

# Converting Colors

RGB(205, 250, 250)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(205, 250, 250) contains.

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# **Color**

**RGB(205, 250, 250)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CDFAFA
RGB	205, 250, 250
RGB Percent	80%, 98%, 98%
CMY	0.1961, 0.0196, 0.0196
CMYK	0.18, 0.00, 0.00, 0.02
HSL	180°, 82%, 89%
HSV	180°, 18%, 98%
XYZ	76.6178, 88.2525, 103.4387
YIQ	236.5450, -26.8200, -9.5400

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

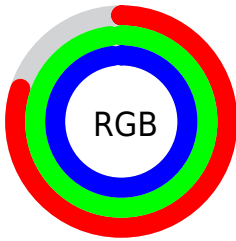
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	205, 228, 250
Decimal	13499130
CIE Lab	95.27, -14.26, -4.77
CIE LCh	95, 15.040, 198.489
Yxy	88.2525, 0.2856, 0.3289
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291689210 (0xFFCDAFAFA)
YUV	236.5450, 6.6333, -27.6650
Hunter-Lab	93.9428, -18.8190, 0.4768

# Details

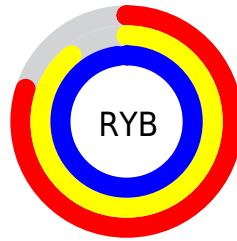
The RGB color **205, 250, 250** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **250, 205, 205**, and the grayscale version is **237, 237, 237**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 255, 255, 255, and **150, 193, 194** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **180, 250, 250**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **230, 250, 250**.

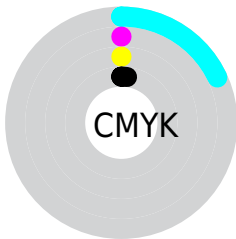
# Distribution



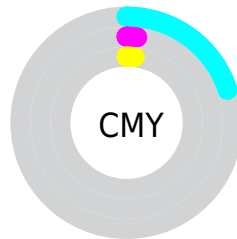
- Red (80%)
- Green (98%)
- Blue (98%)



- Red (80%)
- Yellow (89%)
- Blue (98%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (2%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (2%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 205, 250, 250 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 205, 250, 250 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 205, 250, 250


255, 255, 255


 205, 250, 250

 177, 221, 221

 150, 193, 194

 124, 166, 166

 98, 140, 140

 73, 114, 115

 48, 90, 90

 24, 66, 67

 0, 44, 45

 0, 24, 24

 205, 250, 250

 205, 250, 250

 180, 250, 250

 230, 250, 250

 155, 250, 250

 255, 250, 250

 130, 250, 250

 105, 250, 250

 80, 250, 250

 55, 250, 250

 30, 250, 250

 5, 250, 250

 0, 250, 250

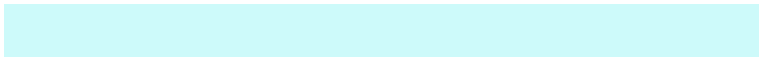
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



212, 250, 235



205, 250, 250



207, 248, 255

# Triad

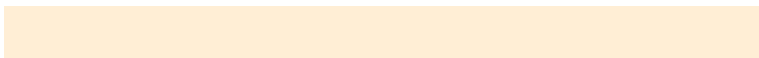
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



205, 250, 250



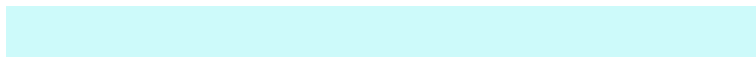
255, 235, 255



255, 238, 213

# Complementary

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



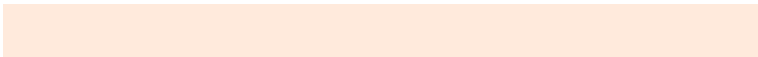
205, 250, 250



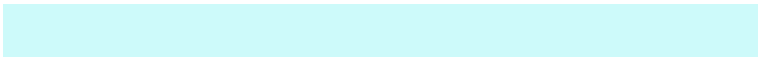
250, 205, 205

# 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.



255, 234, 220



205, 250, 250



255, 232, 248

# Square

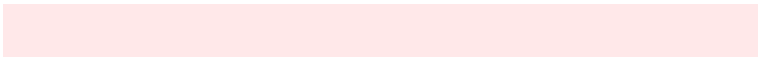
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



