

Converting Colors

RGB(200, 202, 213)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(200, 202, 213) contains.

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Color

RGB(200, 202, 213)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C8CAD5
RGB	200, 202, 213
RGB Percent	78%, 79%, 84%
CMY	0.2157, 0.2078, 0.1647
CMYK	0.06, 0.05, 0.00, 0.16
HSL	231°, 13%, 81%
HSV	231°, 6%, 84%
XYZ	56.9502, 59.3245, 71.4000
YIQ	202.6560, -4.7230, 2.9970

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

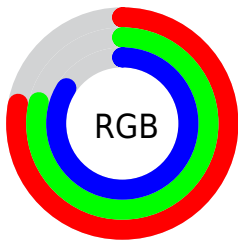
Format	Color
R _Y B	200, 202, 213
Decimal	13159125
CIE Lab	81.47, 1.40, -5.71
CIE LCh	81, 5.874, 283.749
Yxy	59.3245, 0.3035, 0.3161
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291349205 (0xFFC8CAD5)
YUV	202.6560, 5.0996, -2.3293
Hunter-Lab	77.0224, -2.8067, -1.0463

Details

The RGB color **200, 202, 213** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **213, 211, 200**, and the grayscale version is **203, 203, 203**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 255**, and **146, 148, 158** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **179, 184, 213**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **221, 220, 213**.

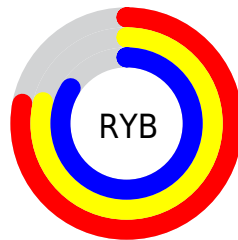
Distribution



Red (78%)

Green (79%)

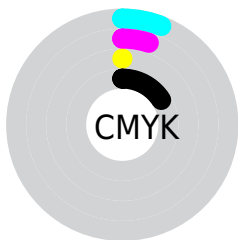
Blue (84%)



Red (78%)

Yellow (79%)

Blue (84%)

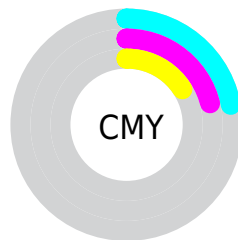


Cyan (6%)

Magenta (5%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (16%)



Cyan (22%)

Magenta (21%)

Yellow (16%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 200, 202, 213 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 200, 202, 213 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 200, 202, 213

255, 255, 255

■ 200, 202, 213

■ 173, 175, 185

■ 146, 148, 158

■ 120, 122, 132

■ 96, 97, 107

■ 72, 74, 83

■ 49, 51, 60


■ 28, 30, 38


■ 2, 5, 18


■ 0, 0, 0

 200, 202, 213

 200, 202, 213

 179, 184, 213

 221, 220, 213


 157, 166, 213

 243, 238, 213

 136, 148, 213

 255, 255, 213

 115, 130, 213

 94, 112, 213

 72, 94, 213

 51, 76, 213

 30, 58, 213

 8, 40, 213

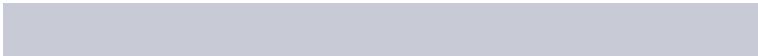
Harmonies

Analogous

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



194, 204, 213



200, 202, 213



207, 200, 210

Triad

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



200, 202, 213



214, 200, 195



192, 206, 199

Complementary

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



200, 202, 213



213, 211, 200

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.



198, 204, 194



200, 202, 213



210, 201, 192

Square

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



200, 202, 213



215, 199, 200



204, 203, 192



189, 206, 205

Rectangle

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



200, 202, 213



210, 199, 207



204, 203, 192



194, 205, 197

Sweetspot

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



200, 202, 213



250, 251, 255



200, 213, 211



125, 125, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



200, 202, 213



237, 240, 255



204, 200, 213



99, 100, 107



0, 26, 171



0, 7, 43

Inverse Universe

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



213, 200, 202



255, 237, 240



209, 213, 200



107, 99, 100



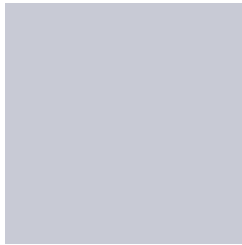
171, 0, 26



43, 0, 7

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 200, 202, 213 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

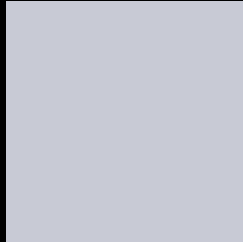
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 200, 202, 213 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

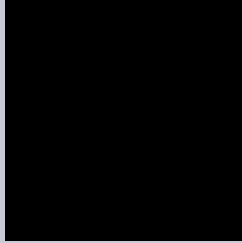
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

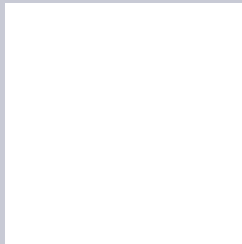
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 200, 202, 213 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 200, 202, 213.

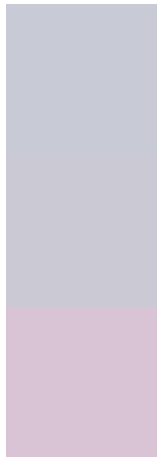


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 200, 202, 213.

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



Original Color
200, 202, 213

Protanopia
203, 201, 212

Deuteranopia
217, 196, 214



Tritanopia
201, 201, 217

Trichromacy



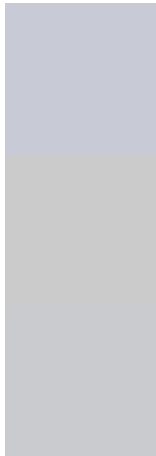
Original Color
200, 202, 213

Protanomaly
202, 201, 212

Deuteranomaly
211, 198, 214

Tritanomaly
201, 201, 216

Monochromacy



Original Color
200, 202, 213

Achromatopsia
203, 203, 203

Achromatomaly
202, 203, 207

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 200, 202, 213 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(200, 202, 213) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(200, 202, 213)  
}
```

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(200, 202, 213) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(200, 202, 213) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 200, 202, 213 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(200, 202, 213) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(200, 202, 213) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(200, 202, 213)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(200, 202, 213); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 202, 213);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 202,  
213) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 200, 202, 213 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(200, 202, 213) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(200,  
202, 213) }
```

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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