

Converting Colors

RGB(197, 215, 164)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(197, 215, 164) contains.

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Color

RGB(197, 215, 164)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C5D7A4
RGB	197, 215, 164
RGB Percent	77%, 84%, 64%
CMY	0.2275, 0.1569, 0.3569
CMYK	0.08, 0.00, 0.24, 0.16
HSL	81°, 39%, 74%
HSV	81°, 24%, 84%
XYZ	54.0272, 63.1515, 44.4639
YIQ	203.8040, 5.6430, -19.6770

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

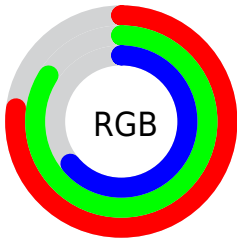
Format	Color
RYB	164, 215, 182
Decimal	12965796
CIELab	83.52, -14.79, 23.21
CIElCh	84, 27.520, 122.506
Yxy	63.1515, 0.3342, 0.3907
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291155876 (0xFFC5D7A4)
YUV	203.8040, -19.6234, -5.9671
Hunter-Lab	79.4679, -17.7135, 22.4536

Details

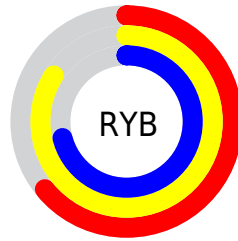
The RGB color **197, 215, 164** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **C9C999**. A complement of this color would be **182, 164, 215**, and the grayscale version is **204, 204, 204**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **254, 255, 219**, and **143, 160, 112** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **189, 215, 143**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **205, 215, 186**.

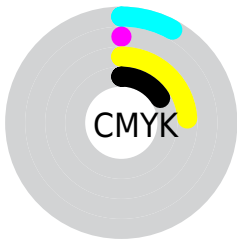
Distribution



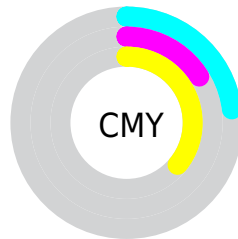
- Red (77%)
- Green (84%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (84%)
- Blue (71%)



- Cyan (8%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Black (16%)



- Cyan (23%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 197, 215, 164 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 197, 215, 164 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 197, 215, 164

255, 255, 255

■ 254, 255, 219

■ 255, 255, 248

■ 197, 215, 164

■ 170, 187, 138

■ 143, 160, 112

■ 117, 134, 87

■ 92, 109, 63

■ 68, 84, 41

■ 45, 61, 19

■ 25, 39, 0

■ 0, 20, 0

■ 0, 0, 0

 197, 215, 164

 197, 215, 164

 189, 215, 143

 205, 215, 186

 182, 215, 121

 212, 215, 207

 174, 215, 100


 220, 215, 229

 167, 215, 78

 227, 215, 250

 159, 215, 57

 235, 215, 255

 151, 215, 35

 243, 215, 255

 144, 215, 14

 250, 215, 255

 139, 215, 0

 255, 215, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



225, 207, 156



197, 215, 164



167, 221, 183

Triad

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



197, 215, 164



148, 217, 253



255, 189, 207

Complementary

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



197, 215, 164



182, 164, 215

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.



244, 193, 233



197, 215, 164



180, 210, 255

Square

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



197, 215, 164



133, 222, 235



215, 201, 252



255, 192, 182

Rectangle

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



197, 215, 164



150, 222, 200



215, 201, 252



255, 190, 216

Sweetspot

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



197, 215, 164



249, 255, 237



215, 182, 164



124, 128, 117



0, 0, 0



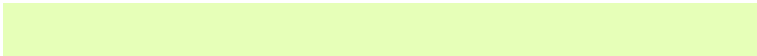
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



197, 215, 164



230, 255, 184



172, 215, 164



103, 107, 96



111, 171, 0



28, 43, 0

Inverse Universe

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



182, 164, 215



209, 184, 255



207, 164, 215



100, 96, 107



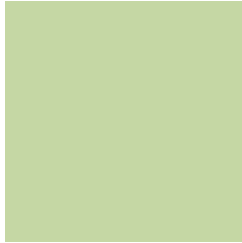
60, 0, 171



15, 0, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 197, 215, 164 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 197, 215, 164 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

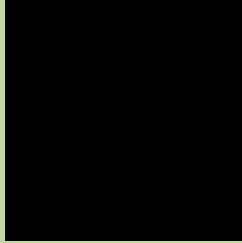
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 197, 215, 164 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 197, 215, 164.

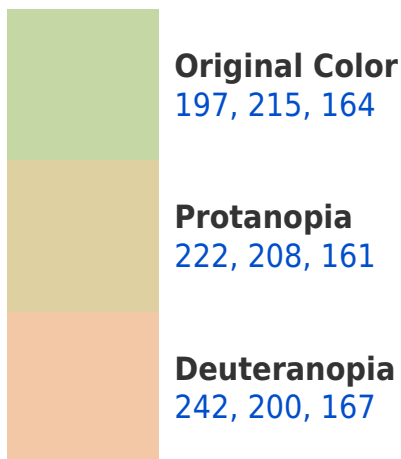


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 197, 215, 164.

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](#).

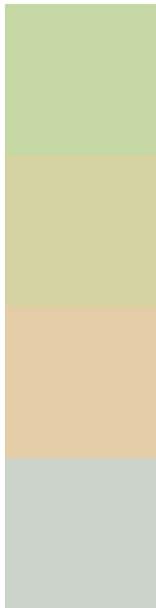
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
205, 207, 223

Trichromacy



Original Color
197, 215, 164

Protanomaly
213, 211, 162

Deuteranomaly
226, 205, 166

Tritanomaly
202, 210, 202

Monochromacy



Original Color
197, 215, 164

Achromatopsia
204, 204, 204

Achromatomaly
201, 208, 189

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 197, 215, 164 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(197, 215, 164)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(197, 215, 164)  
}
```

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(197, 215, 164) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(197, 215, 164) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 197, 215, 164 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(197, 215, 164) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(197, 215, 164) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(197, 215, 164)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(197, 215, 164); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(197, 215, 164);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(197, 215,  
164) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 197, 215, 164 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(197, 215, 164) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(197,  
215, 164) }
```

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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