

Converting Colors

RGB(202, 217, 228)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(202, 217, 228) contains.

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Color

RGB(202, 217, 228)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CAD9E4
RGB	202, 217, 228
RGB Percent	79%, 85%, 89%
CMY	0.2078, 0.1490, 0.1059
CMYK	0.11, 0.05, 0.00, 0.11
HSL	205°, 33%, 84%
HSV	205°, 11%, 89%
XYZ	63.1736, 67.7837, 83.1527
YIQ	213.7690, -12.4710, 0.2410

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

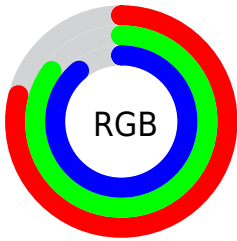
Format	Color
R _Y B	202, 212, 228
Decimal	13294052
CIE Lab	85.90, -2.87, -7.12
CIE LCh	86, 7.679, 248.089
Yxy	67.7837, 0.2951, 0.3166
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291484132 (0xFFCAD9E4)
YUV	213.7690, 7.0159, -10.3214
Hunter-Lab	82.3309, -7.1136, -2.2503

Details

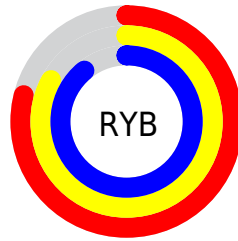
The RGB color **202, 217, 228** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **228, 213, 202**, and the grayscale version is **214, 214, 214**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 255, 255, 255, and **148, 162, 173** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **179, 207, 228**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **225, 227, 228**.

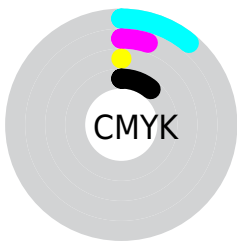
Distribution



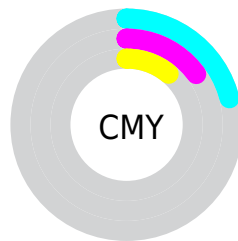
- Red (79%)
- Green (85%)
- Blue (89%)



- Red (79%)
- Yellow (83%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (21%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (11%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 202, 217, 228 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, 217, 228 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 202, 217, 228

255, 255, 255

■ 202, 217, 228

■ 175, 189, 200

■ 148, 162, 173

■ 122, 136, 146

■ 97, 111, 120

■ 73, 86, 96

■ 50, 63, 72

■ 28, 41, 49

■ 6, 21, 29

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 202, 217, 228

■ 202, 217, 228

■ 179, 207, 228

■ 225, 227, 228

■ 156, 198, 228

■ 248, 236, 228

■ 134, 188, 228

■ 255, 246, 228

■ 111, 178, 228

■ 255, 255, 228

■ 88, 169, 228

■ 65, 159, 228

■ 42, 149, 228

■ 20, 140, 228

■ 0, 132, 228

Harmonies

Analogous

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



198, 219, 223



202, 217, 228



210, 215, 229

Triad

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



202, 217, 228



230, 210, 213



210, 217, 203

Complementary

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



202, 217, 228



228, 213, 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.



219, 215, 200



202, 217, 228



230, 211, 206

Square

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



202, 217, 228



226, 211, 220



226, 213, 201



203, 219, 209

Rectangle

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



202, 217, 228



216, 213, 228



226, 213, 201



213, 216, 202

Sweetspot

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



202, 217, 228



247, 252, 255



202, 228, 213



122, 125, 128



0, 0, 0



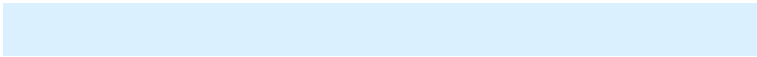
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



202, 217, 228



219, 240, 255



202, 204, 228



103, 110, 115



0, 103, 179



0, 29, 51

Inverse Universe

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



228, 202, 217



255, 219, 240



228, 226, 202



115, 103, 110



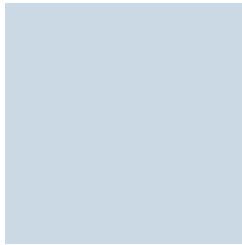
179, 0, 103



51, 0, 29

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 202, 217, 228 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

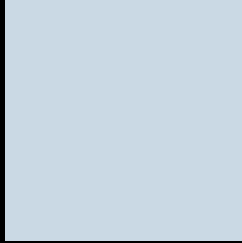
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 217, 228 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

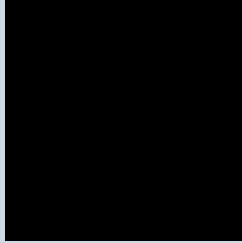
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

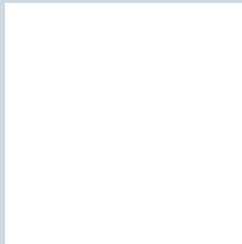
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 202, 217, 228 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 202, 217, 228.



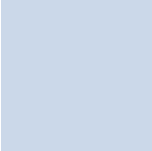
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 202, 217, 228.

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](#).

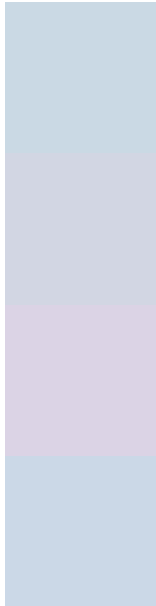
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
203, 216, 233

Trichromacy



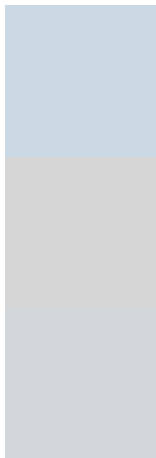
Original Color
202, 217, 228

Protanomaly
210, 214, 227

Deuteranomaly
219, 211, 229

Tritanomaly
203, 216, 231

Monochromacy



Original Color
202, 217, 228

Achromatopsia
214, 214, 214

Achromatomaly
210, 215, 219

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 202, 217, 228 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, 217, 228)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(202, 217, 228)  
}
```

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, 217, 228) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(202, 217, 228) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 202, 217, 228 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

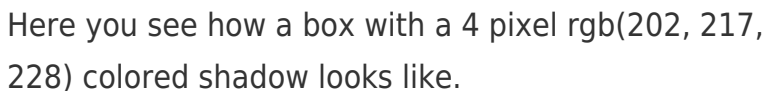
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(202, 217, 228) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(202, 217, 228) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(202, 217, 228)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(202, 217, 228); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(202, 217, 228);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(202, 217,  
228) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 202, 217, 228 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(202, 217, 228) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(202,  
217, 228) }
```

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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