

# Converting Colors

RGB(200, 248, 206)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(200, 248, 206) contains.

<b>RGB(200, 248, 206)</b> .....	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, 248, 206)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C8F8CE
RGB	200, 248, 206
RGB Percent	78%, 97%, 81%
CMY	0.2157, 0.0275, 0.1922
CMYK	0.19, 0.00, 0.17, 0.03
HSL	128°, 77%, 88%
HSV	128°, 19%, 97%
XYZ	68.5274, 83.8704, 70.9693
YIQ	228.8600, -15.1260, -23.2380

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

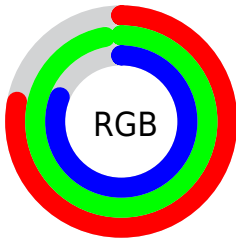
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>YB</sub>	200, 243, 248
Decimal	13170894
CIE Lab	93.39, -23.18, 15.20
CIE LCh	93, 27.723, 146.742
Yxy	83.8704, 0.3068, 0.3755
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291360974 (0xFFC8F8CE)
YUV	228.8600, -11.2700, -25.3102
Hunter-Lab	91.5808, -26.6997, 18.1605

# Details

The RGB color **200, 248, 206** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **248, 200, 242**, and the grayscale version is **229, 229, 229**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 255, 255, 255, and **145, 191, 152** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **175, 248, 184**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **225, 248, 228**.

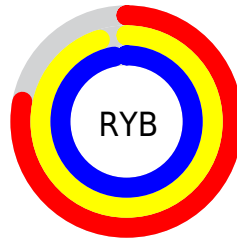
# Distribution



Red (78%)

Green (97%)

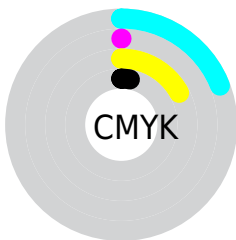
Blue (81%)



Red (78%)

Yellow (95%)

Blue (97%)

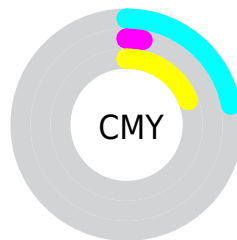


Cyan (19%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (17%)

Black (3%)



Cyan (22%)

Magenta (3%)

Yellow (19%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 200, 248, 206 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, 248, 206 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 200, 248, 206

255, 255, 255

■ 200, 248, 206

■ 172, 219, 178

■ 145, 191, 152

■ 119, 164, 126

■ 94, 138, 101

■ 69, 112, 77

■ 45, 88, 54

■ 21, 64, 32

■ 0, 41, 10

■ 0, 20, 0

 200, 248, 206

 200, 248, 206

 175, 248, 184

 225, 248, 228

 150, 248, 163

 250, 248, 249

 126, 248, 141

 255, 248, 255

 101, 248, 119

 76, 248, 97

 51, 248, 76

 26, 248, 54

 2, 248, 32

 0, 248, 31

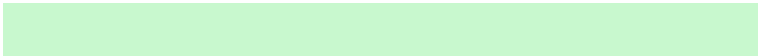
# Harmonies

## Analogous

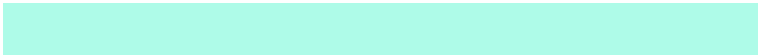
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



