

Converting Colors

RGB(200, 255, 193)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(200, 255, 193) contains.

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Color

RGB(200, 255, 193)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C8FFC1
RGB	200, 255, 193
RGB Percent	78%, 100%, 76%
CMY	0.2157, 0.0000, 0.2431
CMYK	0.22, 0.00, 0.24, 0.00
HSL	113°, 100%, 88%
HSV	113°, 24%, 100%
XYZ	69.2051, 87.6496, 63.7227
YIQ	231.4870, -12.8780, -30.9420

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

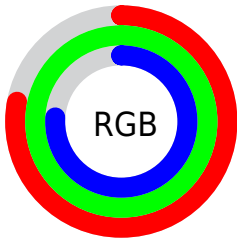
Format	Color
RYB	193, 255, 248
Decimal	13172673
CIELab	95.01, -28.69, 24.11
CIELCh	95, 37.474, 139.955
Yxy	87.6496, 0.3137, 0.3974
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291362753 (0xFFC8FFC1)
YUV	231.4870, -18.9741, -27.6141
Hunter-Lab	93.6214, -31.8899, 25.1797

Details

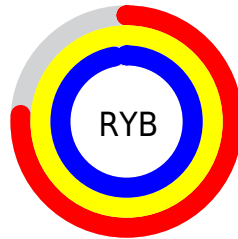
The RGB color **200, 255, 193** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **248, 193, 255**, and the grayscale version is **232, 232, 232**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 250**, and **145, 198, 139** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **177, 255, 168**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **223, 255, 219**.

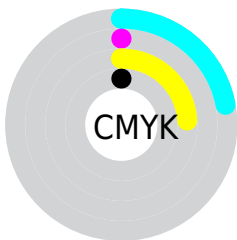
Distribution



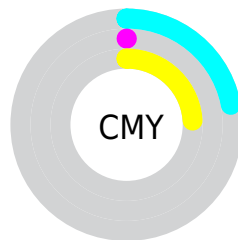
- Red (78%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (76%)



- Red (76%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (97%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (24%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 200, 255, 193 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, 255, 193 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 200, 255, 193

255, 255, 255

 255, 255, 250

 200, 255, 193


 172, 226, 166

 145, 198, 139

 119, 171, 113

 93, 144, 89

 68, 118, 65

 43, 93, 42

 16, 69, 20

 0, 46, 0

 0, 26, 0

■ 200, 255, 193

■ 200, 255, 193

■ 177, 255, 168

■ 223, 255, 219

■ 155, 255, 142

■ 245, 255, 244

■ 132, 255, 117

255, 255, 255

■ 110, 255, 91

■ 87, 255, 66

■ 64, 255, 40

■ 42, 255, 15

■ 29, 255, 0

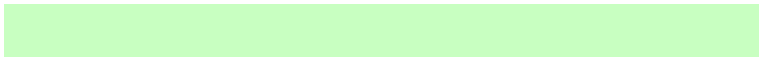
Harmonies

Analogous

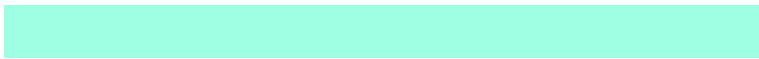
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



