

Converting Colors

RGB(208, 217, 190)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(208, 217, 190) contains.

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Color

RGB(208, 217, 190)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D0D9BE
RGB	208, 217, 190
RGB Percent	82%, 85%, 75%
CMY	0.1843, 0.1490, 0.2549
CMYK	0.04, 0.00, 0.12, 0.15
HSL	80°, 26%, 80%
HSV	80°, 12%, 85%
XYZ	60.1195, 66.7533, 58.4312
YIQ	211.2310, 3.3030, -10.3050

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

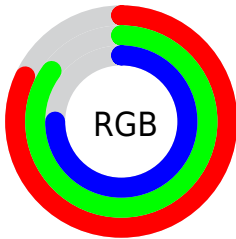
Format	Color
RYB	190, 217, 199
Decimal	13687230
CIELab	85.38, -7.78, 12.26
CIELCh	85, 14.523, 122.377
Yxy	66.7533, 0.3244, 0.3602
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291877310 (0xFFD0D9BE)
YUV	211.2310, -10.4669, -2.8336
Hunter-Lab	81.7027, -11.6335, 14.7895

Details

The RGB color **208, 217, 190** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC99**. A complement of this color would be **199, 190, 217**, and the grayscale version is **211, 211, 211**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 246**, and **154, 162, 137** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **201, 217, 168**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **215, 217, 212**.

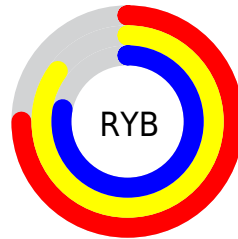
Distribution



Red (82%)

Green (85%)

Blue (75%)



Red (75%)

Yellow (85%)

Blue (78%)

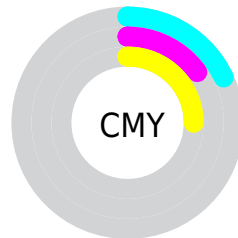


Cyan (4%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (12%)

Black (15%)



Cyan (18%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 208, 217, 190 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, 217, 190 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 208, 217, 190

255, 255, 255

■ 255, 255, 246

■ 208, 217, 190

■ 180, 189, 163

■ 154, 162, 137

■ 128, 136, 111

■ 102, 111, 87

■ 78, 86, 63

■ 55, 63, 41


■ 34, 41, 21

■ 10, 21, 0

■ 0, 0, 0

 208, 217, 190

 208, 217, 190

 201, 217, 168

 215, 217, 212

 194, 217, 147

 222, 217, 233

 186, 217, 125


 230, 217, 255

 179, 217, 103

 237, 217, 255

 172, 217, 82


 244, 217, 255

 165, 217, 60

 251, 217, 255

 157, 217, 38

 255, 217, 255

 150, 217, 16

 145, 217, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



224, 213, 186



208, 217, 190



193, 220, 200

Triad

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



208, 217, 190



185, 218, 237



241, 204, 213

Complementary

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



208, 217, 190



199, 190, 217

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.



233, 206, 226



208, 217, 190



200, 214, 240

Square

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



208, 217, 190



179, 221, 227



218, 209, 236



242, 205, 199

Rectangle

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



208, 217, 190



185, 221, 209



218, 209, 236



239, 204, 217

Sweetspot

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



208, 217, 190



252, 255, 245



217, 199, 190



125, 128, 121



0, 0, 0



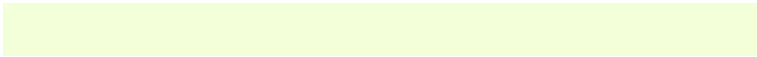
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



208, 217, 190



242, 255, 217



195, 217, 190



106, 110, 99



116, 173, 0



31, 46, 0

Inverse Universe

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



199, 190, 217



229, 217, 255



213, 190, 217



102, 99, 110



58, 0, 173



15, 0, 46

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 208, 217, 190 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

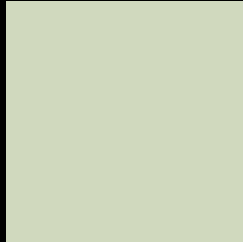
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 217, 190 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

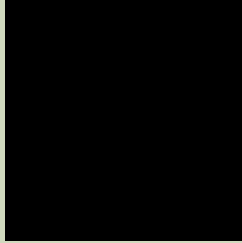
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

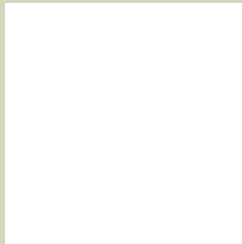
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 208, 217, 190 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 208, 217, 190.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 208, 217, 190.

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

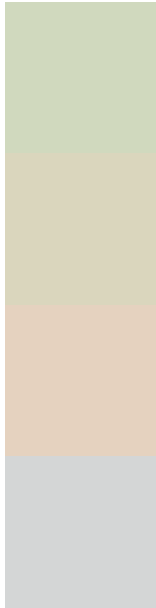




Tritanopia

214, 212, 228

Trichromacy



Original Color

208, 217, 190

Protanomaly

218, 214, 189

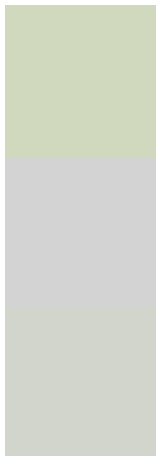
Deuteranomaly

229, 210, 191

Tritanomaly

212, 214, 214

Monochromacy



Original Color

208, 217, 190

Achromatopsia

211, 211, 211

Achromatomaly

210, 213, 203

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 208, 217, 190 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, 217, 190) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(208, 217, 190)  
}
```

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, 217, 190) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(208, 217, 190) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 208, 217, 190 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, 217, 190) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(208, 217, 190) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(208, 217, 190)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(208, 217, 190); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(208, 217, 190);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(208, 217,  
190) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 208, 217, 190 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(208, 217, 190) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(208,  
217, 190) }
```

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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