231, 242, 188



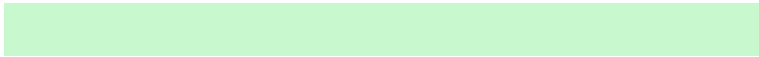
200, 248, 206



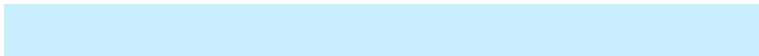
174, 251, 232

# Triad

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



200, 248, 206



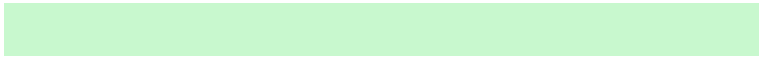
201, 239, 255



255, 218, 213

# Complementary

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



200, 248, 206



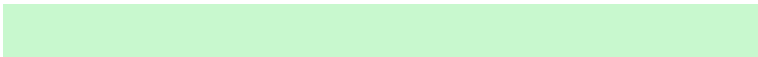
248, 200, 242

# 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, 217, 240



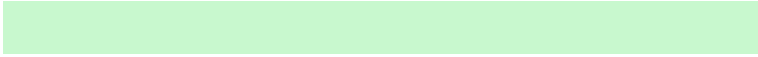
200, 248, 206



237, 230, 255

# Square

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



200, 248, 206



171, 247, 255



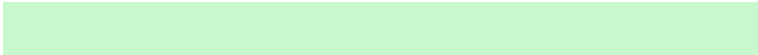
255, 222, 255



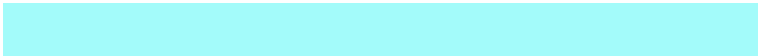
255, 225, 192

# Rectangle

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



200, 248, 206



163, 251, 250



255, 222, 255

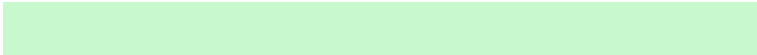


255, 217, 222



# Sweetspot

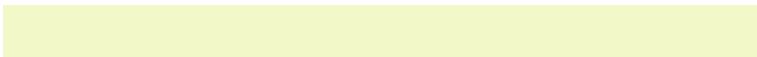
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



200, 248, 206



240, 255, 242



242, 248, 200



119, 128, 120



0, 0, 0

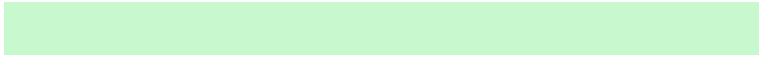


128, 128, 128

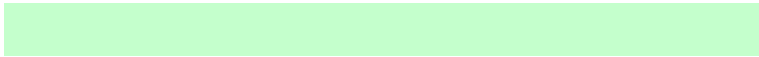


# Same Dimension

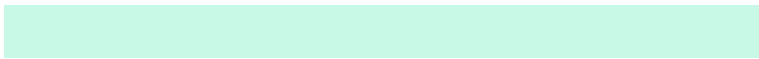
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



200, 248, 206



196, 255, 204



200, 248, 230



112, 125, 114



0, 189, 24



0, 61, 8



# Inverse Universe

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



248, 200, 242



255, 196, 248



248, 200, 218



125, 112, 123



189, 0, 165

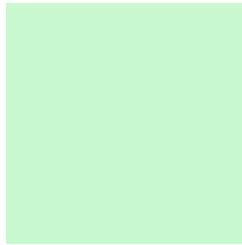


61, 0, 54



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 200, 248, 206 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

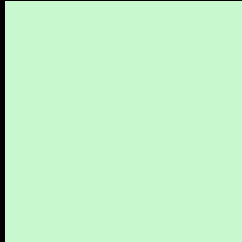
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 248, 206 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

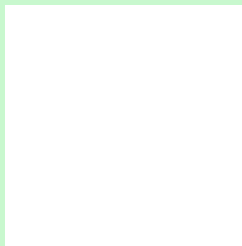
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RGB 200, 248, 206 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 200, 248, 206.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 200, 248, 206.

# 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

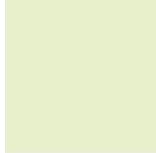
215, 240, 255

# Trichromacy



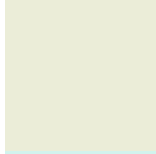
**Original Color**

200, 248, 206



**Protanomaly**

231, 240, 202



**Deuteranomaly**

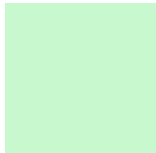
235, 237, 216



**Tritanomaly**

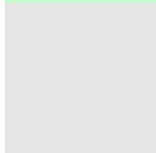
210, 243, 237

# Monochromacy



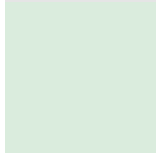
**Original Color**

200, 248, 206



**Achromatopsia**

229, 229, 229



**Achromatomaly**

218, 236, 221

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 200, 248, 206 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, 248, 206)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(200, 248, 206)  
}
```

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, 248, 206) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(200, 248, 206) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 200, 248, 206 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, 248, 206) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(200, 248, 206) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(200, 248, 206) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(200, 248, 206); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 248, 206);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 248,  
206) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 200, 248, 206 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(200, 248, 206) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(200,  
248, 206) }
```

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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