

Converting Colors

RGB(200, 223, 142)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(200, 223, 142) contains.

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Color

RGB(200, 223, 142)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C8DF8E
RGB	200, 223, 142
RGB Percent	78%, 87%, 56%
CMY	0.2157, 0.1255, 0.4431
CMYK	0.10, 0.00, 0.36, 0.13
HSL	77°, 56%, 72%
HSV	77°, 36%, 87%
XYZ	55.0896, 67.0077, 35.6214
YIQ	206.8890, 12.2930, -30.0670

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

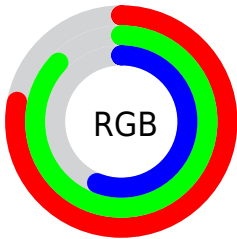
Format	Color
RYB	142, 223, 165
Decimal	13164430
CIELab	85.51, -20.65, 37.20
CIElCh	86, 42.551, 119.034
Yxy	67.0077, 0.3493, 0.4249
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291354510 (0xFFC8DF8E)
YUV	206.8890, -31.9903, -6.0417
Hunter-Lab	81.8582, -23.1236, 31.5001

Details

The RGB color **200, 223, 142** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC66**. A complement of this color would be **165, 142, 223**, and the grayscale version is **207, 207, 207**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 197**, and **145, 168, 90** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **194, 223, 120**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **206, 223, 164**.

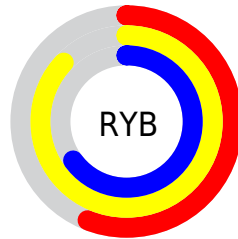
Distribution



Red (78%)

Green (87%)

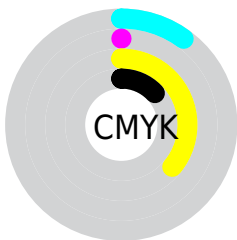
Blue (56%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (87%)

Blue (65%)

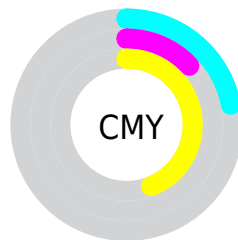


Cyan (10%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (36%)

Black (13%)



Cyan (22%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 200, 223, 142 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, 223, 142 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 200, 223, 142

 200, 223, 142

255, 255, 255

 172, 195, 116


 255, 255, 197

 145, 168, 90

 255, 255, 225

 118, 141, 66

255, 255, 254

 93, 116, 42

 68, 91, 16

 44, 67, 0

 20, 45, 0

 0, 27, 0

 0, 0, 0

 200, 223, 142


 200, 223, 142

 194, 223, 120


 206, 223, 164

 187, 223, 97


 213, 223, 187

 181, 223, 75

 219, 223, 209

 175, 223, 53

 225, 223, 231

 168, 223, 30

 232, 223, 254

 162, 223, 8

 238, 223, 255

 160, 223, 0

 244, 223, 255

 251, 223, 255

 255, 223, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



242, 211, 133



200, 223, 142



152, 231, 171

Triad

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



200, 223, 142



88, 229, 255



255, 183, 217

Complementary

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



200, 223, 142



165, 142, 223

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.



255, 190, 255



200, 223, 142



154, 218, 255

Square

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



200, 223, 142



58, 234, 251



217, 204, 255



255, 186, 177

Rectangle

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



200, 223, 142



118, 234, 197



217, 204, 255



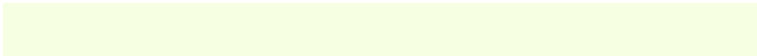
255, 184, 230

Sweetspot

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



200, 223, 142



247, 255, 227



223, 165, 142



123, 128, 111



0, 0, 0



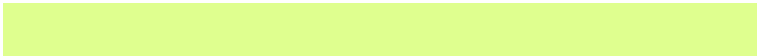
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



200, 223, 142



223, 255, 143



160, 223, 142



109, 112, 101



126, 176, 0



35, 48, 0

Inverse Universe

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



165, 142, 223



175, 143, 255



205, 142, 223



104, 101, 112



50, 0, 176



14, 0, 48

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 200, 223, 142 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, 223, 142 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

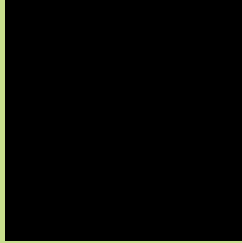
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 223, 142 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 200, 223, 142.

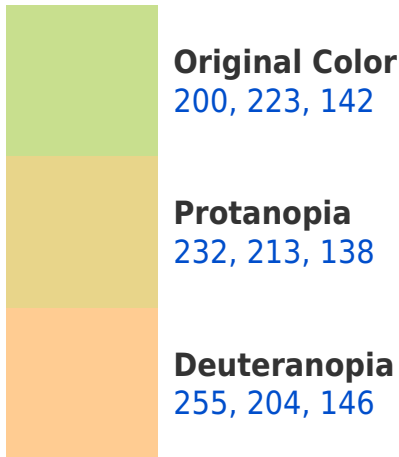


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 200, 223, 142.

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
212, 212, 229

Trichromacy



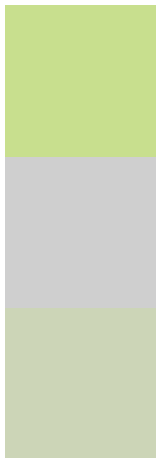
Original Color
200, 223, 142

Protanomaly
220, 217, 139

Deuteranomaly
235, 211, 145

Tritanomaly
208, 216, 197

Monochromacy



Original Color
200, 223, 142

Achromatopsia
207, 207, 207

Achromatomaly
204, 213, 183

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 200, 223, 142 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, 223, 142)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(200, 223, 142)  
}
```

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, 223, 142) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(200, 223, 142) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 200, 223, 142 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, 223, 142) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(200, 223, 142) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(200, 223, 142) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(200, 223, 142); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 223, 142);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 223,  
142) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 200, 223, 142 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(200, 223, 142) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(200,  
223, 142) }
```

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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