

Converting Colors

RGB(200, 219, 251)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(200, 219, 251) contains.

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Color

RGB(200, 219, 251)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C8DBFB
RGB	200, 219, 251
RGB Percent	78%, 86%, 98%
CMY	0.2157, 0.1412, 0.0157
CMYK	0.20, 0.13, 0.00, 0.02
HSL	218°, 86%, 88%
HSV	218°, 20%, 98%
XYZ	66.5635, 69.9074, 101.2520
YIQ	216.9670, -21.5960, 5.9240

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

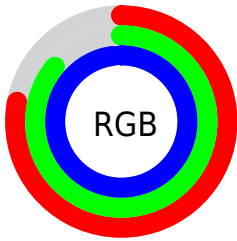
Format	Color
R _Y B	200, 214, 251
Decimal	13163515
CIE Lab	86.95, 0.26, -17.71
CIE LCh	87, 17.714, 270.854
Yxy	69.9074, 0.2800, 0.2941
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291353595 (0xFFC8DBFB)
YUV	216.9670, 16.7783, -14.8801
Hunter-Lab	83.6107, -4.2125, -13.2724

Details

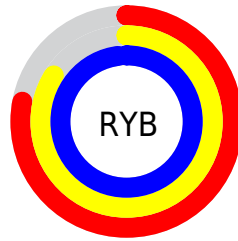
The RGB color **200, 219, 251** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **251, 232, 200**, and the grayscale version is **217, 217, 217**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 255, 255, 255, and **145, 164, 194** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **175, 203, 251**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **225, 235, 251**.

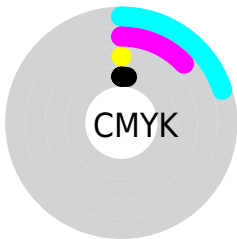
Distribution



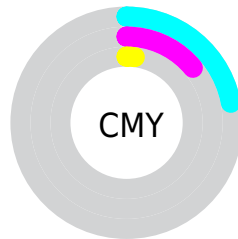
- Red (78%)
- Green (86%)
- Blue (98%)



- Red (78%)
- Yellow (84%)
- Blue (98%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (2%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (2%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 200, 219, 251 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, 219, 251 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 200, 219, 251

255, 255, 255

■ 200, 219, 251

■ 172, 191, 222

■ 145, 164, 194

■ 119, 138, 167

■ 94, 112, 141

■ 69, 88, 115

■ 45, 65, 91

■ 21, 43, 67

■ 0, 23, 45

■ 0, 1, 24

■ 200, 219, 251

■ 200, 219, 251

■ 175, 203, 251

■ 225, 235, 251

■ 150, 188, 251

■ 250, 250, 251

■ 125, 172, 251

■ 255, 255, 251

■ 100, 156, 251

■ 74, 140, 251

■ 49, 125, 251

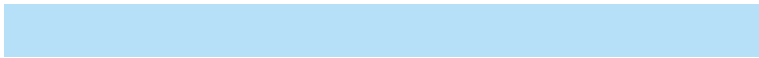
■ 24, 109, 251

■ 0, 94, 251

Harmonies

Analogous

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



182, 224, 247



200, 219, 251



222, 213, 247

Triad

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



200, 219, 251



253, 207, 201



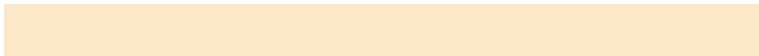
193, 226, 201

Complementary

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



200, 219, 251



251, 232, 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.



212, 222, 189



200, 219, 251



246, 211, 189

Square

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



200, 219, 251



251, 206, 218



231, 217, 184



179, 228, 218

Rectangle

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



200, 219, 251



235, 210, 239



231, 217, 184



199, 225, 196

Sweetspot

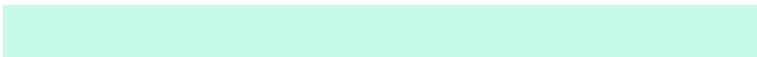
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



200, 219, 251



240, 245, 255



200, 251, 231



119, 122, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



200, 219, 251



194, 217, 255



206, 200, 251



112, 117, 125



0, 70, 189



0, 23, 61

Inverse Universe

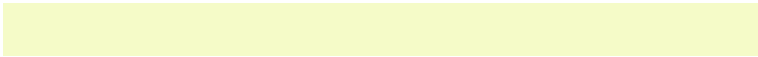
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



251, 200, 219



255, 194, 217



245, 251, 200



125, 112, 117



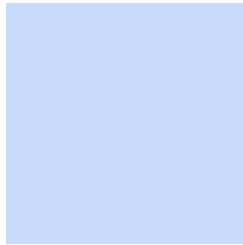
189, 0, 70



61, 0, 23

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 200, 219, 251 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

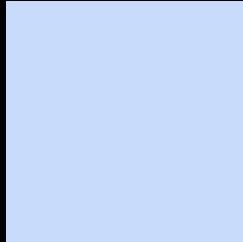
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 219, 251 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

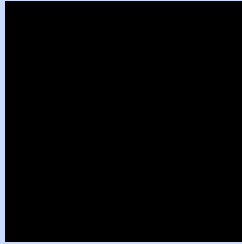
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

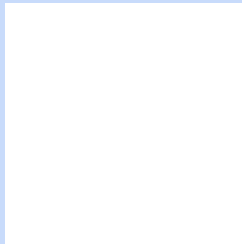
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 200, 219, 251 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 200, 219, 251.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 200, 219, 251.

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, 219, 251

Protanopia
212, 216, 249

Deuteranopia
222, 212, 252



Tritanopia
198, 221, 239

Trichromacy



Original Color
200, 219, 251

Protanomaly
208, 217, 250

Deuteranomaly
214, 215, 252

Tritanomaly
199, 220, 243

Monochromacy



Original Color
200, 219, 251

Achromatopsia
217, 217, 217

Achromatomaly
211, 218, 229

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 200, 219, 251 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, 219, 251)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(200, 219, 251)  
}
```

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, 219, 251) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(200, 219, 251) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 200, 219, 251 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, 219, 251) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(200, 219, 251) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(200, 219, 251)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(200, 219, 251); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 219, 251);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 219,  
251) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 200, 219, 251 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(200, 219, 251) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(200,  
219, 251) }
```

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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