

Converting Colors

RGB(203, 212, 148)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(203, 212, 148) contains.

RGB(203, 212, 148)	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(203, 212, 148)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CBD494
RGB	203, 212, 148
RGB Percent	80%, 83%, 58%
CMY	0.2039, 0.1686, 0.4196
CMYK	0.04, 0.00, 0.30, 0.17
HSL	68°, 43%, 71%
HSV	68°, 30%, 83%
XYZ	53.5174, 61.9216, 37.1484
YIQ	202.0130, 15.1800, -21.8120

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

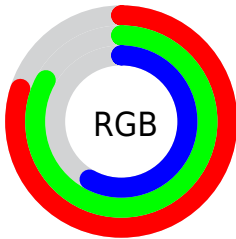
Format	Color
RYB	148, 212, 157
Decimal	13358228
CIELab	82.87, -13.29, 30.72
CIELCh	83, 33.470, 113.401
Yxy	61.9216, 0.3507, 0.4058
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291548308 (0xFFCBD494)
YUV	202.0130, -26.6284, 0.8656
Hunter-Lab	78.6903, -16.3099, 27.0934

Details

The RGB color **203, 212, 148** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **C9C999**. A complement of this color would be **157, 148, 212**, and the grayscale version is **202, 202, 202**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 203**, and **148, 157, 97** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **200, 212, 127**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **206, 212, 169**.

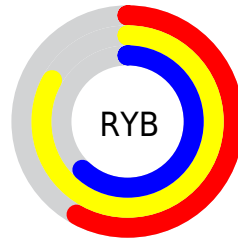
Distribution



Red (80%)

Green (83%)

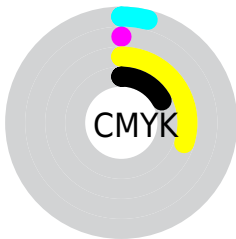
Blue (58%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (83%)

Blue (62%)

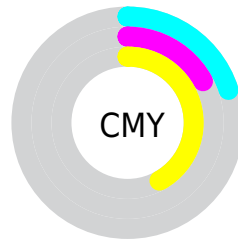


Cyan (4%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (30%)

Black (17%)



Cyan (20%)

Magenta (17%)

Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 203, 212, 148 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 203, 212, 148 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 203, 212, 148

 203, 212, 148

255, 255, 255

 175, 184, 122

 255, 255, 203

 148, 157, 97

 255, 255, 231

 122, 131, 72

 96, 106, 49

 72, 82, 26

 48, 59, 1

 26, 37, 0

 0, 18, 0

 0, 0, 0

 203, 212, 148

 203, 212, 148

 200, 212, 127


 206, 212, 169

 197, 212, 106

 209, 212, 190

 194, 212, 84


 212, 212, 212

 191, 212, 63

 215, 212, 233

 188, 212, 42

 218, 212, 254

 185, 212, 21

 221, 212, 255

 182, 212, 0

 224, 212, 255

 227, 212, 255

 230, 212, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



235, 202, 144



203, 212, 148



167, 219, 168

Triad

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



203, 212, 148



117, 219, 255



255, 184, 215

Complementary

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



203, 212, 148



157, 148, 212

Split Complementary

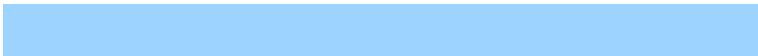
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



240, 190, 244



203, 212, 148



156, 211, 255

Square

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



203, 212, 148



108, 223, 230



201, 201, 255



255, 184, 183

Rectangle

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



203, 212, 148



143, 222, 187



201, 201, 255



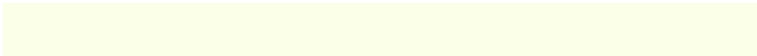
255, 185, 225

Sweetspot

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



203, 212, 148



252, 255, 232



212, 157, 148



126, 128, 113



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



203, 212, 148



242, 255, 163



171, 212, 148



106, 107, 96



147, 171, 0



37, 43, 0

Inverse Universe

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



157, 148, 212



176, 163, 255



189, 148, 212



98, 96, 107



24, 0, 171



6, 0, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 203, 212, 148 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

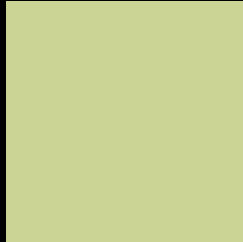
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 203, 212, 148 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

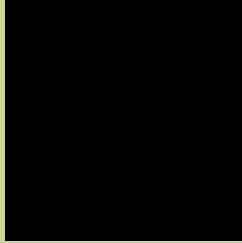
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 203, 212, 148 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 203, 212, 148.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 203, 212, 148.

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](#).

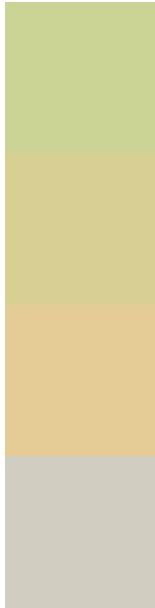
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
212, 203, 219

Trichromacy



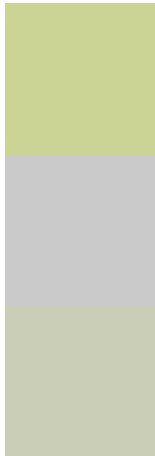
Original Color
203, 212, 148

Protanomaly
215, 208, 146

Deuteranomaly
229, 203, 150

Tritanomaly
209, 206, 193

Monochromacy



Original Color
203, 212, 148

Achromatopsia
202, 202, 202

Achromatomaly
202, 206, 182

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 203, 212, 148 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(203, 212, 148)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(203, 212, 148)  
}
```

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(203, 212, 148) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(203, 212, 148) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 203, 212, 148 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(203, 212, 148) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(203, 212, 148) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(203, 212, 148)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(203, 212, 148); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(203, 212, 148);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(203, 212,  
148) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 203, 212, 148 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(203, 212, 148) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(203,  
212, 148) }
```

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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