

Converting Colors

RGB(208, 222, 186)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(208, 222, 186) contains.

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Color

RGB(208, 222, 186)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D0DEBA
RGB	208, 222, 186
RGB Percent	82%, 87%, 73%
CMY	0.1843, 0.1294, 0.2706
CMYK	0.06, 0.00, 0.16, 0.13
HSL	83°, 35%, 80%
HSV	83°, 16%, 87%
XYZ	60.9966, 69.1976, 56.5960
YIQ	213.7100, 3.2120, -14.1640

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

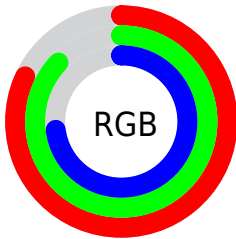
Format	Color
R _Y B	186, 222, 200
Decimal	13688506
CIE Lab	86.60, -10.97, 16.09
CIE LCh	87, 19.476, 124.280
Yxy	69.1976, 0.3266, 0.3705
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291878586 (0xFFD0DEBA)
YUV	213.7100, -13.6610, -5.0077
Hunter-Lab	83.1851, -14.6863, 17.8909

Details

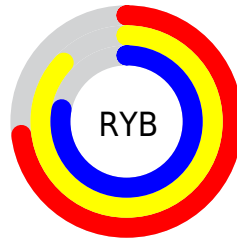
The RGB color **208, 222, 186** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **C9C999**. A complement of this color would be **200, 186, 222**, and the grayscale version is **214, 214, 214**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 242**, and **153, 167, 133** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **199, 222, 164**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **217, 222, 208**.

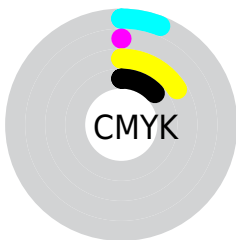
Distribution



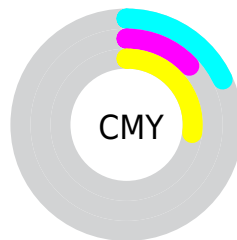
- Red (82%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (73%)



- Red (73%)
- Yellow (87%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (27%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 208, 222, 186 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, 222, 186 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 208, 222, 186

255, 255, 255

■ 255, 255, 242

■ 208, 222, 186

■ 180, 194, 159

■ 153, 167, 133

■ 127, 141, 107

■ 102, 115, 83

■ 78, 90, 60

■ 55, 67, 38

■ 33, 45, 17

■ 9, 25, 0

■ 0, 0, 0

 208, 222, 186

 208, 222, 186

 199, 222, 164


 217, 222, 208

 191, 222, 142


 225, 222, 230


 182, 222, 119


 234, 222, 253

 173, 222, 97


 243, 222, 255

 165, 222, 75

 251, 222, 255

 156, 222, 53

 255, 222, 255

 148, 222, 31

 139, 222, 8

 136, 222, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



229, 216, 180



208, 222, 186



187, 226, 200

Triad

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



208, 222, 186



179, 223, 249



254, 204, 215

Complementary

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



208, 222, 186



200, 186, 222

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.



243, 206, 233



208, 222, 186



200, 217, 253

Square

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



208, 222, 186



168, 227, 237



224, 211, 247



255, 206, 197

Rectangle

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



208, 222, 186



176, 227, 212



224, 211, 247



252, 204, 221

Sweetspot

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



208, 222, 186



250, 255, 242



222, 200, 186



125, 128, 120



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



208, 222, 186



236, 255, 207



190, 222, 186



108, 112, 101



108, 176, 0



30, 48, 0

Inverse Universe

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



200, 186, 222



225, 207, 255



218, 186, 222



105, 101, 112



68, 0, 176



19, 0, 48

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 208, 222, 186 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

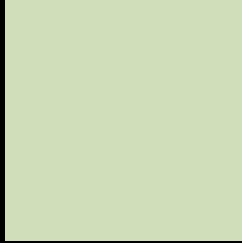
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 222, 186 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

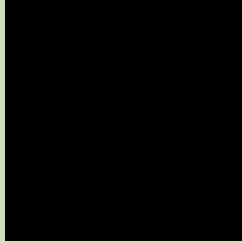
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

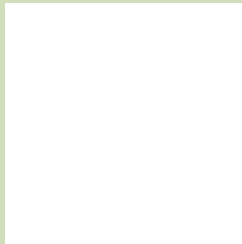
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 208, 222, 186 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 208, 222, 186.

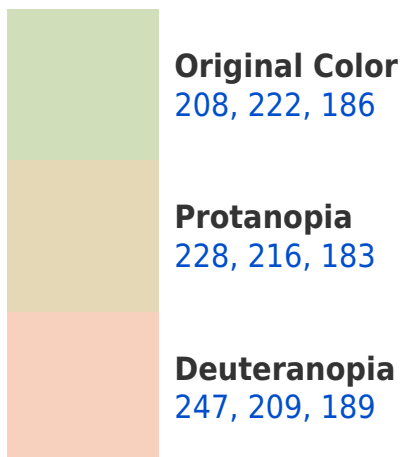


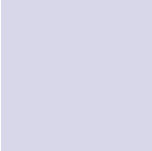
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 208, 222, 186.

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](#).

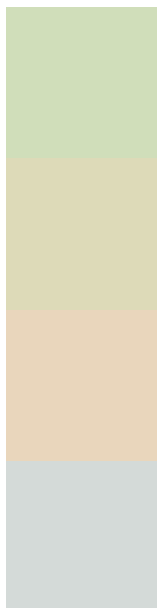
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
215, 215, 233

Trichromacy



Original Color

208, 222, 186

Protanomaly

221, 218, 184

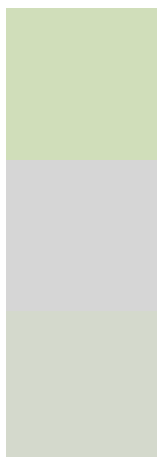
Deuteranomaly

233, 214, 188

Tritanomaly

212, 218, 216

Monochromacy



Original Color

208, 222, 186

Achromatopsia

214, 214, 214

Achromatomaly

212, 217, 204

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 208, 222, 186 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, 222, 186)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(208, 222, 186)  
}
```

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, 222, 186) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(208, 222, 186) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 208, 222, 186 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, 222, 186) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(208, 222, 186) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(208, 222, 186)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(208, 222, 186); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(208, 222, 186);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(208, 222,  
186) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 208, 222, 186 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(208, 222, 186) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(208,  
222, 186) }
```

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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