

Converting Colors

RGB(207, 216, 210)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(207, 216, 210) contains.

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Color

RGB(207, 216, 210)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CFD8D2
RGB	207, 216, 210
RGB Percent	81%, 85%, 82%
CMY	0.1882, 0.1529, 0.1765
CMYK	0.04, 0.00, 0.03, 0.15
HSL	140°, 10%, 83%
HSV	140°, 4%, 85%
XYZ	61.9209, 67.0303, 70.6473
YIQ	212.6250, -3.4380, -3.7740

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

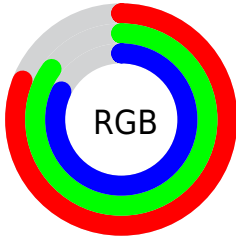
Format	Color
R _Y B	207, 214, 216
Decimal	13621458
CIE Lab	85.52, -4.14, 1.89
CIE LCh	86, 4.547, 155.455
Yxy	67.0303, 0.3102, 0.3358
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291811538 (0xFFCFD8D2)
YUV	212.6250, -1.2941, -4.9331
Hunter-Lab	81.8720, -8.2742, 6.1491

Details

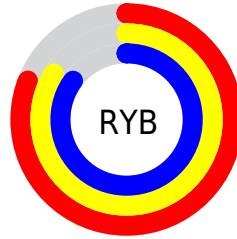
The RGB color **207, 216, 210** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **216, 207, 213**, and the grayscale version is **213, 213, 213**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 255**, and **153, 161, 156** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **185, 216, 196**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **229, 216, 224**.

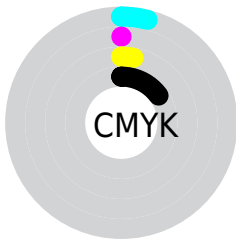
Distribution



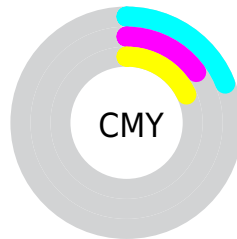
- Red (81%)
- Green (85%)
- Blue (82%)



- Red (81%)
- Yellow (84%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (19%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (18%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 207, 216, 210 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 207, 216, 210 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 207, 216, 210

255, 255, 255

■ 207, 216, 210

■ 179, 188, 182

■ 153, 161, 156

■ 127, 135, 130

■ 102, 110, 104

■ 78, 85, 80

■ 55, 62, 58

■ 34, 40, 36

■ 11, 20, 15

■ 0, 0, 0

 207, 216, 210

 207, 216, 210

 185, 216, 196


 229, 216, 224

 164, 216, 181

 250, 216, 239

 142, 216, 167

 255, 216, 253

 121, 216, 152

 255, 216, 255

 99, 216, 138

 77, 216, 124

 56, 216, 109

 34, 216, 95

 13, 216, 80

Harmonies

Analogous

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



212, 215, 207



207, 216, 210



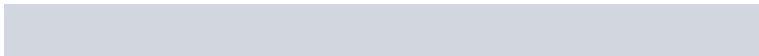
204, 216, 214

Triad

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



207, 216, 210



210, 214, 222



223, 211, 209

Complementary

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



207, 216, 210



216, 207, 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.



223, 211, 213



207, 216, 210



216, 212, 221

Square

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



207, 216, 210



206, 215, 221



220, 211, 217



221, 212, 206

Rectangle

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



207, 216, 210



203, 216, 217



220, 211, 217



223, 211, 210

Sweetspot

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



207, 216, 210



252, 255, 253



213, 216, 207



126, 128, 127



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



207, 216, 210



242, 255, 246



207, 216, 214



101, 107, 103



0, 171, 57



0, 43, 14

Inverse Universe

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



216, 207, 213



255, 242, 251



216, 207, 209



107, 101, 105



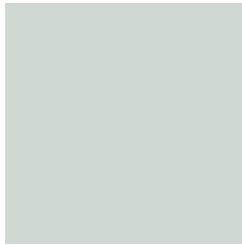
171, 0, 114



43, 0, 29

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 207, 216, 210 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

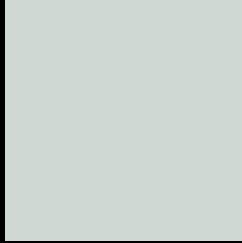
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 207, 216, 210 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

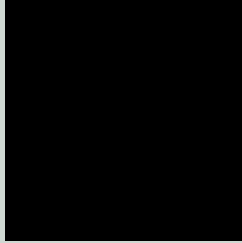
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

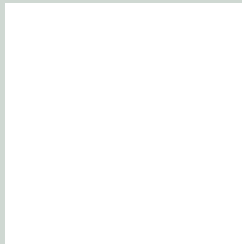
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 207, 216, 210 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 207, 216, 210.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 207, 216, 210.

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
210, 213, 230

Trichromacy



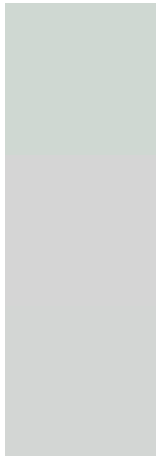
Original Color
207, 216, 210

Protanomaly
215, 214, 209

Deuteranomaly
225, 210, 211

Tritanomaly
209, 214, 223

Monochromacy



Original Color
207, 216, 210

Achromatopsia
213, 213, 213

Achromatomaly
211, 214, 212

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 207, 216, 210 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(207, 216, 210)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(207, 216, 210)  
}
```

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(207, 216, 210) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(207, 216, 210) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 207, 216, 210 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(207, 216, 210) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(207, 216, 210) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(207, 216, 210)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(207, 216, 210); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(207, 216, 210);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(207, 216,  
210) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 207, 216, 210 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(207, 216, 210) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(207,  
216, 210) }
```

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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