

Converting Colors

RGB(200, 233, 198)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(200, 233, 198) contains.

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Color

RGB(200, 233, 198)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C8E9C6
RGB	200, 233, 198
RGB Percent	78%, 91%, 78%
CMY	0.2157, 0.0863, 0.2235
CMYK	0.14, 0.00, 0.15, 0.09
HSL	117°, 44%, 85%
HSV	117°, 15%, 91%
XYZ	63.1514, 74.6344, 64.5035
YIQ	219.1430, -8.4330, -17.8810

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

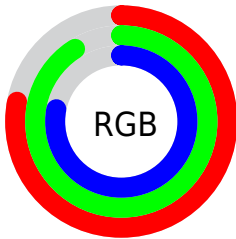
Format	Color
RYB	198, 233, 231
Decimal	13167046
CIELab	89.22, -17.24, 13.44
CIELCh	89, 21.863, 142.054
Yxy	74.6344, 0.3122, 0.3689
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291357126 (0xFFC8E9C6)
YUV	219.1430, -10.4235, -16.7884
Hunter-Lab	86.3912, -20.7023, 16.2053

Details

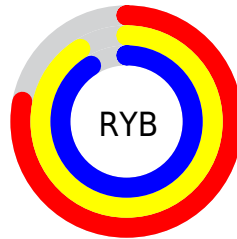
The RGB color **200, 233, 198** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **231, 198, 233**, and the grayscale version is **219, 219, 219**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 255, 255, 255, and **146, 177, 144** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **178, 233, 175**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **222, 233, 221**.

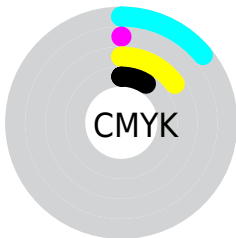
Distribution



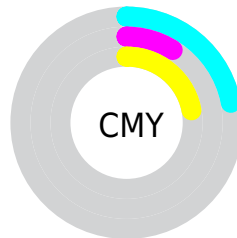
- Red (78%)
- Green (91%)
- Blue (78%)



- Red (78%)
- Yellow (91%)
- Blue (91%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Black (9%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (22%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 200, 233, 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, 233, 198 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 200, 233, 198

255, 255, 255

255, 255, 255

 200, 233, 198

 173, 205, 171

 146, 177, 144

 120, 150, 118

 95, 125, 94

 71, 100, 70

 47, 76, 47

 25, 53, 26

 4, 31, 0

 0, 0, 0

 200, 233, 198

 200, 233, 198

 178, 233, 175

 222, 233, 221

 156, 233, 151

 244, 233, 245

 134, 233, 128

 255, 233, 255

 112, 233, 105

 90, 233, 82

 68, 233, 58

 46, 233, 35

 24, 233, 12

 13, 233, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



224, 228, 185



200, 233, 198



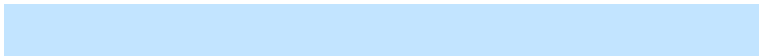
179, 236, 218

Triad

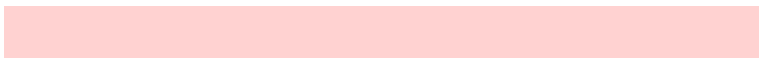
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



200, 233, 198



194, 228, 255



255, 210, 209

Complementary

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



200, 233, 198



231, 198, 233

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, 210, 231



200, 233, 198



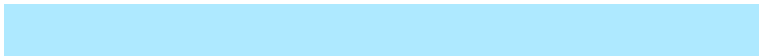
221, 221, 255

Square

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



200, 233, 198



174, 233, 255



246, 214, 250



255, 214, 192

Rectangle

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



200, 233, 198



171, 236, 232



246, 214, 250



255, 210, 216

Sweetspot

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



200, 233, 198



243, 255, 242



233, 231, 198



120, 128, 120



0, 0, 0



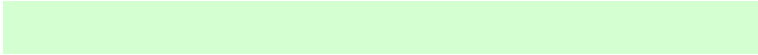
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



200, 233, 198



212, 255, 209



198, 233, 213



106, 117, 106



10, 181, 0



3, 54, 0

Inverse Universe

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



231, 198, 233



252, 209, 255



233, 198, 218



117, 106, 117



171, 0, 181



50, 0, 54

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 200, 233, 198 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

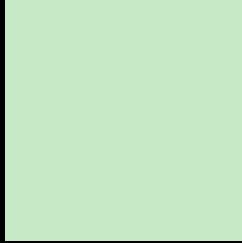
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 233, 198 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

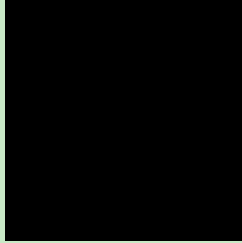
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

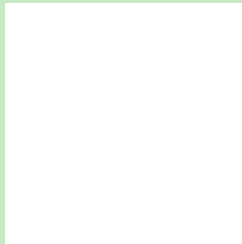
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 200, 233, 198 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 200, 233, 198.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 200, 233, 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





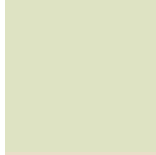
Tritanopia
208, 226, 244

Trichromacy



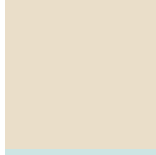
Original Color

200, 233, 198



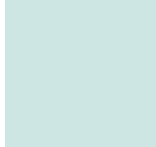
Protanomaly

222, 227, 195



Deuteranomaly

234, 222, 201



Tritanomaly

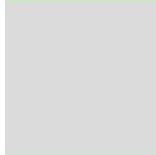
205, 229, 227

Monochromacy



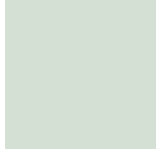
Original Color

200, 233, 198



Achromatopsia

219, 219, 219



Achromatomaly

212, 224, 211

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 200, 233, 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, 233, 198)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(200, 233, 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, 233, 198) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(200, 233, 198) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 200, 233, 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, 233, 198) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(200, 233, 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, 233, 198) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(200, 233, 198); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 233, 198);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 233,  
198) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 200, 233, 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, 233, 198) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(200,  
233, 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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