

Converting Colors

RGB(206, 215, 215)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(206, 215, 215) contains.

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Color

RGB(206, 215, 215)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CED7D7
RGB	206, 215, 215
RGB Percent	81%, 84%, 84%
CMY	0.1922, 0.1569, 0.1569
CMYK	0.04, 0.00, 0.00, 0.16
HSL	180°, 10%, 83%
HSV	180°, 4%, 84%
XYZ	62.0198, 66.6290, 73.8819
YIQ	212.3090, -5.3640, -1.9080

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

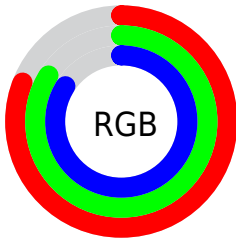
Format	Color
R _Y B	206, 211, 215
Decimal	13555671
CIE Lab	85.32, -3.03, -1.06
CIE LCh	85, 3.212, 199.355
Yxy	66.6290, 0.3062, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291745751 (0xFFCED7D7)
YUV	212.3090, 1.3267, -5.5330
Hunter-Lab	81.6266, -7.2224, 3.4740

Details

The RGB color **206, 215, 215** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **215, 206, 206**, and the grayscale version is **212, 212, 212**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 255**, and **152, 160, 160** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **185, 215, 215**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **228, 215, 215**.

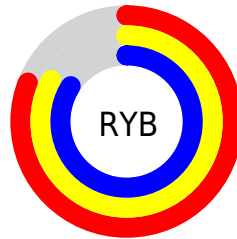
Distribution



Red (81%)

Green (84%)

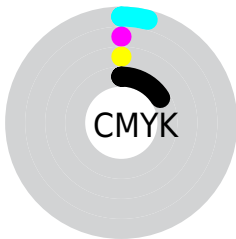
Blue (84%)



Red (81%)

Yellow (83%)

Blue (84%)

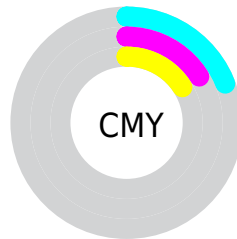


Cyan (4%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (16%)



Cyan (19%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (16%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 206, 215, 215 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 206, 215, 215 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 206, 215, 215

255, 255, 255

■ 206, 215, 215

■ 179, 187, 187

■ 152, 160, 160

■ 126, 134, 134

■ 101, 109, 109

■ 77, 85, 85

■ 54, 61, 62

■ 33, 40, 40

■ 10, 19, 19

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 206, 215, 215

■ 206, 215, 215

■ 185, 215, 215

■ 228, 215, 215

■ 163, 215, 215

■ 249, 215, 215

■ 142, 215, 215

■ 255, 215, 215

■ 120, 215, 215

■ 99, 215, 215

■ 77, 215, 215

■ 55, 215, 215

■ 34, 215, 215

■ 12, 215, 215

Harmonies

Analogous

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



207, 215, 212



206, 215, 215



207, 215, 218

Triad

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



206, 215, 215



216, 212, 217



217, 213, 207

Complementary

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



206, 215, 215



215, 206, 206

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, 212, 209



206, 215, 215



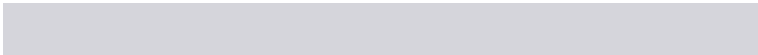
219, 211, 214

Square

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



206, 215, 215



213, 213, 219



220, 211, 211



214, 214, 207

Rectangle

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



206, 215, 215



208, 214, 219



220, 211, 211



218, 212, 208

Sweetspot

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



206, 215, 215



252, 255, 255



206, 215, 206



126, 128, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



206, 215, 215



242, 255, 255



206, 211, 215



101, 107, 107



0, 171, 171



0, 43, 43

Inverse Universe

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



215, 206, 215



255, 242, 255



215, 211, 206



107, 101, 107



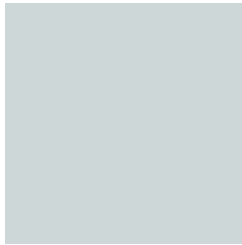
171, 0, 171



43, 0, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 206, 215, 215 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

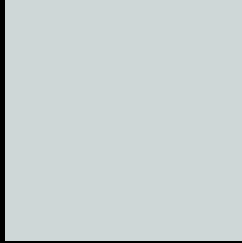
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 206, 215, 215 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

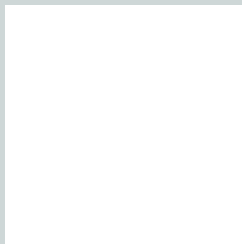
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 206, 215, 215 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 206, 215, 215.



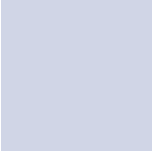
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 206, 215, 215.

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
208, 213, 230

Trichromacy



Original Color

206, 215, 215

Protanomaly

212, 213, 214

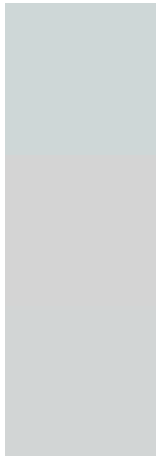
Deuteranomaly

223, 209, 216

Tritanomaly

207, 214, 225

Monochromacy



Original Color

206, 215, 215

Achromatopsia

212, 212, 212

Achromatomaly

210, 213, 213

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 206, 215, 215 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(206, 215, 215)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(206, 215, 215)  
}
```

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(206, 215, 215) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(206, 215, 215) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 206, 215, 215 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

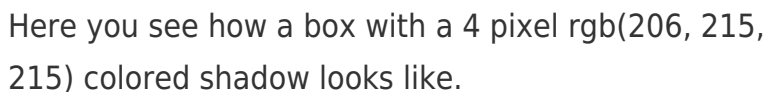
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(206, 215, 215) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(206, 215, 215) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(206, 215, 215)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 215, 215); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 215, 215); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 215, 215) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 206, 215, 215 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(206, 215, 215) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(206,  
215, 215) }
```

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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