

Converting Colors

RGB(207, 214, 140)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(207, 214, 140) contains.

RGB(207, 214, 140)	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(207, 214, 140)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CFD68C
RGB	207, 214, 140
RGB Percent	81%, 84%, 55%
CMY	0.1882, 0.1608, 0.4510
CMYK	0.03, 0.00, 0.35, 0.16
HSL	66°, 47%, 69%
HSV	66°, 35%, 84%
XYZ	54.5123, 63.2520, 34.1467
YIQ	203.4710, 19.5820, -24.4980

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

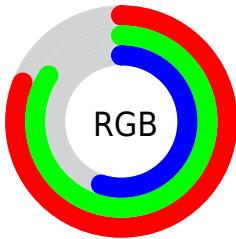
Format	Color
RYB	140, 214, 147
Decimal	13620876
CIELab	83.57, -13.78, 35.80
CIELCh	84, 38.360, 111.053
Yxy	63.2520, 0.3588, 0.4164
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291810956 (0xFFCFD68C)
YUV	203.4710, -31.2912, 3.0949
Hunter-Lab	79.5311, -16.8318, 30.2156

Details

The RGB color **207, 214, 140** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC99**. A complement of this color would be **147, 140, 214**, and the grayscale version is **204, 204, 204**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 194**, and **152, 159, 89** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **205, 214, 119**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **209, 214, 161**.

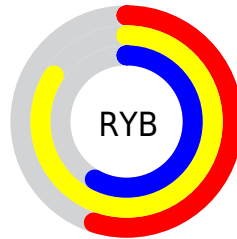
Distribution



Red (81%)

Green (84%)

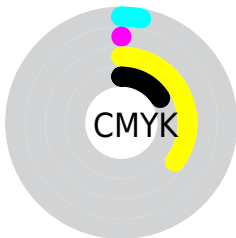
Blue (55%)



Red (55%)

Yellow (84%)

Blue (58%)

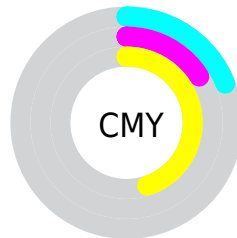


Cyan (3%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (35%)

Black (16%)



Cyan (19%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 207, 214, 140 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 207, 214, 140 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 207, 214, 140

 207, 214, 140


255, 255, 255

 179, 186, 114

 255, 255, 194

 152, 159, 89

 255, 255, 222

 125, 133, 64

 255, 255, 251

 99, 108, 40

 74, 84, 16

 50, 61, 0

 27, 39, 0

 0, 20, 0


 0, 0, 0

 207, 214, 140


 207, 214, 140

 205, 214, 119

 209, 214, 161

 203, 214, 97

 211, 214, 183

 201, 214, 76

 213, 214, 204

 199, 214, 54

 215, 214, 226

 197, 214, 33

 217, 214, 247

 195, 214, 12

 219, 214, 255

 194, 214, 0

 221, 214, 255

 223, 214, 255

 225, 214, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



243, 202, 137



207, 214, 140



166, 223, 162

Triad

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



207, 214, 140



93, 224, 255



255, 182, 221

Complementary

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



207, 214, 140



147, 140, 214

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.



244, 190, 254



207, 214, 140



142, 215, 255

Square

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



207, 214, 140



87, 228, 233



198, 203, 255



255, 182, 184

Rectangle

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



207, 214, 140



137, 226, 184



198, 203, 255



255, 184, 233

Sweetspot

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



207, 214, 140



253, 255, 230



214, 146, 140



126, 128, 112



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



207, 214, 140



245, 255, 150



171, 214, 140



106, 107, 96



155, 171, 0



39, 43, 0

Inverse Universe

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



147, 140, 214



160, 150, 255



183, 140, 214



97, 96, 107



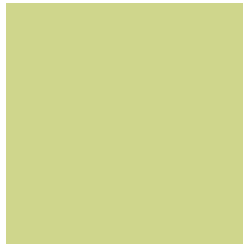
16, 0, 171



4, 0, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 207, 214, 140 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 207, 214, 140 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

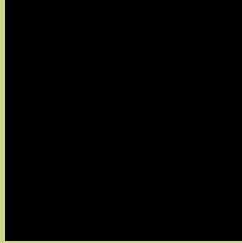
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 207, 214, 140 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 207, 214, 140.

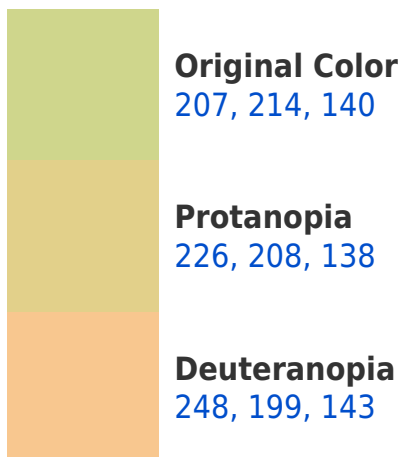


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 207, 214, 140.

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](#).

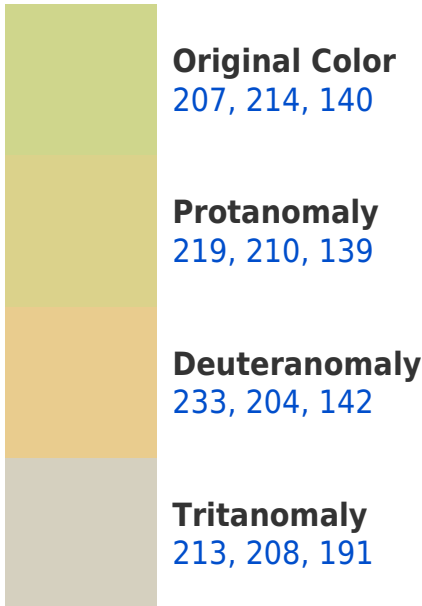
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
217, 204, 220

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 207, 214, 140 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(207, 214, 140)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(207, 214, 140)  
}
```

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(207, 214, 140) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(207, 214, 140) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 207, 214, 140 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

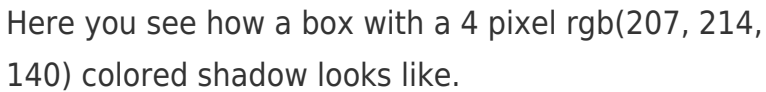
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(207, 214, 140) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(207, 214, 140) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(207, 214, 140)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(207, 214, 140); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(207, 214, 140);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(207, 214,  
140) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 207, 214, 140 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(207, 214, 140) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(207,  
214, 140) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor