

Converting Colors

RGB(200, 200, 138)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(200, 200, 138) contains.

RGB(200, 200, 138)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(200, 200, 138)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C8C88A
RGB	200, 200, 138
RGB Percent	78%, 78%, 54%
CMY	0.2157, 0.2157, 0.4588
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.31, 0.22
HSL	60°, 36%, 66%
HSV	60°, 31%, 78%
XYZ	49.0611, 55.4229, 32.1566
YIQ	192.9320, 19.9020, -19.2820

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

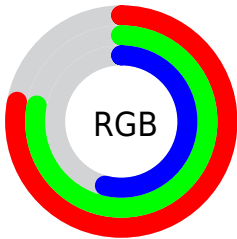
Format	Color
RYB	138, 200, 138
Decimal	13158538
CIELab	79.28, -9.62, 31.09
CIElCh	79, 32.550, 107.196
Yxy	55.4229, 0.3591, 0.4056
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291348618 (0xFFC8C88A)
YUV	192.9320, -27.0815, 6.1986
Hunter-Lab	74.4466, -12.6479, 26.5027

Details

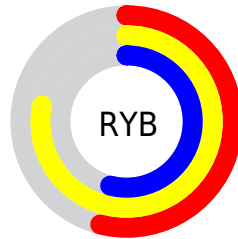
The RGB color **200, 200, 138** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC99**. A complement of this color would be **138, 138, 200**, and the grayscale version is **193, 193, 193**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 192**, and **145, 146, 87** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **200, 200, 118**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **200, 200, 158**.

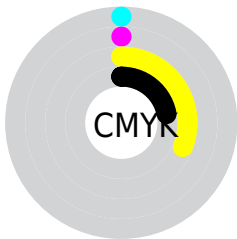
Distribution



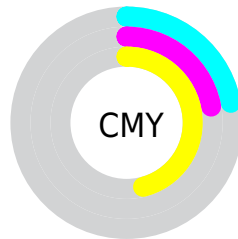
- Red (78%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (54%)



- Red (54%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Blue (54%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (46%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 200, 200, 138 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 200, 200, 138 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 200, 200, 138

 200, 200, 138

255, 255, 255

 172, 173, 112


 255, 255, 192

 145, 146, 87

 255, 255, 220

 119, 121, 63

 255, 255, 249

 93, 96, 40

 69, 72, 17

 46, 50, 0

 22, 29, 0


 0, 0, 0

 200, 200, 138


 200, 200, 138

 200, 200, 118

 200, 200, 158

 200, 200, 98


 200, 200, 178

 200, 200, 78


 200, 200, 198

 200, 200, 58

 200, 200, 218

 200, 200, 38

 200, 200, 238

 200, 200, 18

 200, 200, 255

 200, 200, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



230, 190, 138



200, 200, 138



166, 208, 154

Triad

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



200, 200, 138



105, 210, 240



248, 175, 211

Complementary

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



200, 200, 138



138, 138, 200

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.



222, 183, 238



200, 200, 138



138, 203, 255

Square

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



200, 200, 138



104, 213, 213



183, 193, 254



255, 174, 180

Rectangle

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



200, 200, 138



142, 211, 172



183, 193, 254



241, 177, 221

Sweetspot

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



200, 200, 138



255, 255, 232



200, 138, 138



128, 128, 113



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



200, 200, 138



255, 255, 161



169, 200, 138



99, 99, 90



163, 163, 0



36, 36, 0

Inverse Universe

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



138, 138, 200



161, 161, 255



169, 138, 200



90, 90, 99



0, 0, 163



0, 0, 36

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 200, 200, 138 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

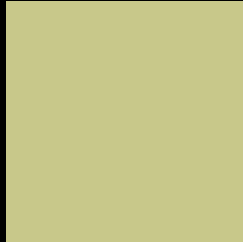
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 200, 200, 138 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

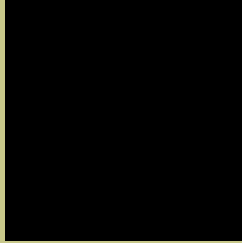
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 200, 200, 138 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 200, 200, 138.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 200, 200, 138.

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
200, 200, 138

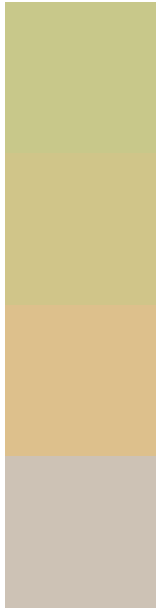
Protanopia
212, 196, 136

Deuteranopia
233, 188, 141



Tritanopia
208, 191, 206

Trichromacy



Original Color
200, 200, 138

Protanomaly
208, 197, 137

Deuteranomaly
221, 192, 140

Tritanomaly
205, 194, 181

Monochromacy



Original Color
200, 200, 138

Achromatopsia
193, 193, 193

Achromatomaly
196, 196, 173

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 200, 200, 138 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(200, 200, 138)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(200, 200, 138)  
}
```

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(200, 200, 138) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(200, 200, 138) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 200, 200, 138 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(200, 200, 138) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(200, 200, 138) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(200, 200, 138)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(200, 200, 138); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 200, 138);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 200,  
138) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 200, 200, 138 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(200, 200, 138) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(200,  
200, 138) }
```

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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