

Converting Colors

`RYB(198, 218, 246)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(198, 218, 246) contains.

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Color

R_YB(198, 218, 246)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

| Format | Color |
|-------------|-----------------------------|
| Hex | C6E8F6 |
| RGB | 198, 232, 246 |
| RGB Percent | 78%, 91%, 96% |
| CMY | 0.2235, 0.0891, 0.0353 |
| CMYK | 0.20, 0.06, 0.00, 0.04 |
| HSL | 197°, 73%, 87% |
| HSV | 197°, 20%, 96% |
| XYZ | 68.8604, 76.5338, 98.3320 |
| YIQ | 223.4300, -24.7580, -2.8540 |

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

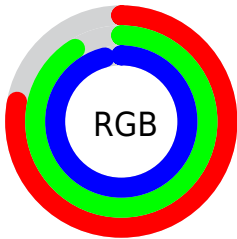
| Format | Color |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| R _{YB} | 198, 218, 246 |
| Decimal | 13035766 |
| CIE Lab | 90.11, -8.29, -10.38 |
| CIE LCh | 90, 13.279, 231.390 |
| Yxy | 76.5338, 0.2825, 0.3140 |
| Android (android.graphics.Color) | 4291225846 (0xFFC6E8F6) |
| YUV | 223.4300, 11.1270, -22.3021 |
| Hunter-Lab | 87.4836, -12.5948, -5.4037 |

Details

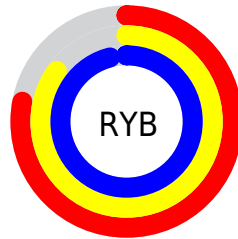
The RYB color **198, 218, 246** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **246, 218, 198**, and the grayscale version is **224, 224, 224**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 255**, and **143, 162, 190** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **173, 203, 246**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **223, 232, 246**.

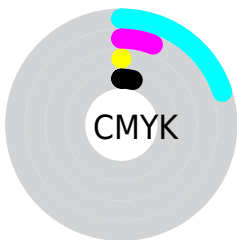
Distribution



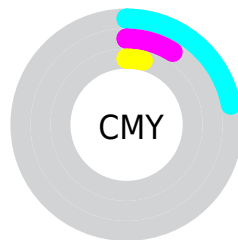
- Red (78%)
- Green (91%)
- Blue (96%)



- Red (78%)
- Yellow (85%)
- Blue (96%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (4%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (4%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 198, 218, 246 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 RYB color 198, 218, 246 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 198, 218, 246

255, 255, 255

■ 198, 218, 246

■ 170, 190, 218

■ 143, 163, 190

■ 117, 136, 163

■ 92, 111, 136

■ 67, 86, 111

■ 43, 62, 87

■ 19, 38, 63

■ 0, 18, 41

■ 0, 2, 22

198, 218, 246

198, 218, 246

173, 203, 246

223, 232, 246

149, 189, 246

247, 246, 246

124, 175, 246

249, 255, 246

100, 161, 246

246, 255, 246

75, 146, 246

50, 132, 246

26, 118, 246

1, 103, 246

0, 103, 246

Harmonies

Analogous

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



195, 215, 235



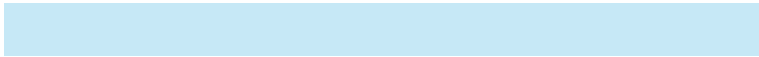
198, 218, 246



209, 223, 251

Triad

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



198, 218, 246



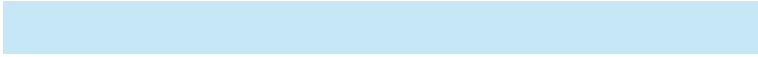
251, 218, 231



203, 229, 205

Complementary

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



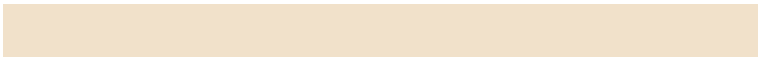
198, 218, 246



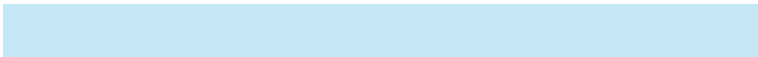
246, 218, 198

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.



