

Converting Colors

RGB(200, 225, 149)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(200, 225, 149) contains.

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Color

RGB(200, 225, 149)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C8E195
RGB	200, 225, 149
RGB Percent	78%, 88%, 58%
CMY	0.2157, 0.1176, 0.4157
CMYK	0.11, 0.00, 0.34, 0.12
HSL	80°, 56%, 73%
HSV	80°, 34%, 88%
XYZ	56.1694, 68.2997, 38.6565
YIQ	208.8610, 9.4960, -28.9360

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

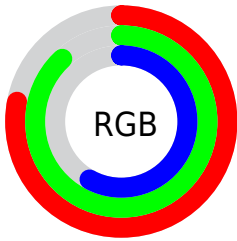
Format	Color
RYB	149, 225, 174
Decimal	13164949
CIELab	86.16, -20.74, 34.51
CIElCh	86, 40.265, 121.002
Yxy	68.2997, 0.3443, 0.4187
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291355029 (0xFFC8E195)
YUV	208.8610, -29.5115, -7.7711
Hunter-Lab	82.6436, -23.3073, 30.1177

Details

The RGB color **200, 225, 149** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **C9C999**. A complement of this color would be **174, 149, 225**, and the grayscale version is **209, 209, 209**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 204**, and **145, 170, 97** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **193, 225, 127**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **207, 225, 172**.

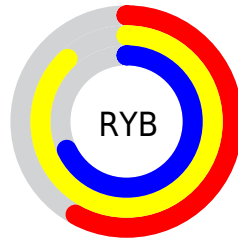
Distribution



Red (78%)

Green (88%)

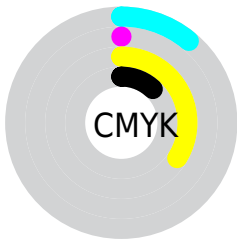
Blue (58%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (88%)

Blue (68%)

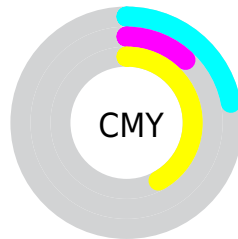


Cyan (11%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (34%)

Black (12%)



Cyan (22%)


Magenta (12%)

Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 200, 225, 149 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, 225, 149 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 200, 225, 149

255, 255, 255

 255, 255, 204

 255, 255, 232

 200, 225, 149

 172, 197, 123


 145, 170, 97

 119, 143, 73

 93, 117, 49

 68, 93, 25

 44, 69, 0

 21, 47, 0

 0, 28, 0

 0, 0, 0

■ 200, 225, 149

■ 200, 225, 149

■ 193, 225, 127

■ 207, 225, 172

■ 185, 225, 104

■ 215, 225, 194

■ 178, 225, 82

■ 222, 225, 217

■ 170, 225, 59

■ 230, 225, 239

■ 163, 225, 37

■ 237, 225, 255

■ 156, 225, 14

■ 244, 225, 255

■ 151, 225, 0

■ 252, 225, 255

■ 255, 225, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



240, 214, 139



200, 225, 149



155, 233, 177

Triad

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



200, 225, 149



107, 229, 255



255, 186, 216

Complementary

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



200, 225, 149



174, 149, 225

Split Complementary

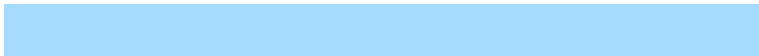
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



255, 193, 253



200, 225, 149



165, 219, 255

Square

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



200, 225, 149



79, 235, 254



222, 205, 255



255, 190, 178

Rectangle

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



200, 225, 149



124, 236, 202



222, 205, 255



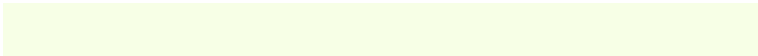
255, 188, 229

Sweetspot

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



200, 225, 149



247, 255, 230



225, 173, 149



122, 128, 112



0, 0, 0



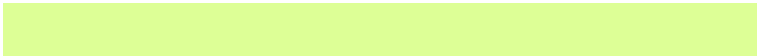
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



200, 225, 149



221, 255, 150



163, 225, 149



109, 112, 101



118, 176, 0



33, 48, 0

Inverse Universe

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



174, 149, 225



185, 150, 255



211, 149, 225



105, 101, 112



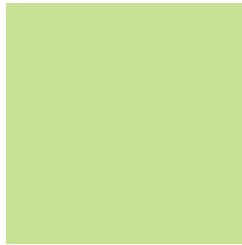
58, 0, 176



16, 0, 48

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 200, 225, 149 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, 225, 149 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

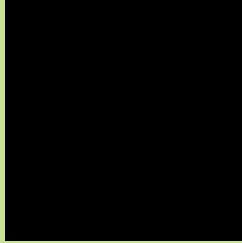
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

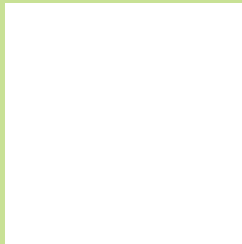
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 200, 225, 149 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 200, 225, 149.

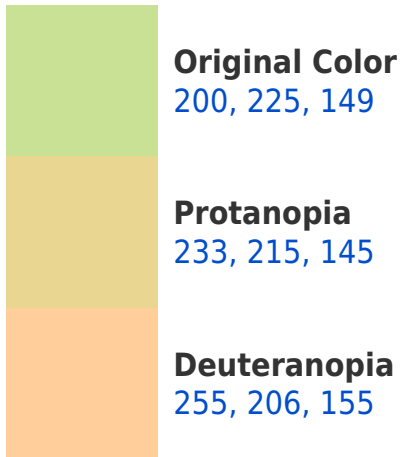


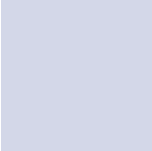
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 200, 225, 149.

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
211, 215, 232

Trichromacy



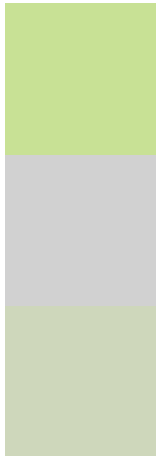
Original Color
200, 225, 149

Protanomaly
221, 219, 146

Deuteranomaly
235, 213, 153

Tritanomaly
207, 219, 202

Monochromacy



Original Color
200, 225, 149

Achromatopsia
209, 209, 209

Achromatomaly
206, 215, 187

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 200, 225, 149 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, 225, 149)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(200, 225, 149)  
}
```

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, 225, 149) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(200, 225, 149) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 200, 225, 149 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, 225, 149) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(200, 225, 149) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(200, 225, 149)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(200, 225, 149); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 225, 149);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 225,  
149) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 200, 225, 149 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(200, 225, 149) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(200,  
225, 149) }
```

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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