

Converting Colors

RGB(200, 227, 222)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(200, 227, 222) contains.

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Color

RGB(200, 227, 222)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C8E3DE
RGB	200, 227, 222
RGB Percent	78%, 89%, 87%
CMY	0.2157, 0.1098, 0.1294
CMYK	0.12, 0.00, 0.02, 0.11
HSL	169°, 33%, 84%
HSV	169°, 12%, 89%
XYZ	64.4733, 72.4915, 79.7014
YIQ	218.3570, -14.4870, -7.2790

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

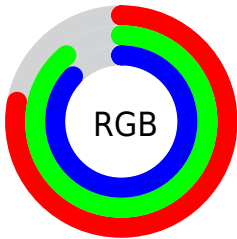
Format	Color
R_{YB}	200, 215, 227
Decimal	13165534
CIE Lab	88.20, -9.83, -0.58
CIE LCh	88, 9.852, 183.391
Yxy	72.4915, 0.2976, 0.3346
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291355614 (0xFFC8E3DE)
YUV	218.3570, 1.7960, -16.0991
Hunter-Lab	85.1419, -13.8301, 4.0979

Details

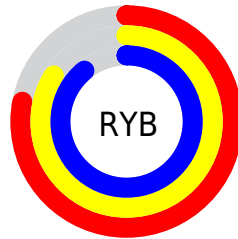
The RGB color **200, 227, 222** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **227, 200, 205**, and the grayscale version is **218, 218, 218**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 255**, and **146, 172, 167** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **177, 227, 218**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **223, 227, 226**.

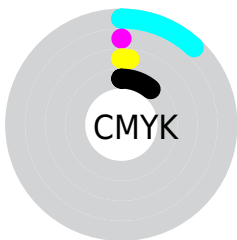
Distribution



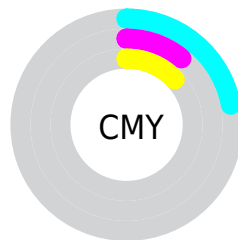
- Red (78%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (78%)
- Yellow (84%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (13%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 200, 227, 222 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, 227, 222 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 200, 227, 222

255, 255, 255

■ 200, 227, 222

■ 173, 199, 194

■ 146, 172, 167

■ 120, 145, 141

■ 95, 119, 115

■ 71, 95, 91

■ 48, 71, 67

■ 26, 48, 45

■ 4, 28, 24

■ 0, 0, 0

 200, 227, 222

 200, 227, 222

 177, 227, 218

 223, 227, 226

 155, 227, 214

 245, 227, 230

 132, 227, 209


 255, 227, 235

 109, 227, 205

 255, 227, 239

 87, 227, 201

 255, 227, 243

 64, 227, 197

 255, 227, 247

 41, 227, 193

 255, 227, 251

 18, 227, 188

 255, 227, 255

 0, 227, 185

Harmonies

Analogous

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



207, 226, 213



200, 227, 222



198, 226, 231

Triad

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



200, 227, 222



225, 219, 237



237, 218, 205

Complementary

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



200, 227, 222



227, 200, 205

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.



242, 216, 211



200, 227, 222



235, 216, 230

Square

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



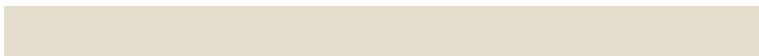
200, 227, 222



213, 222, 240



241, 215, 220



228, 221, 203

Rectangle

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



200, 227, 222



201, 225, 236



241, 215, 220



239, 217, 207

Sweetspot

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



200, 227, 222



245, 255, 253



205, 227, 200



121, 128, 126



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



200, 227, 222



219, 255, 248



200, 219, 227



103, 115, 113



0, 179, 145



0, 51, 42

Inverse Universe

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



227, 200, 205



255, 219, 226



227, 208, 200



115, 103, 105



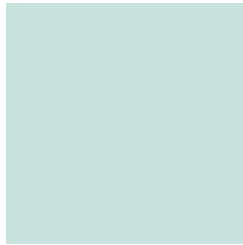
179, 0, 33



51, 0, 9

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 200, 227, 222 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

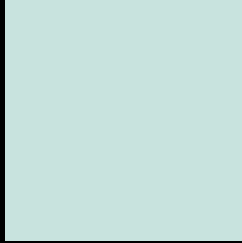
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 227, 222 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

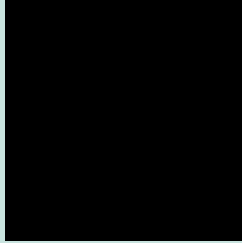
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

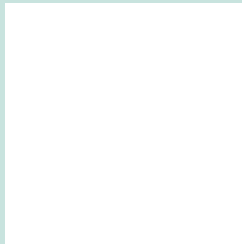
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 200, 227, 222 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 200, 227, 222.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 200, 227, 222.

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](#).

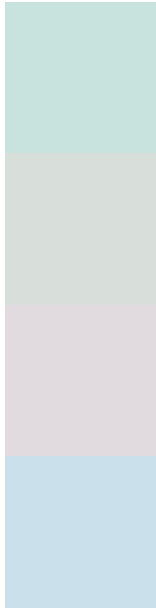
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
203, 224, 242

Trichromacy



Original Color

200, 227, 222

Protanomaly

216, 223, 219

Deuteranomaly

225, 219, 224

Tritanomaly

202, 225, 235

Monochromacy



Original Color

200, 227, 222

Achromatopsia

218, 218, 218

Achromatomaly

211, 221, 219

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 200, 227, 222 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, 227, 222)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(200, 227, 222)  
}
```

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, 227, 222) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(200, 227, 222) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 200, 227, 222 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, 227, 222) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(200, 227, 222) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(200, 227, 222)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(200, 227, 222); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 227, 222);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 227,  
222) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 200, 227, 222 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(200, 227, 222) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(200,  
227, 222) }
```

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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