229, 241, 202



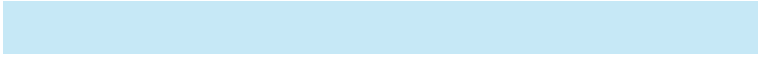
198, 218, 246



254, 218, 218

Square

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



198, 218, 246



240, 221, 243



251, 228, 207



211, 232, 230

Rectangle

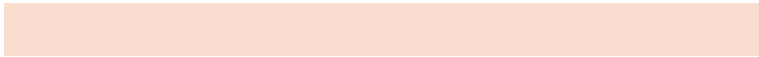
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



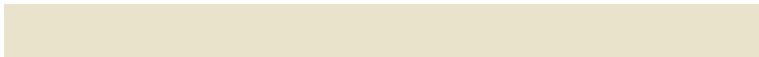
198, 218, 246



219, 225, 251



251, 228, 207



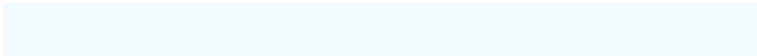
208, 232, 202

Sweetspot

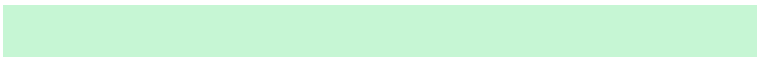
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



198, 218, 246



240, 246, 255



198, 235, 246



119, 123, 128



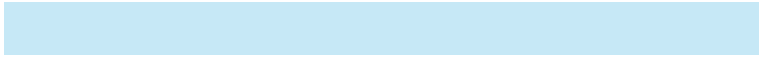
0, 0, 0



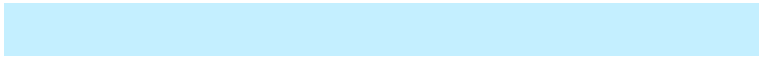
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



198, 218, 246



196, 221, 255



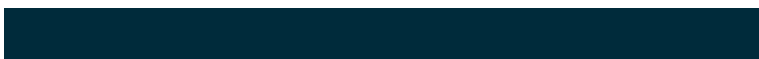
198, 206, 246



110, 115, 122



0, 78, 186



0, 25, 59

Inverse Universe

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



246, 198, 232



255, 196, 238



211, 246, 198



122, 110, 119



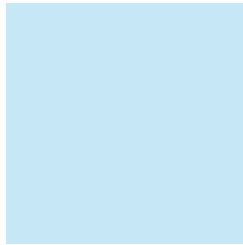
186, 0, 133



59, 0, 42

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 198, 218, 246 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

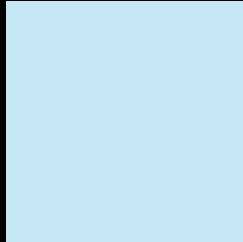
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 198, 218, 246 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

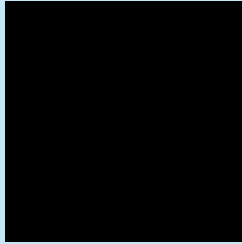
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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](#).

RYB 198, 218, 246 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 198, 218, 246.

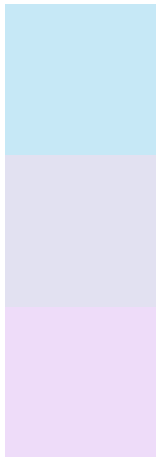


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 198, 218, 246.

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](#).

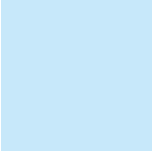
Dichromacy



Original Color
198, 218, 246

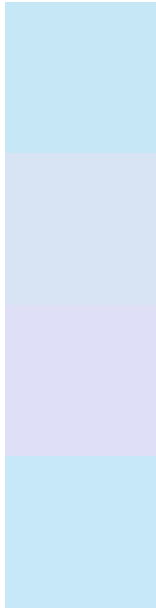
Protanopia
226, 225, 241

Deuteranopia
238, 220, 249



Tritanopia
199, 219, 250

Trichromacy



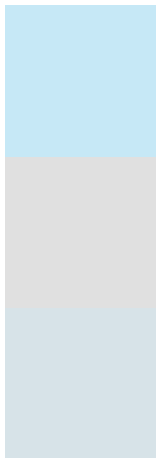
Original Color
198, 218, 246

Protanomaly
216, 224, 243

Deuteranomaly
223, 224, 248

Tritanomaly
199, 219, 249

Monochromacy



Original Color
198, 218, 246

Achromatopsia
224, 224, 224

Achromatomaly
215, 222, 232

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 198, 218, 246 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(198, 232, 246)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(198, 232, 246)  
}
```

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(198, 232, 246) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(198, 232, 246) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 198, 218, 246 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(198, 232, 246) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(198, 232, 246) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(198, 232, 246)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(198, 232, 246); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(198, 232, 246);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(198, 232,  
246) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 198, 218, 246 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(198, 232, 246) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(198,  
232, 246) }
```

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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