, 168

 194, 214, 168

 185, 214, 147

 203, 214, 189

 175, 214, 125


 213, 214, 211

 166, 214, 104

 222, 214, 232

 157, 214, 82

 231, 214, 254

 147, 214, 61


 241, 214, 255

 138, 214, 40

 250, 214, 255

 129, 214, 18

 255, 214, 255

 121, 214, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



220, 207, 160



194, 214, 168



167, 219, 187

Triad

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



194, 214, 168



156, 215, 250



255, 190, 203

Complementary

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



194, 214, 168



188, 168, 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.



242, 193, 227



194, 214, 168



185, 208, 254

Square

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



194, 214, 168



141, 219, 234



217, 199, 246



254, 193, 180

Rectangle

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



194, 214, 168



152, 220, 203



217, 199, 246



252, 190, 211

Sweetspot

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



194, 214, 168



248, 255, 240



214, 188, 168



124, 128, 119



0, 0, 0



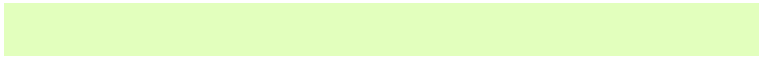
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



194, 214, 168



226, 255, 189



171, 214, 168



102, 107, 96



97, 171, 0



25, 43, 0

Inverse Universe

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



188, 168, 214



218, 189, 255



211, 168, 214



101, 96, 107



74, 0, 171



19, 0, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 194, 214, 168 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

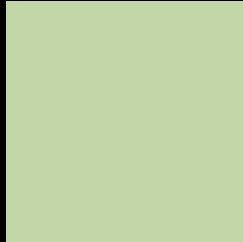
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 194, 214, 168 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

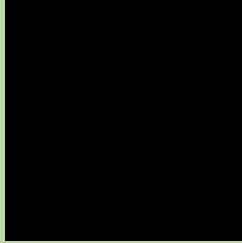
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 194, 214, 168 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 194, 214, 168.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 194, 214, 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](#).

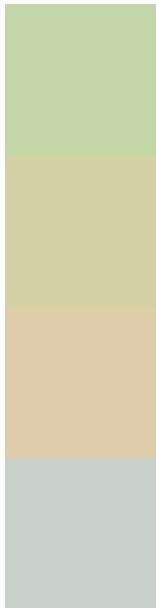
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
202, 207, 223

Trichromacy



Original Color
194, 214, 168

Protanomaly
211, 209, 165

Deuteranomaly
223, 204, 170

Tritanomaly
199, 210, 203

Monochromacy



Original Color
194, 214, 168

Achromatopsia
203, 203, 203

Achromatomaly
200, 207, 190

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 194, 214, 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(194, 214, 168)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(194, 214, 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(194, 214, 168) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(194, 214, 168) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 194, 214, 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(194, 214, 168) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(194, 214, 168) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(194, 214, 168)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(194, 214, 168); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(194, 214, 168);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(194, 214,  
168) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 194, 214, 168 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(194, 214, 168) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(194,  
214, 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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