

Converting Colors

RGB(200, 208, 193)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(200, 208, 193) contains.

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Color

RGB(200, 208, 193)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C8D0C1
RGB	200, 208, 193
RGB Percent	78%, 82%, 76%
CMY	0.2157, 0.1843, 0.2431
CMYK	0.04, 0.00, 0.07, 0.18
HSL	92°, 14%, 79%
HSV	92°, 7%, 82%
XYZ	56.0009, 61.2414, 59.3213
YIQ	203.8980, 0.0470, -6.3610

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

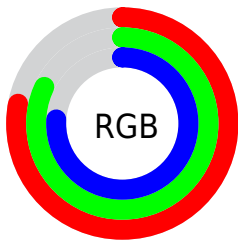
Format	Color
RYB	193, 208, 201
Decimal	13160641
CIELab	82.51, -5.44, 6.49
CIELCh	83, 8.469, 129.932
Yxy	61.2414, 0.3172, 0.3469
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291350721 (0xFFC8D0C1)
YUV	203.8980, -5.3727, -3.4185
Hunter-Lab	78.2569, -9.2142, 9.8360

Details

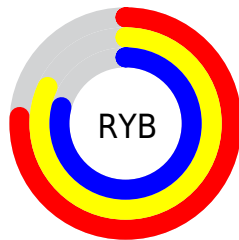
The RGB color **200, 208, 193** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **201, 193, 208**, and the grayscale version is **204, 204, 204**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 249**, and **146, 154, 140** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **189, 208, 172**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **211, 208, 214**.

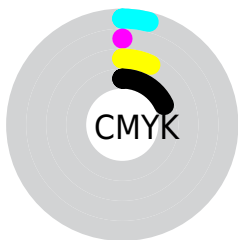
Distribution



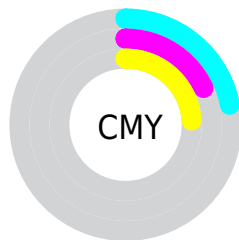
- Red (78%)
- Green (82%)
- Blue (76%)



- Red (76%)
- Yellow (82%)
- Blue (79%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Black (18%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (24%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 200, 208, 193 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, 208, 193 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 200, 208, 193

255, 255, 255

■ 255, 255, 249

■ 200, 208, 193

■ 173, 180, 166

■ 146, 154, 140

■ 120, 128, 114

■ 96, 103, 90

■ 72, 79, 66

■ 49, 56, 44

■ 28, 34, 23

■ 0, 13, 0

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 200, 208, 193

■ 200, 208, 193

■ 189, 208, 172

■ 211, 208, 214

■ 178, 208, 151

■ 222, 208, 235

■ 167, 208, 131

■ 233, 208, 255

■ 156, 208, 110

■ 244, 208, 255

■ 145, 208, 89

■ 255, 208, 255

■ 133, 208, 68

■ 122, 208, 47

■ 111, 208, 27

■ 100, 208, 6

Harmonies

Analogous

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



209, 206, 190



200, 208, 193



192, 210, 200

Triad

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



200, 208, 193



192, 208, 220



223, 200, 203

Complementary

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



200, 208, 193



201, 193, 208

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.



218, 201, 211



200, 208, 193



200, 205, 221

Square

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



200, 208, 193



187, 209, 215



210, 202, 218



222, 201, 195

Rectangle

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



200, 208, 193



188, 210, 205



210, 202, 218



222, 200, 206

Sweetspot

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



200, 208, 193



252, 255, 250



208, 201, 193



126, 128, 125



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



200, 208, 193



243, 255, 232



193, 208, 194



99, 105, 94



79, 168, 0



19, 41, 0

Inverse Universe

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



201, 193, 208



244, 232, 255



208, 193, 208



100, 94, 105



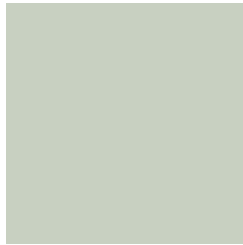
90, 0, 168



22, 0, 41

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 200, 208, 193 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, 208, 193 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

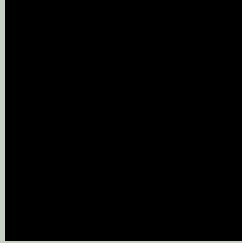
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

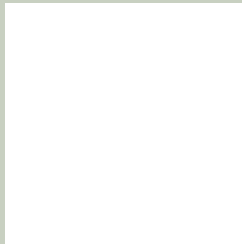
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 200, 208, 193 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 200, 208, 193.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 200, 208, 193.

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, 208, 193

Protanopia
212, 204, 191

Deuteranopia
229, 198, 195



Tritanopia
204, 204, 220

Trichromacy



Original Color

200, 208, 193

Protanomaly

208, 205, 192

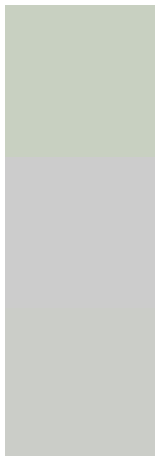
Deuteranomaly

218, 202, 194

Tritanomaly

203, 205, 210

Monochromacy



Original Color

200, 208, 193

Achromatopsia

204, 204, 204

Achromatomaly

203, 205, 200

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 200, 208, 193 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, 208, 193) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(200, 208, 193)  
}
```

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, 208, 193) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(200, 208, 193) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 200, 208, 193 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, 208, 193) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(200, 208, 193) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(200, 208, 193)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(200, 208, 193); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 208, 193);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 208,  
193) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 200, 208, 193 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(200, 208, 193) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(200,  
208, 193) }
```

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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