241, 246, 172



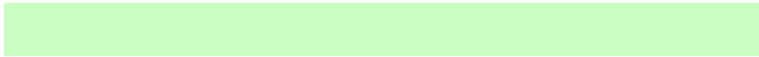
200, 255, 193



159, 255, 227

Triad

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



200, 255, 193



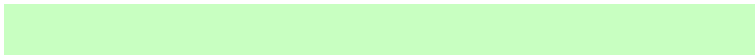
176, 248, 255



255, 215, 218

Complementary

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



200, 255, 193



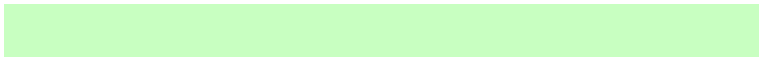
248, 193, 255

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, 215, 254



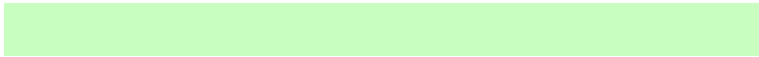
200, 255, 193



229, 236, 255

Square

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



200, 255, 193



135, 255, 255



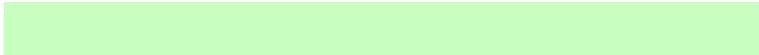
255, 223, 255



255, 222, 187

Rectangle

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



200, 255, 193



137, 255, 252



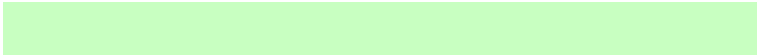
255, 223, 255



255, 214, 230

Sweetspot

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



200, 255, 193



239, 255, 237



255, 248, 193



118, 128, 117



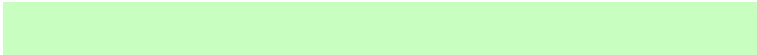
0, 0, 0



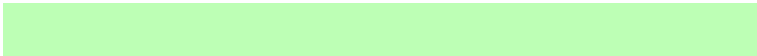
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

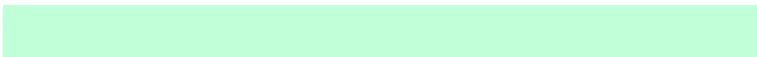
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



200, 255, 193



189, 255, 181



193, 255, 217



116, 128, 115



22, 191, 0



7, 64, 0

Inverse Universe

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



248, 193, 255



247, 181, 255



255, 193, 231



126, 115, 128



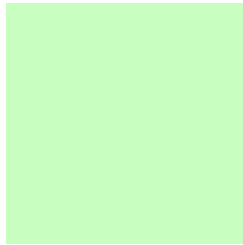
170, 0, 191



57, 0, 64

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 200, 255, 193 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

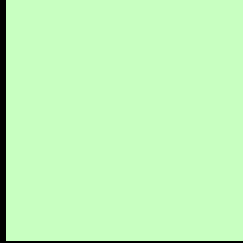
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 255, 193 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

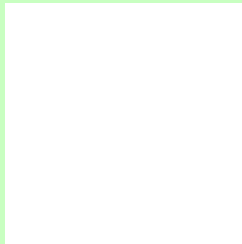
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 200, 255, 193 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 200, 255, 193.

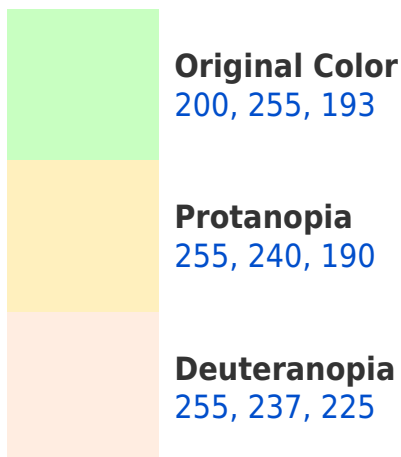


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 200, 255, 193.

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





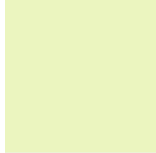
Tritanopia

224, 243, 255

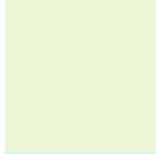
Trichromacy



Original Color
200, 255, 193



Protanomaly
235, 245, 191

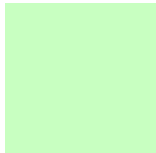


Deuteranomaly
235, 244, 213

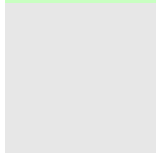


Tritanomaly
215, 247, 232

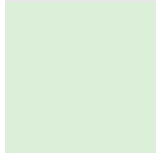
Monochromacy



Original Color
200, 255, 193



Achromatopsia
231, 231, 231



Achromatomaly
220, 240, 217

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 200, 255, 193 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, 255, 193)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(200, 255, 193)  
}
```

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, 255, 193) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(200, 255, 193) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 200, 255, 193 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

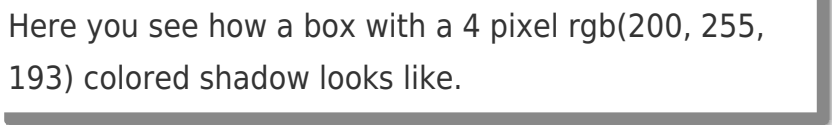
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(200, 255, 193) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(200, 255, 193) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(200, 255, 193)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 255, 193); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 255, 193); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 255, 193) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 200, 255, 193 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(200, 255, 193) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(200,  
255, 193) }
```

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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