205, 250, 250



237, 240, 255



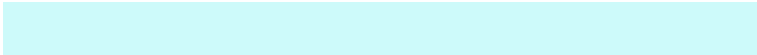
255, 232, 233



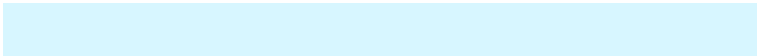
244, 243, 214

# Rectangle

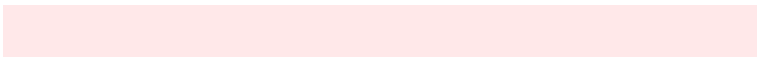
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



205, 250, 250



215, 246, 255



255, 232, 233



255, 237, 215



# Sweetspot

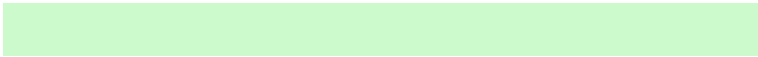
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



205, 250, 250



242, 255, 255



205, 250, 205



120, 128, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

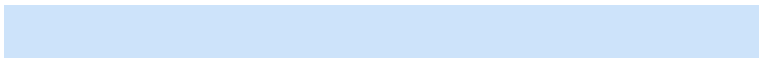
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



205, 250, 250



199, 255, 255



205, 227, 250



112, 125, 125



0, 189, 189



0, 61, 61



# Inverse Universe

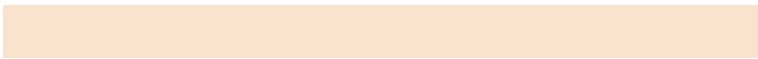
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



250, 205, 250



255, 199, 255



250, 227, 205



125, 112, 125



189, 0, 189

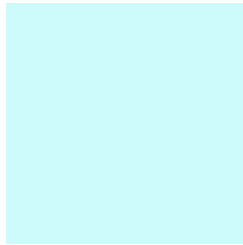


61, 0, 61



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 205, 250, 250 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

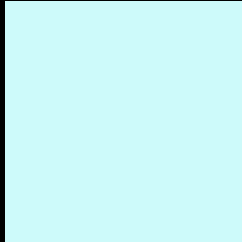
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 205, 250, 250 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

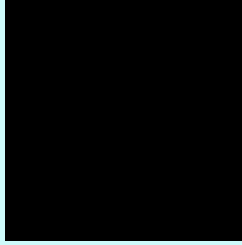
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## RGB 205, 250, 250 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 205, 250, 250.

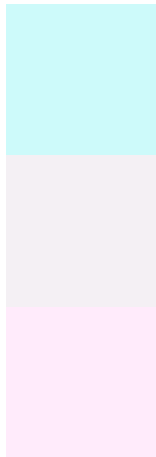


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 205, 250, 250.

# 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**  
205, 250, 250

**Protanopia**  
244, 240, 244

**Deuteranopia**  
255, 235, 251



# Tritanopia

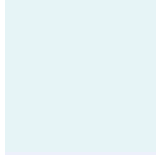
225, 244, 255

# Trichromacy



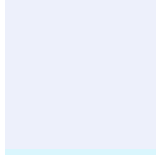
**Original Color**

205, 250, 250



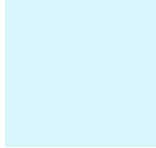
**Protanomaly**

230, 244, 246



**Deuteranomaly**

237, 240, 251



**Tritanomaly**

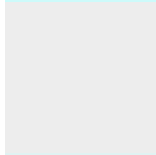
218, 246, 253

# Monochromacy



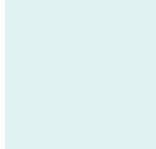
**Original Color**

205, 250, 250



**Achromatopsia**

237, 237, 237



**Achromatomaly**

225, 242, 242

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 205, 250, 250 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(205, 250, 250)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(205, 250, 250)  
}
```

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(205, 250, 250) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(205, 250, 250) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 205, 250, 250 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

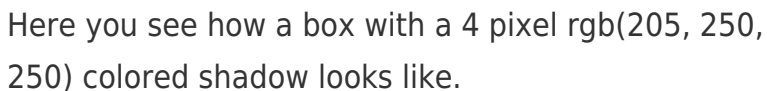
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(205, 250, 250) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(205, 250, 250) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(205, 250, 250)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(205, 250, 250); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(205, 250, 250); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(205, 250, 250) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 205, 250, 250 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(205, 250, 250) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(205,  
250, 250) }
```

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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