

Converting Colors

RGB(200, 212, 189)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(200, 212, 189) contains.

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Color

RGB(200, 212, 189)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C8D4BD
RGB	200, 212, 189
RGB Percent	78%, 83%, 74%
CMY	0.2157, 0.1686, 0.2588
CMYK	0.06, 0.00, 0.11, 0.17
HSL	91°, 21%, 79%
HSV	91°, 11%, 83%
XYZ	56.5482, 63.0405, 57.3317
YIQ	205.7900, 0.2310, -9.6970

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

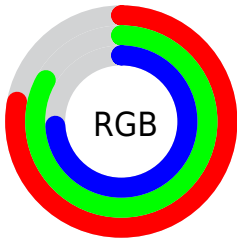
Format	Color
RYB	189, 212, 201
Decimal	13161661
CIELab	83.46, -8.19, 9.99
CIELCh	83, 12.918, 129.360
Yxy	63.0405, 0.3196, 0.3563
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291351741 (0xFFC8D4BD)
YUV	205.7900, -8.2775, -5.0778
Hunter-Lab	79.3980, -11.8167, 12.7665

Details

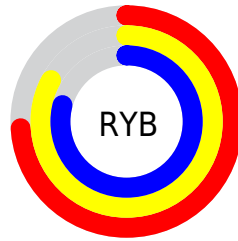
The RGB color **200, 212, 189** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **201, 189, 212**, and the grayscale version is **206, 206, 206**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 245**, and **146, 157, 136** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **189, 212, 168**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **211, 212, 210**.

Distribution



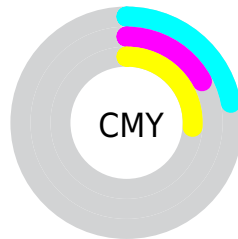
- Red (78%)
- Green (83%)
- Blue (74%)



- Red (74%)
- Yellow (83%)
- Blue (79%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Black (17%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (26%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 200, 212, 189 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, 212, 189 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 200, 212, 189

255, 255, 255

 255, 255, 245

 200, 212, 189

 173, 184, 162

 146, 157, 136

 120, 131, 110

 95, 106, 86

 72, 82, 63

 49, 59, 41

 28, 37, 20


 0, 17, 0

 0, 0, 0

 200, 212, 189

 200, 212, 189

 189, 212, 168

 211, 212, 210

 178, 212, 147


 222, 212, 231

 167, 212, 125


 233, 212, 253


 156, 212, 104

 244, 212, 255


 145, 212, 83

 255, 212, 255

 134, 212, 62

 123, 212, 41

 112, 212, 19

 101, 212, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



214, 208, 184



200, 212, 189



187, 214, 199

Triad

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



200, 212, 189



186, 212, 230



234, 200, 204

Complementary

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



200, 212, 189



201, 189, 212

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.



227, 201, 217



200, 212, 189



200, 208, 232

Square

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



200, 212, 189



178, 214, 223



215, 204, 227



233, 201, 193

Rectangle

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



200, 212, 189



181, 215, 207



215, 204, 227



232, 200, 209

Sweetspot

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



200, 212, 189



251, 255, 247



212, 201, 189



125, 128, 122



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



200, 212, 189



238, 255, 222



189, 212, 189



102, 107, 96



82, 171, 0



21, 43, 0

Inverse Universe

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



201, 189, 212



239, 222, 255



212, 189, 212



102, 96, 107



89, 0, 171



23, 0, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 200, 212, 189 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

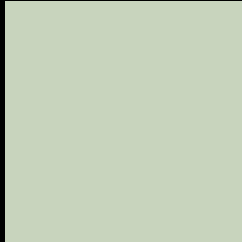
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 212, 189 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

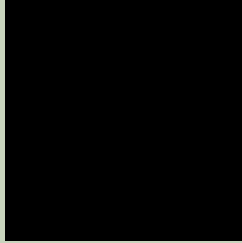
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

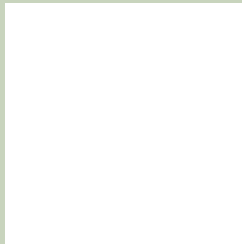
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 200, 212, 189 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 200, 212, 189.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 200, 212, 189.

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, 212, 189

Protanopia
216, 207, 186

Deuteranopia
234, 200, 191



Tritanopia
205, 207, 223

Trichromacy



Original Color
200, 212, 189

Protanomaly
210, 209, 187

Deuteranomaly
222, 204, 190

Tritanomaly
203, 209, 211

Monochromacy



Original Color
200, 212, 189

Achromatopsia
206, 206, 206

Achromatomaly
204, 208, 200

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 200, 212, 189 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, 212, 189)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(200, 212, 189)  
}
```

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, 212, 189) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(200, 212, 189) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 200, 212, 189 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

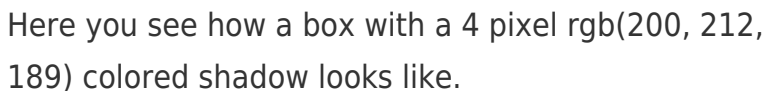
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(200, 212, 189) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(200, 212, 189) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(200, 212, 189)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(200, 212, 189); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 212, 189);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 212,  
189) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 200, 212, 189 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(200, 212, 189) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(200,  
212, 189) }
```

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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