

# Converting Colors

RGB(195, 244, 210)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(195, 244, 210) contains.

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# **Color**

**RGB(195, 244, 210)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C3F4D2
RGB	195, 244, 210
RGB Percent	76%, 96%, 82%
CMY	0.2353, 0.0431, 0.1765
CMYK	0.20, 0.00, 0.14, 0.04
HSL	138°, 69%, 86%
HSV	138°, 20%, 96%
XYZ	66.4892, 80.9566, 73.0946
YIQ	225.4730, -18.2900, -20.9620

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

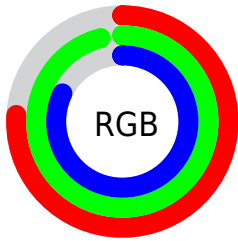
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	195, 233, 244
Decimal	12842194
CIELab	92.11, -22.15, 11.28
CIELCh	92, 24.854, 153.010
Yxy	80.9566, 0.3015, 0.3671
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291032274 (0xFFC3F4D2)
YUV	225.4730, -7.6282, -26.7248
Hunter-Lab	89.9759, -25.5522, 14.8171

# Details

The RGB color **195, 244, 210** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **244, 195, 229**, and the grayscale version is **226, 226, 226**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 252, 255, 255, and **141, 188, 156** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **171, 244, 193**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **219, 244, 227**.

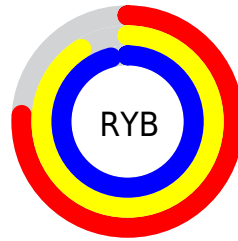
# Distribution



Red (76%)

Green (96%)

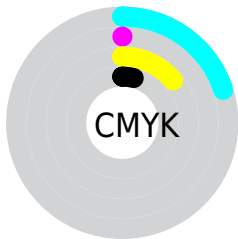
Blue (82%)



Red (76%)

Yellow (91%)

Blue (96%)

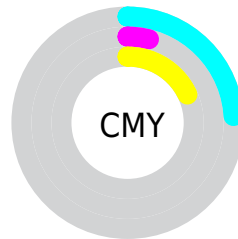


Cyan (20%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (14%)

Black (4%)



Cyan (24%)

Magenta (4%)

Yellow (18%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 195, 244, 210 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, 244, 210 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 195, 244, 210

255, 255, 255

■ 252, 255, 255

■ 195, 244, 210

■ 167, 215, 182

■ 141, 188, 156

■ 115, 161, 129

■ 89, 134, 104

■ 65, 109, 80

■ 41, 84, 57


■ 16, 61, 35

■ 0, 39, 15

■ 0, 14, 0

 195, 244, 210

 195, 244, 210

 171, 244, 193

 219, 244, 227

 146, 244, 176

 244, 244, 244

 122, 244, 159

 255, 244, 255

 97, 244, 142

 73, 244, 125

 49, 244, 108

 24, 244, 91

 0, 244, 75

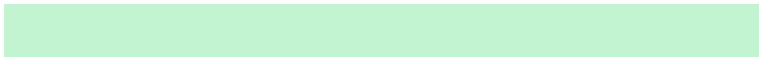
# Harmonies

## Analogous

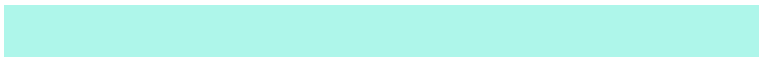
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



222, 239, 192



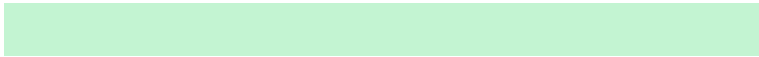
195, 244, 210



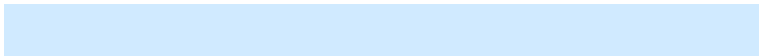
174, 246, 234

# Triad

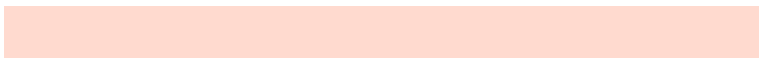
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



