

Converting Colors

RGB(200, 216, 182)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(200, 216, 182) contains.

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Color

RGB(200, 216, 182)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C8D8B6
RGB	200, 216, 182
RGB Percent	78%, 85%, 71%
CMY	0.2157, 0.1529, 0.2863
CMYK	0.07, 0.00, 0.16, 0.15
HSL	88°, 30%, 78%
HSV	88°, 16%, 85%
XYZ	56.8188, 64.7685, 53.7629
YIQ	207.3400, 1.3780, -13.9660

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

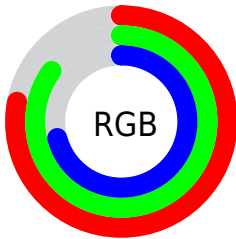
Format	Color
RYB	182, 216, 198
Decimal	13162678
CIELab	84.36, -11.41, 14.96
CIELCh	84, 18.815, 127.314
Yxy	64.7685, 0.3240, 0.3694
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291352758 (0xFFC8D8B6)
YUV	207.3400, -12.4926, -6.4372
Hunter-Lab	80.4789, -14.8155, 16.7273

Details

The RGB color **200, 216, 182** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC99**. A complement of this color would be **198, 182, 216**, and the grayscale version is **207, 207, 207**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 238**, and **146, 161, 129** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **190, 216, 160**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **210, 216, 204**.

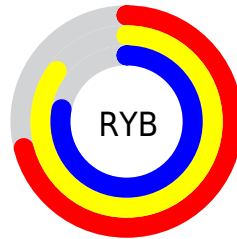
Distribution



Red (78%)

Green (85%)

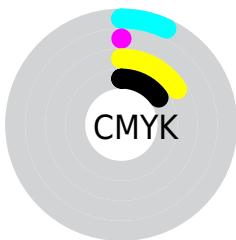
Blue (71%)



Red (71%)

Yellow (85%)

Blue (78%)

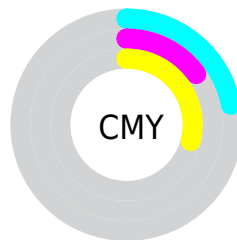


Cyan (7%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (16%)

Black (15%)



Cyan (22%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (29%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 200, 216, 182 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, 182 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 200, 216, 182

255, 255, 255

 255, 255, 238


 200, 216, 182

 173, 188, 155

 146, 161, 129


 120, 135, 104

 95, 110, 80

 71, 85, 57

 48, 62, 35

 27, 40, 14

 0, 21, 0

 0, 0, 0

 200, 216, 182

 200, 216, 182

 190, 216, 160

 210, 216, 204

 180, 216, 139


 220, 216, 225


 170, 216, 117

 230, 216, 247

 159, 216, 96

 241, 216, 255


 149, 216, 74


 251, 216, 255

 139, 216, 52

 255, 216, 255

 129, 216, 31

 119, 216, 9

 114, 216, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



220, 211, 175



200, 216, 182



181, 220, 196

Triad

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



200, 216, 182



176, 216, 243



247, 198, 207

Complementary

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



200, 216, 182



198, 182, 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.



238, 200, 225



200, 216, 182



196, 211, 245

Square

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



200, 216, 182



164, 220, 231



219, 205, 239



247, 200, 190

Rectangle

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



200, 216, 182



170, 221, 208



219, 205, 239



245, 198, 213

Sweetspot

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



200, 216, 182



249, 255, 242



216, 198, 182



124, 128, 120



0, 0, 0



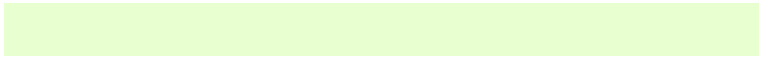
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



200, 216, 182



232, 255, 207



183, 216, 182



102, 107, 96



90, 171, 0



23, 43, 0

Inverse Universe

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



198, 182, 216



229, 207, 255



215, 182, 216



101, 96, 107



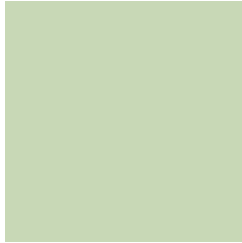
80, 0, 171



20, 0, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 200, 216, 182 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

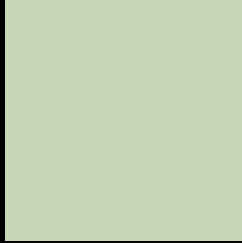
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 182 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

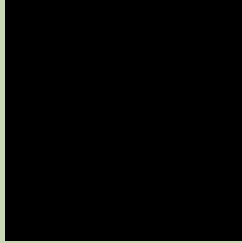
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

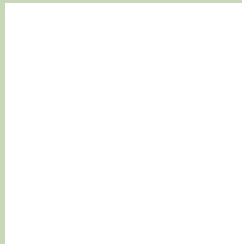
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 200, 216, 182 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 200, 216, 182.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 200, 216, 182.

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](#).

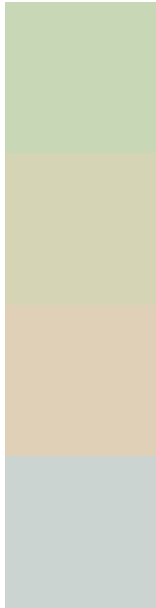
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
207, 210, 226

Trichromacy



Original Color
200, 216, 182

Protanomaly
213, 212, 180

Deuteranomaly
225, 208, 184

Tritanomaly
204, 212, 210

Monochromacy



Original Color
200, 216, 182

Achromatopsia
207, 207, 207

Achromatomaly
204, 210, 198

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 200, 216, 182 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, 182)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(200, 216, 182)  
}
```

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, 182) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(200, 216, 182) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 200, 216, 182 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, 182) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(200, 216, 182) }
```

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, 182)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(200, 216, 182); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 216, 182);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 216,  
182) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 200, 216, 182 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, 182) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(200,  
216, 182) }
```

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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