

Converting Colors

RGB(197, 242, 116)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(197, 242, 116) contains.

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Color

RGB(197, 242, 116)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C5F274
RGB	197, 242, 116
RGB Percent	77%, 95%, 45%
CMY	0.2275, 0.0510, 0.5451
CMYK	0.19, 0.00, 0.52, 0.05
HSL	81°, 83%, 70%
HSV	81°, 52%, 95%
XYZ	57.9305, 76.6355, 28.2619
YIQ	214.1810, 13.6260, -48.7260

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

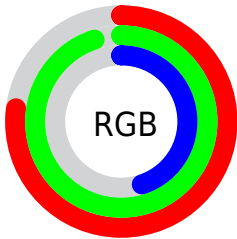
Format	Color
RYB	116, 242, 161
Decimal	12972660
CIELab	90.15, -33.63, 55.45
CIELCh	90, 64.847, 121.239
Yxy	76.6355, 0.3558, 0.4707
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291162740 (0xFFC5F274)
YUV	214.1810, -48.4032, -15.0677
Hunter-Lab	87.5417, -35.0762, 42.1381

Details

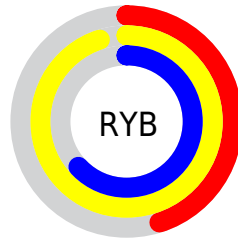
The RGB color **197, 242, 116** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFF66**. A complement of this color would be **161, 116, 242**, and the grayscale version is **215, 215, 215**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 171**, and **141, 186, 62** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **188, 242, 92**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **206, 242, 140**.

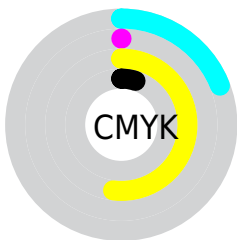
Distribution



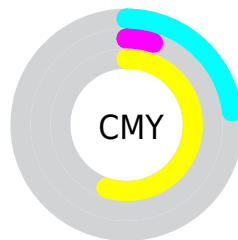
- Red (77%)
- Green (95%)
- Blue (45%)



- Red (45%)
- Yellow (95%)
- Blue (63%)



- Cyan (19%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Black (5%)



- Cyan (23%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 197, 242, 116 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, 242, 116 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 197, 242, 116

255, 255, 255


 255, 255, 171


 255, 255, 199

 255, 255, 228

 197, 242, 116

 169, 214, 89

 141, 186, 62

 113, 159, 34

 86, 132, 0

 59, 107, 0

 32, 82, 0

 0, 59, 0

 0, 38, 0

 0, 1, 0

■ 197, 242, 116

■ 197, 242, 116

■ 188, 242, 92

■ 206, 242, 140

■ 180, 242, 68

■ 214, 242, 164

■ 171, 242, 43

■ 223, 242, 189

■ 162, 242, 19

■ 232, 242, 213

■ 156, 242, 0

■ 240, 242, 237

■ 249, 242, 255

■ 255, 242, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



255, 224, 98



197, 242, 116



115, 253, 165

Triad

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



197, 242, 116



0, 249, 255



255, 174, 227

Complementary

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



197, 242, 116



161, 116, 242

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, 186, 255



197, 242, 116



115, 233, 255

Square

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



197, 242, 116



0, 255, 255



234, 210, 255



255, 181, 166

Rectangle

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



197, 242, 116



0, 255, 206



234, 210, 255



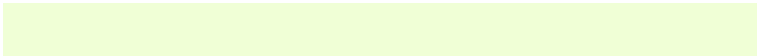
255, 176, 248

Sweetspot

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



197, 242, 116



240, 255, 214



242, 160, 116



119, 128, 103



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



197, 242, 116



199, 255, 97



135, 242, 116



116, 120, 108



118, 184, 0



36, 56, 0

Inverse Universe

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



161, 116, 242



153, 97, 255



223, 116, 242



112, 108, 120



66, 0, 184



20, 0, 56

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 197, 242, 116 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

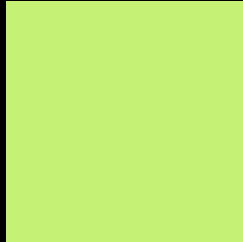
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 242, 116 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, 242, 116 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 197, 242, 116.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 197, 242, 116.

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



Original Color
197, 242, 116

Protanopia
250, 226, 111

Deuteranopia
255, 221, 179



Tritanopia

214, 228, 246

Trichromacy



Original Color

197, 242, 116



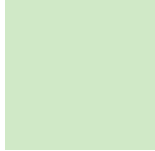
Protanomaly

231, 232, 113



Deuteranomaly

234, 229, 156



Tritanomaly

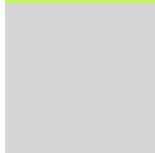
208, 233, 199

Monochromacy



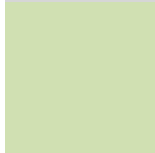
Original Color

197, 242, 116



Achromatopsia

214, 214, 214



Achromatomaly

208, 224, 178

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 197, 242, 116 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, 242, 116)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(197, 242, 116)  
}
```

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, 242, 116) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(197, 242, 116) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 197, 242, 116 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, 242, 116) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(197, 242, 116) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(197, 242, 116)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(197, 242, 116); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(197, 242, 116); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(197, 242, 116) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 197, 242, 116 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(197, 242, 116) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(197,  
242, 116) }
```

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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