195, 244, 210



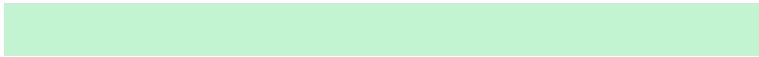
208, 234, 255



255, 218, 207

# Complementary

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



195, 244, 210



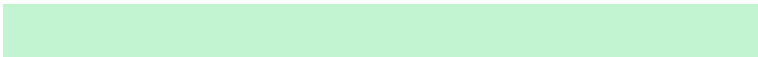
244, 195, 229

# 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, 216, 231



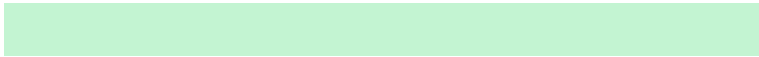
195, 244, 210



240, 225, 255

# Square

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



195, 244, 210



180, 241, 255



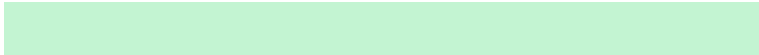
255, 219, 254



255, 224, 191

# Rectangle

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



195, 244, 210



167, 246, 250



255, 219, 254

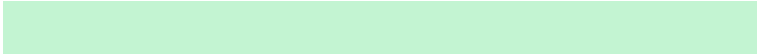


255, 216, 215



# Sweetspot

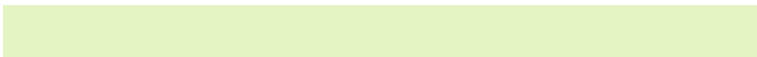
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



195, 244, 210



240, 255, 244



229, 244, 195



119, 128, 121



0, 0, 0

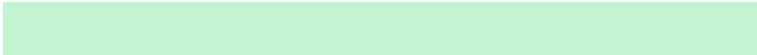


128, 128, 128

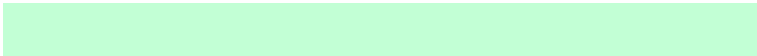


# Same Dimension

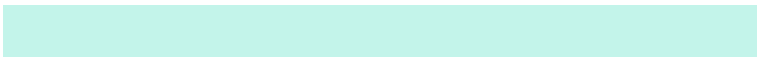
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



195, 244, 210



194, 255, 213



195, 244, 234



110, 122, 114



0, 186, 57



0, 59, 18



# Inverse Universe

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



244, 195, 229



255, 194, 236



244, 195, 205



122, 110, 119



186, 0, 129

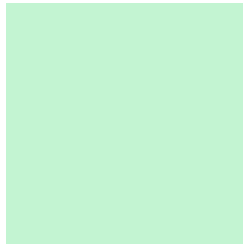


59, 0, 41



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 195, 244, 210 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, 244, 210 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

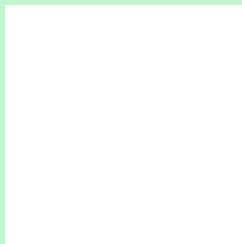
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RGB 195, 244, 210 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 195, 244, 210.

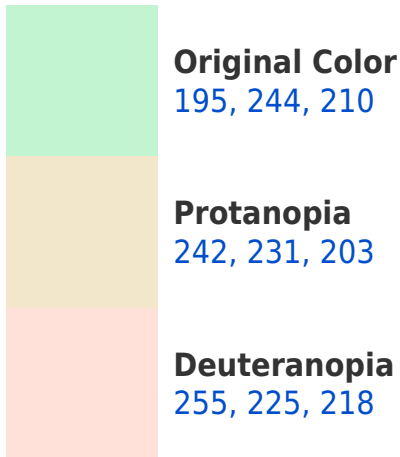


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 195, 244, 210.

# 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





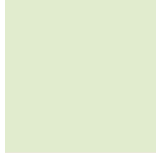
**Tritanopia**  
205, 237, 255

# Trichromacy



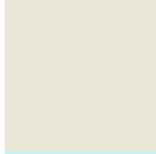
**Original Color**

195, 244, 210



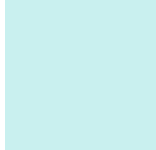
**Protanomaly**

225, 236, 206



**Deuteranomaly**

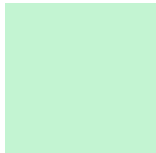
233, 232, 215



**Tritanomaly**

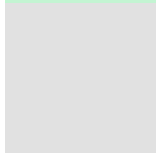
201, 240, 239

# Monochromacy



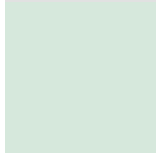
**Original Color**

195, 244, 210



**Achromatopsia**

225, 225, 225



**Achromatomaly**

214, 232, 220

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 195, 244, 210 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, 244, 210)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(195, 244, 210)  
}
```

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, 244, 210) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(195, 244, 210) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 195, 244, 210 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, 244, 210) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(195, 244, 210) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(195, 244, 210)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(195, 244, 210); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(195, 244, 210);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(195, 244,  
210) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 195, 244, 210 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(195, 244, 210) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(195,  
244, 210) }
```

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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