

Converting Colors

RGB(208, 226, 191)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(208, 226, 191) contains.

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Color

RGB(208, 226, 191)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D0E2BF
RGB	208, 226, 191
RGB Percent	82%, 89%, 75%
CMY	0.1843, 0.1137, 0.2510
CMYK	0.08, 0.00, 0.15, 0.11
HSL	91°, 38%, 82%
HSV	91°, 15%, 89%
XYZ	62.6128, 71.5642, 59.8034
YIQ	216.6280, 0.5070, -14.7010

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

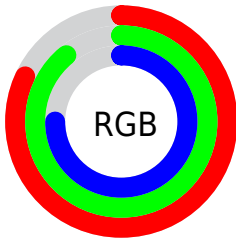
Format	Color
RYB	191, 226, 209
Decimal	13689535
CIELab	87.76, -12.18, 15.10
CIELCh	88, 19.403, 128.879
Yxy	71.5642, 0.3228, 0.3689
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291879615 (0xFFD0E2BF)
YUV	216.6280, -12.6346, -7.5668
Hunter-Lab	84.5956, -15.9270, 17.3029

Details

The RGB color **208, 226, 191** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **C9C999**. A complement of this color would be **209, 191, 226**, and the grayscale version is **217, 217, 217**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 247**, and **153, 171, 138** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **196, 226, 168**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **220, 226, 214**.

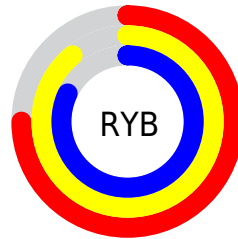
Distribution



Red (82%)

Green (89%)

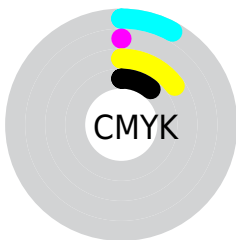
Blue (75%)



Red (75%)

Yellow (89%)

Blue (82%)

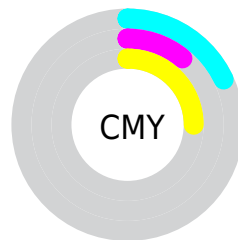


Cyan (8%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (15%)

Black (11%)



Cyan (18%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 208, 226, 191 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, 226, 191 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 208, 226, 191

255, 255, 255

 255, 255, 247

 208, 226, 191

 180, 198, 164

 153, 171, 138

 127, 144, 112

 102, 119, 88

 78, 94, 64

 55, 70, 42

 33, 48, 21

 12, 27, 0

 0, 0, 0

 208, 226, 191

 208, 226, 191

 196, 226, 168

 220, 226, 214

 185, 226, 146


 231, 226, 236

 173, 226, 123

 243, 226, 255

 162, 226, 101

 254, 226, 255

 150, 226, 78

 255, 226, 255

 138, 226, 55

 127, 226, 33

 115, 226, 10

 110, 226, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



229, 221, 184



208, 226, 191



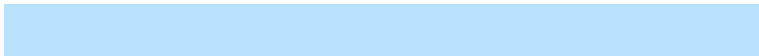
188, 230, 206

Triad

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



208, 226, 191



185, 226, 254



255, 207, 215

Complementary

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



208, 226, 191



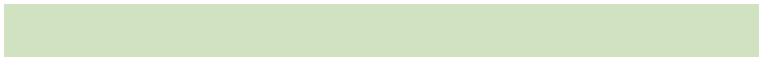
209, 191, 226

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, 209, 234



208, 226, 191



207, 220, 255

Square

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



208, 226, 191



172, 229, 242



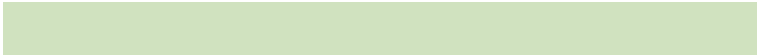
230, 214, 249



255, 209, 198

Rectangle

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



208, 226, 191



178, 231, 219



230, 214, 249



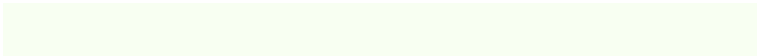
255, 207, 221

Sweetspot

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



208, 226, 191



248, 255, 242



226, 209, 191



124, 128, 120



0, 0, 0



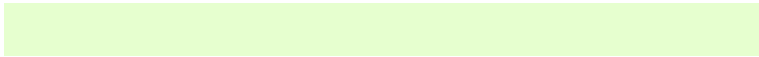
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



208, 226, 191



230, 255, 207



191, 226, 191



106, 112, 101



85, 176, 0



24, 48, 0

Inverse Universe

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



209, 191, 226



231, 207, 255



226, 191, 226



107, 101, 112



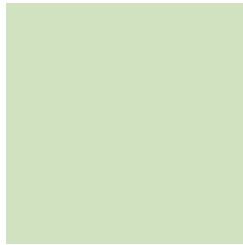
90, 0, 176



25, 0, 48

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 208, 226, 191 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

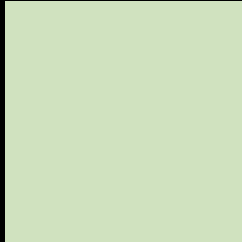
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 226, 191 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

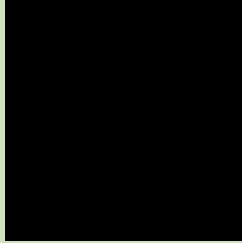
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

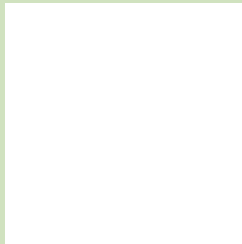
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 208, 226, 191 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 208, 226, 191.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 208, 226, 191.

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](#).

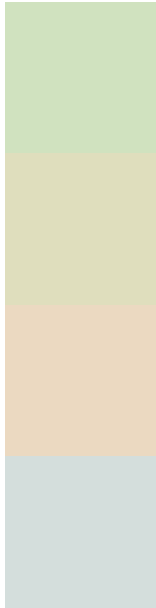
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
215, 220, 237

Trichromacy



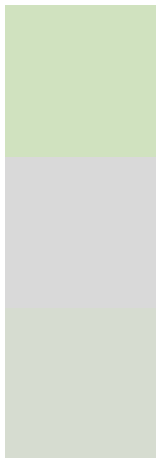
Original Color
208, 226, 191

Protanomaly
223, 222, 189

Deuteranomaly
235, 217, 193

Tritanomaly
212, 222, 220

Monochromacy



Original Color
208, 226, 191

Achromatopsia
217, 217, 217

Achromatomaly
214, 220, 208

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 208, 226, 191 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, 226, 191)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(208, 226, 191)  
}
```

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, 226, 191) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(208, 226, 191) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 208, 226, 191 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, 226, 191) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(208, 226, 191) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(208, 226, 191)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(208, 226, 191); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(208, 226, 191); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(208, 226, 191) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 208, 226, 191 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(208, 226, 191) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(208,  
226, 191) }
```

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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