

Converting Colors

RGB(200, 216, 159)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(200, 216, 159) contains.

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Color

RGB(200, 216, 159)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C8D89F
RGB	200, 216, 159
RGB Percent	78%, 85%, 62%
CMY	0.2157, 0.1529, 0.3765
CMYK	0.07, 0.00, 0.26, 0.15
HSL	77°, 42%, 74%
HSV	77°, 26%, 85%
XYZ	54.6333, 63.8943, 42.2542
YIQ	204.7180, 8.7610, -21.1190

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

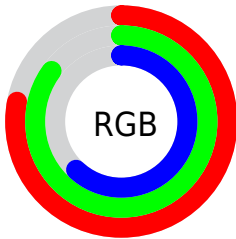
Format	Color
RYB	159, 216, 175
Decimal	13162655
CIELab	83.91, -14.92, 26.38
CIELCh	84, 30.306, 119.495
Yxy	63.8943, 0.3398, 0.3974
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291352735 (0xFFC8D89F)
YUV	204.7180, -22.5390, -4.1377
Hunter-Lab	79.9339, -17.8830, 24.6122

Details

The RGB color **200, 216, 159** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **C9C999**. A complement of this color would be **175, 159, 216**, and the grayscale version is **205, 205, 205**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 214**, and **146, 161, 107** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **194, 216, 137**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **206, 216, 181**.

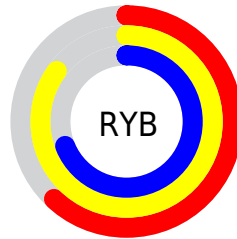
Distribution



Red (78%)

Green (85%)

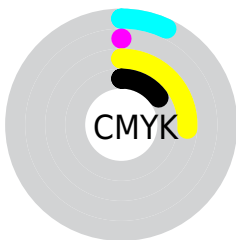
Blue (62%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (85%)

Blue (69%)

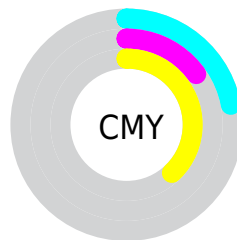


Cyan (7%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (26%)

Black (15%)



Cyan (22%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 200, 216, 159 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, 216, 159 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 200, 216, 159


255, 255, 255

 255, 255, 214

 255, 255, 242

 200, 216, 159

 172, 188, 133

 146, 161, 107

 119, 135, 82

 94, 110, 59

 70, 85, 36

 46, 62, 14

 26, 40, 0

 0, 21, 0

 0, 0, 0

 200, 216, 159

 200, 216, 159

 194, 216, 137

 206, 216, 181

 188, 216, 116


 212, 216, 202

 182, 216, 94

 218, 216, 224

 176, 216, 73

 224, 216, 245

 170, 216, 51

 230, 216, 255

 164, 216, 29

 236, 216, 255

 158, 216, 8

 242, 216, 255

 155, 216, 0

 249, 216, 255

 255, 216, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



231, 207, 152



200, 216, 159



167, 222, 179

Triad

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



200, 216, 159



138, 220, 255



255, 189, 211

Complementary

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



200, 216, 159



175, 159, 216

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.



246, 193, 239



200, 216, 159



173, 212, 255

Square

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



200, 216, 159



124, 224, 236



213, 202, 255



255, 190, 182

Rectangle

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



200, 216, 159



147, 225, 198



213, 202, 255



255, 189, 221

Sweetspot

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



200, 216, 159



249, 255, 235



216, 174, 159



124, 128, 115



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



200, 216, 159



232, 255, 173



172, 216, 159



104, 107, 96



123, 171, 0



31, 43, 0

Inverse Universe

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



175, 159, 216



196, 173, 255



203, 159, 216



99, 96, 107



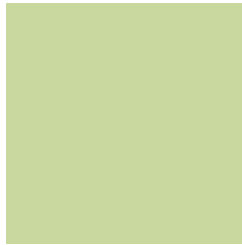
48, 0, 171



12, 0, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 200, 216, 159 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, 216, 159 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

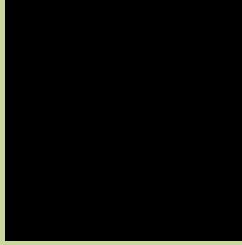
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

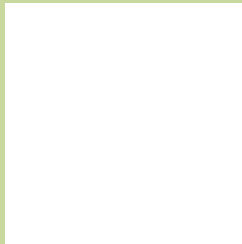
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 200, 216, 159 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 200, 216, 159.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 200, 216, 159.

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, 216, 159

Protanopia
224, 209, 156

Deuteranopia
245, 201, 162



Tritanopia
209, 207, 224

Trichromacy



Original Color
200, 216, 159

Protanomaly
215, 212, 157

Deuteranomaly
229, 206, 161

Tritanomaly
206, 210, 200

Monochromacy



Original Color
200, 216, 159

Achromatopsia
205, 205, 205

Achromatomaly
203, 209, 188

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 200, 216, 159 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, 216, 159)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(200, 216, 159)  
}
```

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, 216, 159) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(200, 216, 159) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 200, 216, 159 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, 216, 159) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(200, 216, 159) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(200, 216, 159)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(200, 216, 159); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 216, 159);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 216,  
159) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 200, 216, 159 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(200, 216, 159) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(200,  
216, 159) }
```

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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