

Converting Colors

RGB(200, 227, 198)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(200, 227, 198) contains.

RGB(200, 227, 198)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(200, 227, 198)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C8E3C6
RGB	200, 227, 198
RGB Percent	78%, 89%, 78%
CMY	0.2157, 0.1098, 0.2235
CMYK	0.12, 0.00, 0.13, 0.11
HSL	116°, 34%, 83%
HSV	116°, 13%, 89%
XYZ	61.4815, 71.2947, 63.9469
YIQ	215.6210, -6.7830, -14.7430

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

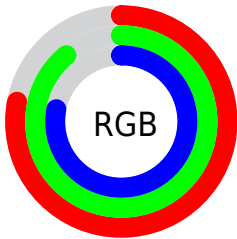
Format	Color
RYB	198, 227, 225
Decimal	13165510
CIELab	87.63, -14.25, 11.18
CIELCh	88, 18.115, 141.886
Yxy	71.2947, 0.3125, 0.3624
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291355590 (0xFFC8E3C6)
YUV	215.6210, -8.6872, -13.6996
Hunter-Lab	84.4362, -17.7901, 14.2027

Details

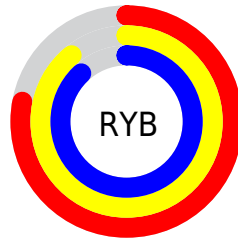
The RGB color **200, 227, 198** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **225, 198, 227**, and the grayscale version is **216, 216, 216**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 255, 255, 255, and **146, 172, 144** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **179, 227, 175**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **221, 227, 221**.

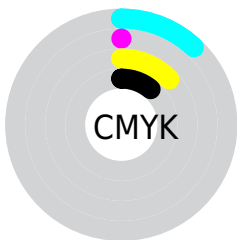
Distribution



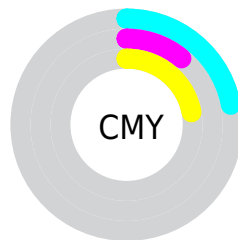
- Red (78%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (78%)



- Red (78%)
- Yellow (89%)
- Blue (88%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Black (11%)



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

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 200, 227, 198 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, 227, 198 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 200, 227, 198


255, 255, 255

255, 255, 255


 200, 227, 198


 173, 199, 171

 146, 172, 144

 120, 145, 118

 95, 119, 94

 71, 95, 70

 48, 71, 48

 26, 48, 27


 4, 28, 0

 0, 0, 0

 200, 227, 198

 200, 227, 198

 179, 227, 175

 221, 227, 221

 158, 227, 153

 242, 227, 243

 137, 227, 130

 255, 227, 255

 115, 227, 107

 94, 227, 85

 73, 227, 62

 52, 227, 39

 31, 227, 16

 16, 227, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



220, 222, 188



200, 227, 198



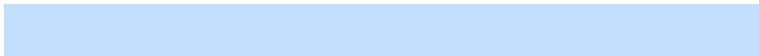
183, 230, 214

Triad

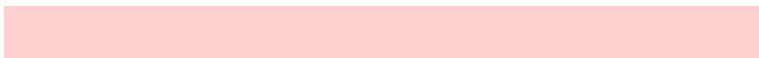
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



200, 227, 198



195, 223, 253



255, 208, 208

Complementary

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



200, 227, 198



225, 198, 227

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.



252, 208, 225



200, 227, 198



217, 217, 251

Square

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



200, 227, 198



179, 227, 246



238, 211, 241



251, 212, 193

Rectangle

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



200, 227, 198



177, 230, 226



238, 211, 241



255, 208, 213

Sweetspot

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



200, 227, 198



246, 255, 245



227, 225, 198



122, 128, 121



0, 0, 0



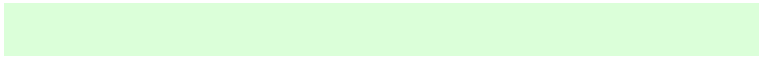
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



200, 227, 198



219, 255, 217



198, 227, 210



104, 115, 103



12, 179, 0



4, 51, 0

Inverse Universe

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



225, 198, 227



252, 217, 255



227, 198, 215



114, 103, 115



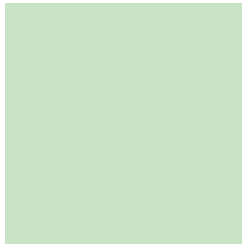
166, 0, 179



47, 0, 51

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 200, 227, 198 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

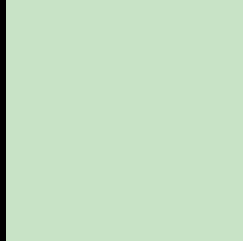
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 227, 198 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

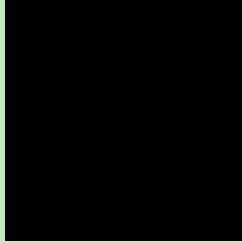
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

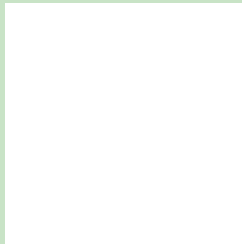
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 200, 227, 198 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 200, 227, 198.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 200, 227, 198.

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](#).

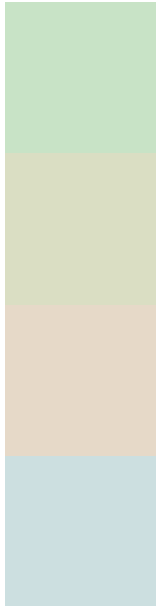
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
207, 221, 239

Trichromacy



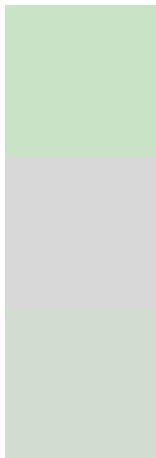
Original Color
200, 227, 198

Protanomaly
218, 222, 195

Deuteranomaly
230, 217, 200

Tritanomaly
204, 223, 224

Monochromacy



Original Color
200, 227, 198

Achromatopsia
216, 216, 216

Achromatomaly
210, 220, 209

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 200, 227, 198 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, 227, 198)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(200, 227, 198)  
}
```

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, 227, 198) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(200, 227, 198) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 200, 227, 198 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, 227, 198) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(200, 227, 198) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(200, 227, 198)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(200, 227, 198); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 227, 198);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 227,  
198) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 200, 227, 198 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(200, 227, 198) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(200,  
227, 198) }
```

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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