

Converting Colors

RGB(208, 216, 133)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(208, 216, 133) contains.

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Color

RGB(208, 216, 133)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D0D885
RGB	208, 216, 133
RGB Percent	82%, 85%, 52%
CMY	0.1843, 0.1529, 0.4784
CMYK	0.04, 0.00, 0.38, 0.15
HSL	66°, 52%, 68%
HSV	66°, 38%, 85%
XYZ	54.8019, 64.2151, 31.6967
YIQ	204.1460, 21.8750, -27.5090

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

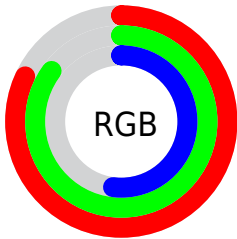
Format	Color
R _{YB}	133, 216, 141
Decimal	13686917
CIE _{Lab}	84.08, -15.21, 40.00
CIE _{LCh}	84, 42.793, 110.825
Yxy	64.2151, 0.3636, 0.4261
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291876997 (0xFFD0D885)
YUV	204.1460, -35.0750, 3.3800
Hunter-Lab	80.1343, -18.1632, 32.6422

Details

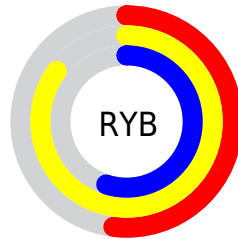
The RGB color **208, 216, 133** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC66**. A complement of this color would be **141, 133, 216**, and the grayscale version is **204, 204, 204**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 187**, and **152, 161, 82** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **206, 216, 111**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **210, 216, 155**.

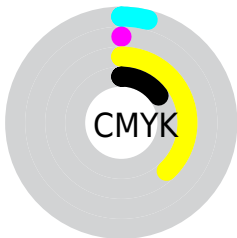
Distribution



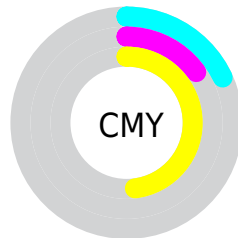
- Red (82%)
- Green (85%)
- Blue (52%)



- Red (52%)
- Yellow (85%)
- Blue (55%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 208, 216, 133 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 208, 216, 133 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 208, 216, 133


255, 255, 255

 255, 255, 187


 255, 255, 215


 255, 255, 244

 208, 216, 133

 180, 188, 107

 152, 161, 82

 125, 135, 57

 99, 110, 32

 74, 86, 4

 50, 62, 0

 26, 40, 0

 0, 22, 0

 0, 0, 0

 208, 216, 133


 208, 216, 133

 206, 216, 111

 210, 216, 155

 204, 216, 90


 212, 216, 176

 202, 216, 68

 214, 216, 198

 200, 216, 47

 216, 216, 219

 198, 216, 25

 218, 216, 241

 196, 216, 3

 220, 216, 255

 195, 216, 0

 223, 216, 255

 225, 216, 255

 227, 216, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



248, 203, 130



208, 216, 133



162, 226, 157

Triad

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



208, 216, 133



64, 227, 255



255, 180, 224

Complementary

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



208, 216, 133



141, 133, 216

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.



249, 189, 255



208, 216, 133



131, 217, 255

Square

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



208, 216, 133



57, 231, 237



197, 204, 255



255, 180, 183

Rectangle

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



208, 216, 133



128, 229, 182



197, 204, 255



255, 182, 237

Sweetspot

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



208, 216, 133



252, 255, 224



216, 140, 133



126, 128, 110



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



208, 216, 133



244, 255, 138



168, 216, 133



106, 107, 96



154, 171, 0



39, 43, 0

Inverse Universe

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



141, 133, 216



149, 138, 255



181, 133, 216



97, 96, 107



16, 0, 171



4, 0, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 208, 216, 133 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 208, 216, 133 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

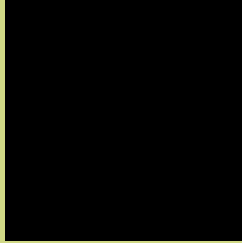
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 208, 216, 133 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 208, 216, 133.

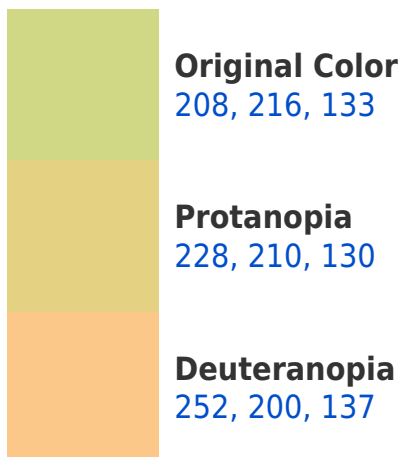


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 208, 216, 133.

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](#).

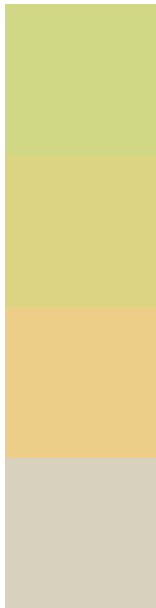
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
219, 205, 221

Trichromacy



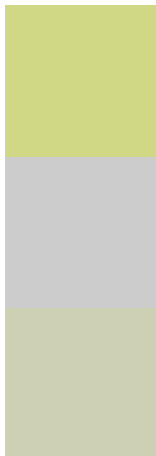
Original Color
208, 216, 133

Protanomaly
221, 212, 131

Deuteranomaly
236, 206, 136

Tritanomaly
215, 209, 189

Monochromacy



Original Color
208, 216, 133

Achromatopsia
204, 204, 204

Achromatomaly
205, 208, 178

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 208, 216, 133 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(208, 216, 133)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(208, 216, 133)  
}
```

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(208, 216, 133) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(208, 216, 133) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 208, 216, 133 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(208, 216, 133) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(208, 216, 133) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(208, 216, 133)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(208, 216, 133); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(208, 216, 133);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(208, 216,  
133) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 208, 216, 133 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(208, 216, 133) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(208,  
216, 133) }
```

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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