

Converting Colors

RGB(195, 223, 133)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(195, 223, 133) contains.

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Color

RGB(195, 223, 133)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C3DF85
RGB	195, 223, 133
RGB Percent	76%, 87%, 52%
CMY	0.2353, 0.1255, 0.4784
CMYK	0.13, 0.00, 0.40, 0.13
HSL	79°, 58%, 70%
HSV	79°, 40%, 87%
XYZ	53.1270, 66.0709, 32.1432
YIQ	204.3680, 12.2020, -33.9260

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

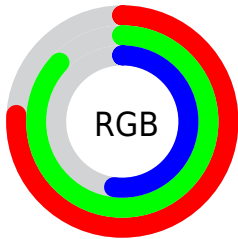
Format	Color
RYB	133, 223, 161
Decimal	12836741
CIELab	85.03, -23.61, 41.02
CIELCh	85, 47.335, 119.924
Yxy	66.0709, 0.3510, 0.4366
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291026821 (0xFFC3DF85)
YUV	204.3680, -35.1844, -8.2157
Hunter-Lab	81.2840, -25.5800, 33.4530

Details

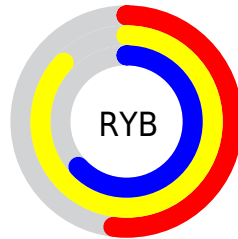
The RGB color **195, 223, 133** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFF99**. A complement of this color would be **161, 133, 223**, and the grayscale version is **205, 205, 205**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **253, 255, 187**, and **140, 168, 82** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **188, 223, 111**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **202, 223, 155**.

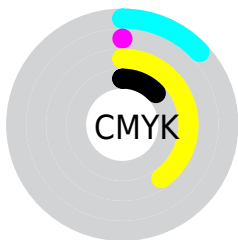
Distribution



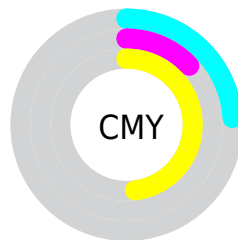
- Red (76%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (52%)



- Red (52%)
- Yellow (87%)
- Blue (63%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 195, 223, 133 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 195, 223, 133 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 195, 223, 133


255, 255, 255

 253, 255, 187


 255, 255, 215

 255, 255, 244

 195, 223, 133

 167, 195, 107


 140, 168, 82

 113, 141, 57

 88, 116, 32

 62, 91, 2

 39, 67, 0

 11, 45, 0

 0, 26, 0


 0, 0, 0

 195, 223, 133

 195, 223, 133

 188, 223, 111

 202, 223, 155

 181, 223, 88


 209, 223, 178

 174, 223, 66

 216, 223, 200

 167, 223, 44

 223, 223, 222

 160, 223, 21

 230, 223, 244

 154, 223, 0

 237, 223, 255

 244, 223, 255

 251, 223, 255

 255, 223, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



241, 210, 122



195, 223, 133



141, 232, 166

Triad

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



195, 223, 133



47, 229, 255



255, 177, 214

Complementary

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



195, 223, 133



161, 133, 223

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, 185, 255



195, 223, 133



144, 217, 255

Square

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



195, 223, 133



0, 235, 255



217, 201, 255



255, 181, 170

Rectangle

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



195, 223, 133



99, 235, 195



217, 201, 255



255, 179, 229

Sweetspot

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



195, 223, 133



245, 255, 224



223, 160, 133



122, 128, 110



0, 0, 0



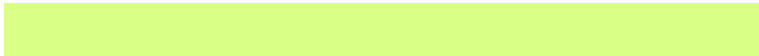
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



195, 223, 133



217, 255, 133



151, 223, 133



109, 112, 101



121, 176, 0



33, 48, 0

Inverse Universe

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



161, 133, 223



171, 133, 255



205, 133, 223



104, 101, 112



55, 0, 176



15, 0, 48

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 195, 223, 133 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 195, 223, 133 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

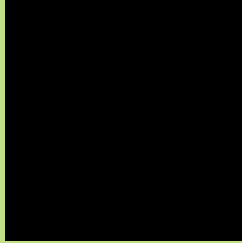
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 195, 223, 133 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 195, 223, 133.

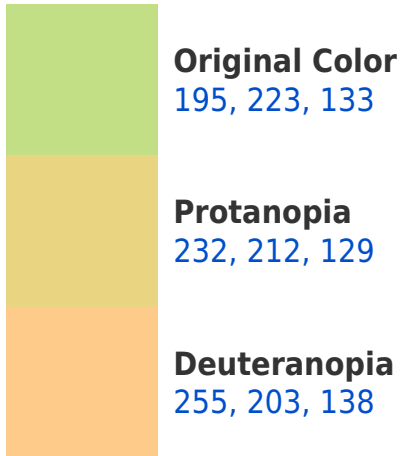


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 195, 223, 133.

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
208, 212, 228

Trichromacy



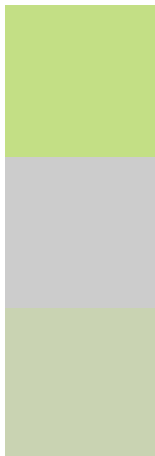
Original Color
195, 223, 133

Protanomaly
219, 216, 130

Deuteranomaly
233, 210, 136

Tritanomaly
203, 216, 193

Monochromacy



Original Color
195, 223, 133

Achromatopsia
204, 204, 204

Achromatomaly
201, 211, 178

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 195, 223, 133 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(195, 223, 133)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(195, 223, 133)  
}
```

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(195, 223, 133) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(195, 223, 133) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 195, 223, 133 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(195, 223, 133) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(195, 223, 133) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(195, 223, 133)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(195, 223, 133); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(195, 223, 133);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(195, 223,  
133) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 195, 223, 133 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(195, 223, 133) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(195,  
223, 133) }
```

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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