

Converting Colors

RGB(200, 226, 186)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(200, 226, 186) contains.

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Color

RGB(200, 226, 186)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C8E2BA
RGB	200, 226, 186
RGB Percent	78%, 89%, 73%
CMY	0.2157, 0.1137, 0.2706
CMYK	0.12, 0.00, 0.18, 0.11
HSL	99°, 41%, 81%
HSV	99°, 18%, 89%
XYZ	59.8787, 70.2172, 56.8517
YIQ	213.6660, -2.6560, -17.9520

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

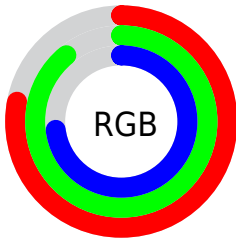
Format	Color
RYB	186, 226, 212
Decimal	13165242
CIELab	87.10, -15.78, 16.72
CIELCh	87, 22.989, 133.355
Yxy	70.2172, 0.3203, 0.3756
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291355322 (0xFFC8E2BA)
YUV	213.6660, -13.6393, -11.9851
Hunter-Lab	83.7957, -19.0901, 18.4314

Details

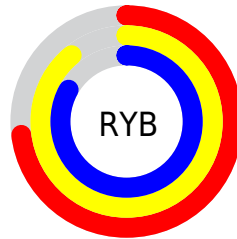
The RGB color **200, 226, 186** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **212, 186, 226**, and the grayscale version is **214, 214, 214**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 242**, and **146, 171, 133** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **185, 226, 163**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **215, 226, 209**.

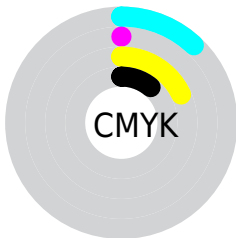
Distribution



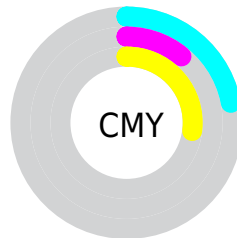
- Red (78%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (73%)



- Red (73%)
- Yellow (89%)
- Blue (83%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (27%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 200, 226, 186 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, 226, 186 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 200, 226, 186


255, 255, 255

 255, 255, 242


 200, 226, 186


 173, 198, 159

 146, 171, 133

 120, 144, 107

 95, 118, 83

 71, 94, 60

 48, 70, 38

 26, 47, 17

 0, 27, 0


 0, 0, 0

 200, 226, 186

 200, 226, 186

 185, 226, 163


 215, 226, 209

 171, 226, 141

 229, 226, 231

 156, 226, 118

 244, 226, 254

 141, 226, 96


 255, 226, 255

 127, 226, 73

 112, 226, 50

 97, 226, 28

 82, 226, 5

 79, 226, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



225, 220, 176



200, 226, 186



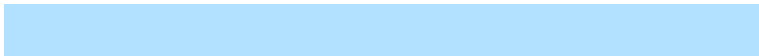
177, 230, 205

Triad

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



200, 226, 186



178, 224, 255



255, 203, 209

Complementary

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



200, 226, 186



212, 186, 226

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, 204, 231



200, 226, 186



206, 217, 255

Square

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



200, 226, 186



161, 229, 247



234, 209, 250



255, 206, 189

Rectangle

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



200, 226, 186



165, 231, 220



234, 209, 250



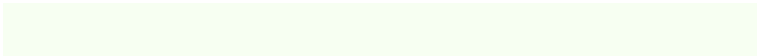
255, 203, 216

Sweetspot

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



200, 226, 186



247, 255, 242



226, 212, 186



123, 128, 120



0, 0, 0



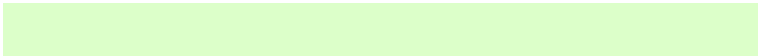
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



200, 226, 186



220, 255, 201



186, 226, 192



105, 112, 101



62, 176, 0



17, 48, 0

Inverse Universe

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



212, 186, 226



236, 201, 255



226, 186, 220



108, 101, 112



114, 0, 176



31, 0, 48

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 200, 226, 186 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

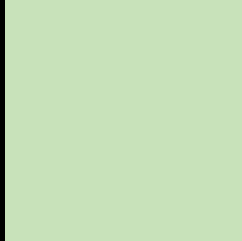
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 226, 186 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

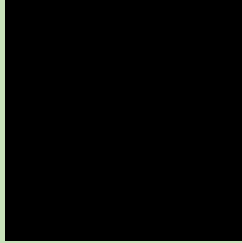
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

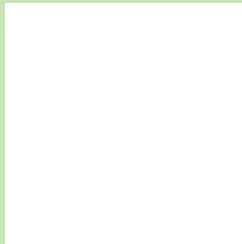
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 200, 226, 186 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 200, 226, 186.

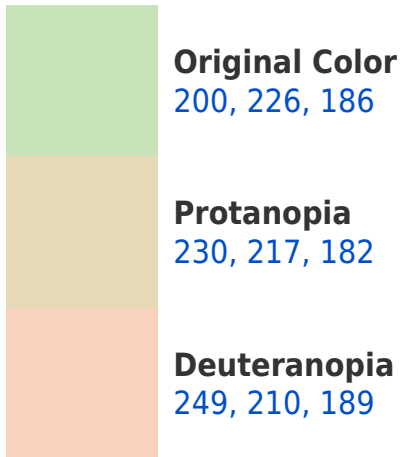


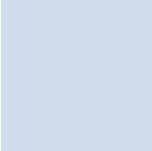
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 200, 226, 186.

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](#).

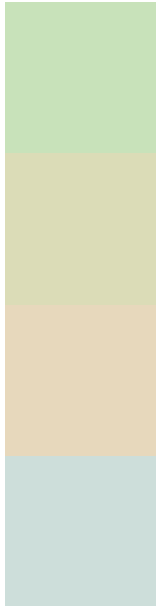
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
208, 219, 236

Trichromacy



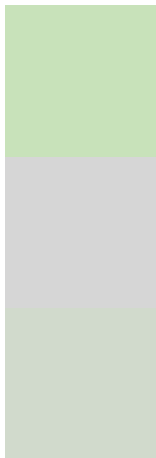
Original Color
200, 226, 186

Protanomaly
219, 220, 183

Deuteranomaly
231, 216, 188

Tritanomaly
205, 222, 218

Monochromacy



Original Color
200, 226, 186

Achromatopsia
214, 214, 214

Achromatomaly
209, 218, 204

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 200, 226, 186 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, 226, 186)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(200, 226, 186)  
}
```

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, 226, 186) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(200, 226, 186) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 200, 226, 186 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, 226, 186) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(200, 226, 186) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(200, 226, 186)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(200, 226, 186); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 226, 186);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 226,  
186) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 200, 226, 186 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(200, 226, 186) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(200,  
226, 186) }
```

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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