

Converting Colors

RGB(200, 216, 210)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(200, 216, 210) contains.

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Color

RGB(200, 216, 210)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C8D8D2
RGB	200, 216, 210
RGB Percent	78%, 85%, 82%
CMY	0.2157, 0.1529, 0.1765
CMYK	0.07, 0.00, 0.03, 0.15
HSL	157°, 17%, 82%
HSV	157°, 7%, 85%
XYZ	60.0081, 66.0442, 70.5578
YIQ	210.5320, -7.6100, -5.2580

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

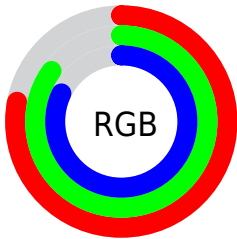
Format	Color
R _Y B	200, 210, 216
Decimal	13162706
CIE Lab	85.02, -6.49, 1.10
CIE LCh	85, 6.582, 170.385
Yxy	66.0442, 0.3052, 0.3359
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291352786 (0xFFC8D8D2)
YUV	210.5320, -0.2623, -9.2366
Hunter-Lab	81.2676, -10.4136, 5.4108

Details

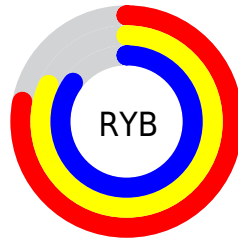
The RGB color **200, 216, 210** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **216, 200, 206**, and the grayscale version is **211, 211, 211**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 255**, and **146, 161, 156** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **178, 216, 202**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **222, 216, 218**.

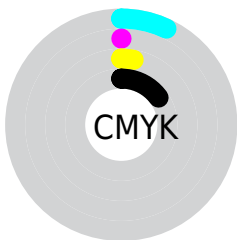
Distribution



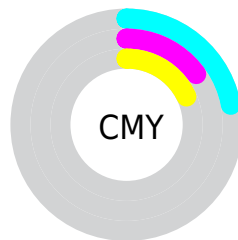
- Red (78%)
- Green (85%)
- Blue (82%)



- Red (78%)
- Yellow (82%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (18%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 200, 216, 210 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, 216, 210 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 200, 216, 210

255, 255, 255

■ 200, 216, 210

■ 173, 188, 182

■ 146, 161, 156

■ 120, 135, 130

■ 95, 110, 104

■ 72, 85, 80

■ 49, 62, 58

■ 28, 40, 36

■ 3, 20, 15

■ 0, 0, 0

 200, 216, 210

 200, 216, 210

 178, 216, 202

 222, 216, 218

 157, 216, 194

 243, 216, 226

 135, 216, 186

 255, 216, 234

 114, 216, 178

 255, 216, 242

 92, 216, 169

 255, 216, 251

 70, 216, 161

 255, 216, 255

 49, 216, 153

 27, 216, 145

 6, 216, 137

Harmonies

Analogous

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



206, 215, 204



200, 216, 210



197, 216, 216

Triad

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



200, 216, 210



211, 211, 224



225, 209, 203

Complementary

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



200, 216, 210



216, 200, 206

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.



226, 208, 208



200, 216, 210



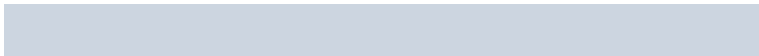
219, 210, 220

Square

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



200, 216, 210



204, 213, 224



224, 208, 215



220, 211, 200

Rectangle

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



200, 216, 210



198, 216, 220



224, 208, 215



226, 209, 204

Sweetspot

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



200, 216, 210



250, 255, 253



206, 216, 200



125, 128, 127



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



200, 216, 210



232, 255, 246



200, 214, 216



96, 107, 103



0, 171, 107



0, 43, 27

Inverse Universe

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



216, 200, 206



255, 232, 241



216, 202, 200



107, 96, 100



171, 0, 64



43, 0, 16

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 200, 216, 210 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

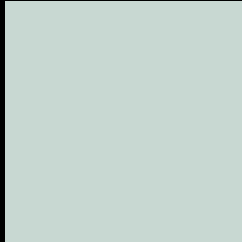
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 216, 210 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

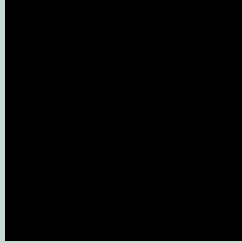
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

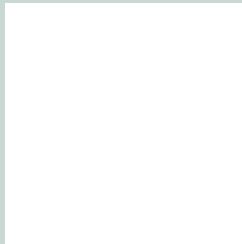
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 200, 216, 210 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 200, 216, 210.

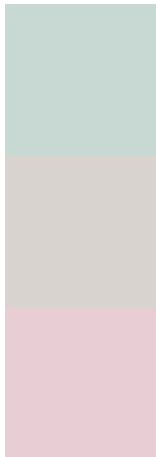


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 200, 216, 210.

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](#).

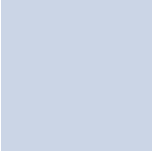
Dichromacy



Original Color
200, 216, 210

Protanopia
217, 211, 207

Deuteranopia
232, 205, 212



Tritanopia
203, 213, 230

Trichromacy



Original Color

200, 216, 210

Protanomaly

211, 213, 208

Deuteranomaly

220, 209, 211

Tritanomaly

202, 214, 223

Monochromacy



Original Color

200, 216, 210

Achromatopsia

211, 211, 211

Achromatomaly

207, 213, 211

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 200, 216, 210 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, 216, 210)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(200, 216, 210)  
}
```

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, 216, 210) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(200, 216, 210) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 200, 216, 210 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, 216, 210) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(200, 216, 210) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(200, 216, 210)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(200, 216, 210); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 216, 210);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 216,  
210) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 200, 216, 210 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(200, 216, 210) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(200,  
216, 210) }
```

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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