

Converting Colors

RGB(202, 216, 248)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(202, 216, 248) contains.

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Color

RGB(202, 216, 248)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CAD8F8
RGB	202, 216, 248
RGB Percent	79%, 85%, 97%
CMY	0.2078, 0.1529, 0.0275
CMYK	0.19, 0.13, 0.00, 0.03
HSL	222°, 77%, 88%
HSV	222°, 19%, 97%
XYZ	65.8563, 68.4456, 98.5473
YIQ	215.4620, -18.6160, 6.9840

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

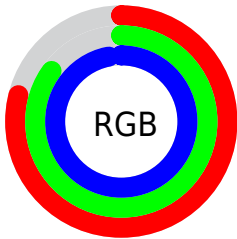
Format	Color
R _Y B	202, 213, 248
Decimal	13293816
CIE Lab	86.23, 1.80, -17.20
CIE LCh	86, 17.298, 275.975
Yxy	68.4456, 0.2828, 0.2939
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291483896 (0xFFCAD8F8)
YUV	215.4620, 16.0412, -11.8062
Hunter-Lab	82.7319, -2.6911, -12.7119

Details

The RGB color **202, 216, 248** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **248, 234, 202**, and the grayscale version is **215, 215, 215**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 255**, and **147, 161, 192** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **177, 199, 248**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **227, 233, 248**.

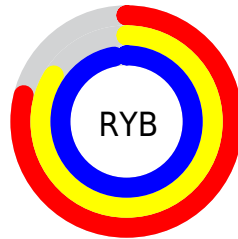
Distribution



Red (79%)

Green (85%)

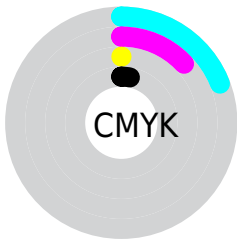
Blue (97%)



Red (79%)

Yellow (84%)

Blue (97%)

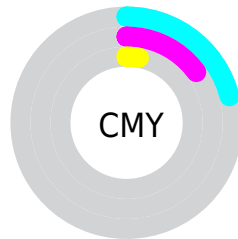


Cyan (19%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (3%)



Cyan (21%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (3%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 202, 216, 248 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 202, 216, 248 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 202, 216, 248

255, 255, 255

■ 202, 216, 248

■ 174, 188, 219

■ 147, 161, 192

■ 121, 135, 164

■ 96, 110, 138

■ 72, 86, 113

■ 48, 62, 88

■ 25, 41, 65

■ 1, 20, 42

■ 0, 1, 22

■ 202, 216, 248

■ 202, 216, 248

■ 177, 199, 248

■ 227, 233, 248

■ 152, 181, 248

■ 252, 251, 248

■ 128, 164, 248

■ 255, 255, 248

■ 103, 147, 248

■ 78, 130, 248

■ 53, 112, 248

■ 28, 95, 248

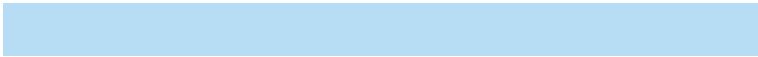
■ 4, 78, 248

■ 0, 75, 248

Harmonies

Analogous

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



183, 221, 245



202, 216, 248



223, 210, 242

Triad

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



202, 216, 248



250, 206, 197



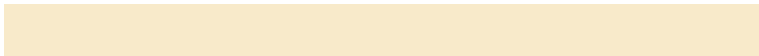
189, 224, 202

Complementary

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



202, 216, 248



248, 234, 202

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.



207, 221, 189



202, 216, 248



241, 210, 186

Square

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



202, 216, 248



250, 204, 213



226, 216, 183



176, 225, 218

Rectangle

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



202, 216, 248



235, 207, 234



226, 216, 183



195, 223, 197

Sweetspot

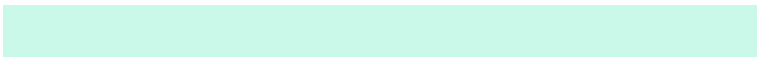
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



202, 216, 248



240, 244, 255



202, 248, 233



119, 121, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



202, 216, 248



199, 216, 255



210, 202, 248



112, 116, 125



0, 57, 189



0, 19, 61

Inverse Universe

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



248, 202, 216



255, 199, 216



240, 248, 202



125, 112, 116



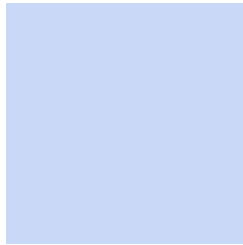
189, 0, 57



61, 0, 19

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 202, 216, 248 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

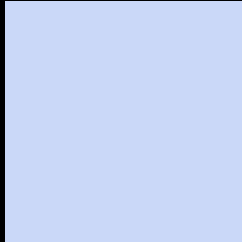
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 202, 216, 248 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

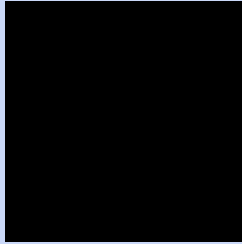
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

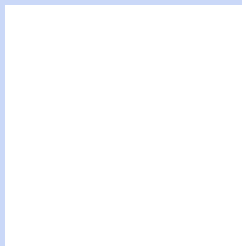
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 202, 216, 248 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 202, 216, 248.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 202, 216, 248.

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
202, 216, 248

Protanopia
210, 214, 247

Deuteranopia
220, 210, 249



Tritanopia
200, 218, 235

Trichromacy



Original Color
202, 216, 248

Protanomaly
207, 215, 247

Deuteranomaly
213, 212, 249

Tritanomaly
201, 217, 240

Monochromacy



Original Color
202, 216, 248

Achromatopsia
215, 215, 215

Achromatomaly
210, 215, 227

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 202, 216, 248 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(202, 216, 248)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(202, 216, 248)  
}
```

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(202, 216, 248) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(202, 216, 248) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 202, 216, 248 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

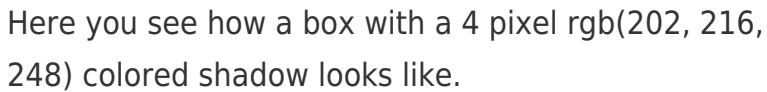
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(202, 216, 248) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(202, 216, 248) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(202, 216, 248)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(202, 216, 248); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(202, 216, 248); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(202, 216, 248) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 202, 216, 248 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(202, 216, 248) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(202,  
216, 248) }
```

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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