

Converting Colors

RGB(202, 223, 212)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(202, 223, 212) contains.

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Color

RGB(202, 223, 212)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CADFD4
RGB	202, 223, 212
RGB Percent	79%, 87%, 83%
CMY	0.2078, 0.1255, 0.1686
CMYK	0.09, 0.00, 0.05, 0.13
HSL	149°, 25%, 83%
HSV	149°, 9%, 87%
XYZ	62.6285, 70.0854, 72.5143
YIQ	215.4670, -8.9850, -7.8730

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

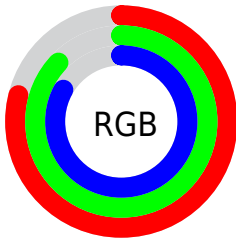
Format	Color
R_{YB}	202, 216, 223
Decimal	13295572
CIE Lab	87.04, -9.04, 3.00
CIE LCh	87, 9.524, 161.662
Yxy	70.0854, 0.3052, 0.3415
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291485652 (0xFFCADFD4)
YUV	215.4670, -1.7092, -11.8106
Hunter-Lab	83.7170, -12.9694, 7.2459

Details

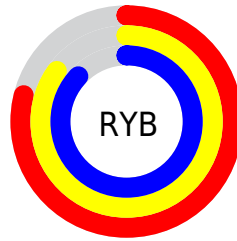
The RGB color **202, 223, 212** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **223, 202, 213**, and the grayscale version is **215, 215, 215**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 255**, and **148, 168, 157** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **180, 223, 200**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **224, 223, 224**.

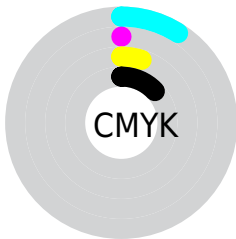
Distribution



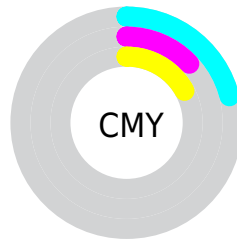
- Red (79%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (83%)



- Red (79%)
- Yellow (85%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (21%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (17%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 202, 223, 212 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, 223, 212 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 202, 223, 212

255, 255, 255

■ 202, 223, 212

■ 175, 195, 184

■ 148, 168, 157

■ 122, 141, 131

■ 97, 116, 106

■ 73, 91, 82

■ 50, 68, 59

■ 29, 45, 37

■ 6, 25, 17

■ 0, 0, 0

 202, 223, 212

 202, 223, 212

 180, 223, 200

 224, 223, 224

 157, 223, 189

 247, 223, 235

 135, 223, 177

 255, 223, 247


 113, 223, 165

 255, 223, 255

 90, 223, 154

 68, 223, 142

 46, 223, 130

 24, 223, 119

 1, 223, 107

Harmonies

Analogous

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



211, 221, 204



202, 223, 212



197, 224, 221

Triad

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



202, 223, 212



213, 218, 236



237, 213, 206

Complementary

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



202, 223, 212



223, 202, 213

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.



238, 212, 215



202, 223, 212



224, 215, 232

Square

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



202, 223, 212



203, 220, 235



233, 213, 224



231, 216, 201

Rectangle

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



202, 223, 212



196, 223, 227



233, 213, 224



238, 213, 209

Sweetspot

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



202, 223, 212



247, 255, 251



213, 223, 202



122, 128, 125



0, 0, 0



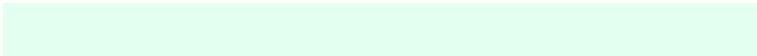
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



202, 223, 212



227, 255, 240



202, 223, 222



101, 112, 106



0, 176, 84



0, 48, 23

Inverse Universe

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



223, 202, 213



255, 227, 242



223, 202, 203



112, 101, 107



176, 0, 92



48, 0, 25

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 202, 223, 212 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

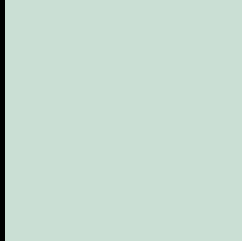
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 223, 212 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

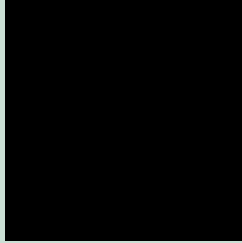
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

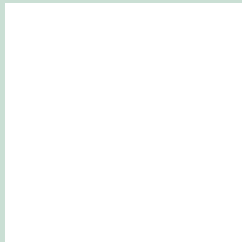
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 202, 223, 212 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 202, 223, 212.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 202, 223, 212.

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
206, 219, 237

Trichromacy



Original Color

202, 223, 212

Protanomaly

216, 219, 210

Deuteranomaly

226, 215, 213

Tritanomaly

205, 220, 228

Monochromacy



Original Color

202, 223, 212

Achromatopsia

215, 215, 215

Achromatomaly

210, 218, 214

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 202, 223, 212 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, 223, 212)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(202, 223, 212)  
}
```

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, 223, 212) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(202, 223, 212) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 202, 223, 212 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

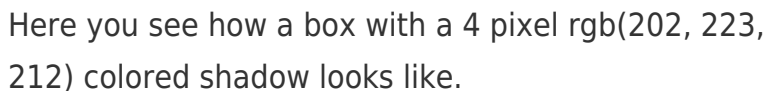
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(202, 223, 212) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(202, 223, 212) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(202, 223, 212)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(202, 223, 212); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(202, 223, 212); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(202, 223, 212) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 202, 223, 212 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(202, 223, 212) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(202,  
223, 212) }
```

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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