

Converting Colors

RGB(200, 213, 150)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(200, 213, 150) contains.

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Color

RGB(200, 213, 150)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C8D596
RGB	200, 213, 150
RGB Percent	78%, 84%, 59%
CMY	0.2157, 0.1647, 0.4118
CMYK	0.06, 0.00, 0.30, 0.16
HSL	72°, 43%, 71%
HSV	72°, 30%, 84%
XYZ	53.1187, 62.0699, 38.0352
YIQ	201.9310, 12.4750, -22.3490

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

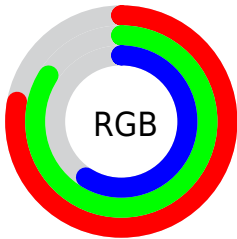
Format	Color
RYB	150, 213, 163
Decimal	13161878
CIELab	82.95, -14.66, 29.75
CIElCh	83, 33.166, 116.234
Yxy	62.0699, 0.3467, 0.4051
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291351958 (0xFFC8D596)
YUV	201.9310, -25.6020, -1.6935
Hunter-Lab	78.7844, -17.5230, 26.5253

Details

The RGB color **200, 213, 150** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC99**. A complement of this color would be **163, 150, 213**, and the grayscale version is **202, 202, 202**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 205**, and **145, 158, 99** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **196, 213, 129**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **204, 213, 171**.

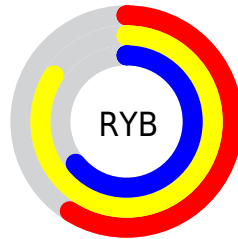
Distribution



Red (78%)

Green (84%)

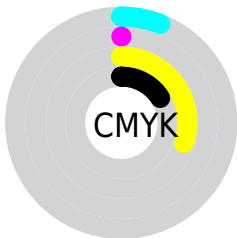
Blue (59%)



Red (59%)

Yellow (84%)

Blue (64%)

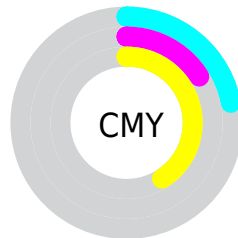


Cyan (6%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (30%)

Black (16%)



Cyan (22%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (41%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 200, 213, 150 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, 213, 150 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 200, 213, 150

255, 255, 255

 255, 255, 205


 255, 255, 233

 200, 213, 150

 172, 185, 124

 145, 158, 99

 119, 132, 74

 94, 107, 50

 69, 83, 28

 46, 60, 3

 24, 38, 0

 0, 18, 0

 0, 0, 0

 200, 213, 150

 200, 213, 150

 196, 213, 129

 204, 213, 171

 191, 213, 107


 209, 213, 193

 187, 213, 86

 213, 213, 214

 182, 213, 65

 218, 213, 235

 178, 213, 44

 222, 213, 255

 174, 213, 22

 226, 213, 255

 169, 213, 1

 231, 213, 255

 169, 213, 0

 235, 213, 255

 240, 213, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



232, 203, 144



200, 213, 150



164, 220, 171

Triad

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



200, 213, 150



121, 219, 255



255, 184, 212

Complementary

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



200, 213, 150



163, 150, 213

Split Complementary

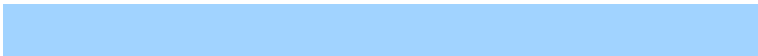
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



243, 190, 242



200, 213, 150



161, 211, 255

Square

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



200, 213, 150



109, 223, 233



206, 200, 255



255, 185, 180

Rectangle

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



200, 213, 150



140, 223, 191



206, 200, 255



255, 185, 222

Sweetspot

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



200, 213, 150



250, 255, 232



213, 163, 150



125, 128, 113



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



200, 213, 150



237, 255, 166



169, 213, 150



105, 107, 96



136, 171, 0



34, 43, 0

Inverse Universe

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



163, 150, 213



184, 166, 255



194, 150, 213



99, 96, 107



35, 0, 171



9, 0, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 200, 213, 150 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

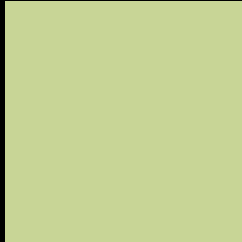
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 213, 150 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

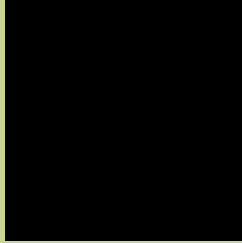
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 213, 150 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 200, 213, 150.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 200, 213, 150.

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, 213, 150

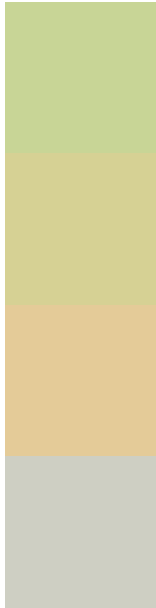
Protanopia
222, 206, 147

Deuteranopia
244, 198, 153



Tritanopia
209, 204, 220

Trichromacy



Original Color
200, 213, 150

Protanomaly
214, 209, 148

Deuteranomaly
228, 203, 152

Tritanomaly
206, 207, 195

Monochromacy



Original Color
200, 213, 150

Achromatopsia
202, 202, 202

Achromatomaly
201, 206, 183

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 200, 213, 150 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, 213, 150)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(200, 213, 150)  
}
```

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, 213, 150) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(200, 213, 150) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 200, 213, 150 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, 213, 150) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(200, 213, 150) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(200, 213, 150)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(200, 213, 150); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 213, 150);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 213,  
150) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 200, 213, 150 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(200, 213, 150) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(200,  
213, 150) }
```

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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