

Converting Colors

RGB(208, 219, 216)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(208, 219, 216) contains.

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Color

RGB(208, 219, 216)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D0DBD8
RGB	208, 219, 216
RGB Percent	82%, 86%, 85%
CMY	0.1843, 0.1412, 0.1529
CMYK	0.05, 0.00, 0.01, 0.14
HSL	164°, 13%, 84%
HSV	164°, 5%, 86%
XYZ	63.7386, 69.0308, 74.9306
YIQ	215.3690, -5.5930, -3.2650

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

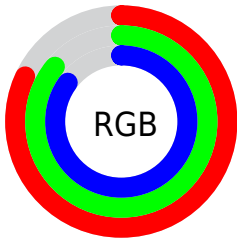
Format	Color
RYB	208, 214, 219
Decimal	13687768
CIELab	86.52, -4.25, 0.18
CIELCh	87, 4.250, 177.543
Yxy	69.0308, 0.3069, 0.3324
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291877848 (0xFFD0DBD8)
YUV	215.3690, 0.3111, -6.4626
Hunter-Lab	83.0848, -8.4618, 4.6882

Details

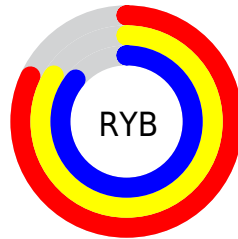
The RGB color **208, 219, 216** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **219, 208, 211**, and the grayscale version is **215, 215, 215**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 255**, and **154, 164, 161** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **186, 219, 210**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **230, 219, 222**.

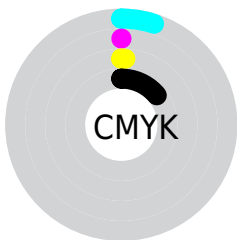
Distribution



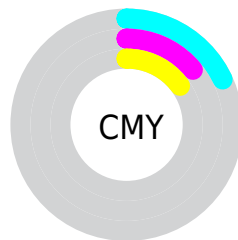
- Red (82%)
- Green (86%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (82%)
- Yellow (84%)
- Blue (86%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 208, 219, 216 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 208, 219, 216 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 208, 219, 216

255, 255, 255

■ 208, 219, 216

■ 180, 191, 188

■ 154, 164, 161

■ 128, 138, 135

■ 103, 112, 110

■ 79, 88, 85

■ 56, 65, 62

■ 34, 43, 40

■ 13, 22, 20

■ 0, 0, 0

 208, 219, 216

 208, 219, 216

 186, 219, 210

 230, 219, 222

 164, 219, 204

 252, 219, 228

 142, 219, 198

 255, 219, 234

 120, 219, 192

 255, 219, 240

 99, 219, 186

 255, 219, 246

 77, 219, 180

 255, 219, 252

 55, 219, 174

 255, 219, 255

 33, 219, 168

 11, 219, 162

Harmonies

Analogous

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



211, 218, 212



208, 219, 216



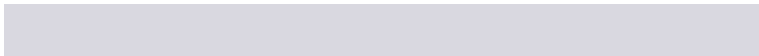
207, 219, 220

Triad

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



208, 219, 216



217, 216, 224



224, 215, 210

Complementary

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



208, 219, 216



219, 208, 211

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.



226, 214, 213



208, 219, 216



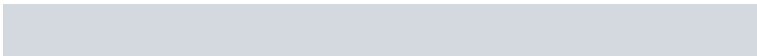
222, 214, 221

Square

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



208, 219, 216



212, 217, 224



225, 214, 217



220, 216, 209

Rectangle

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



208, 219, 216



208, 218, 222



225, 214, 217



225, 215, 211

Sweetspot

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



208, 219, 216



250, 255, 254



211, 219, 208



125, 128, 127



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



208, 219, 216



240, 255, 251



208, 217, 219



102, 110, 108



0, 173, 126



0, 46, 33

Inverse Universe

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



219, 208, 211



255, 240, 244



219, 210, 208



110, 102, 104



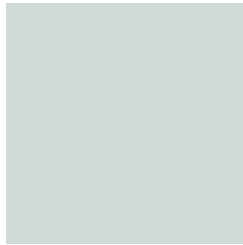
173, 0, 47



46, 0, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 208, 219, 216 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

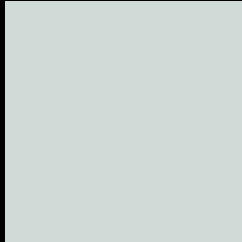
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 208, 219, 216 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

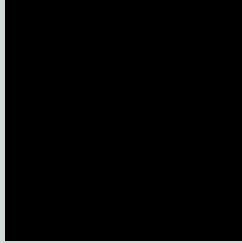
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

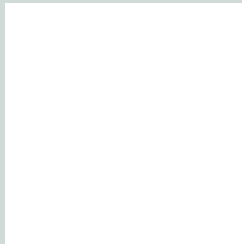
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 208, 219, 216 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 208, 219, 216.



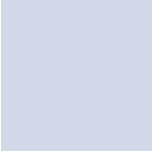
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 208, 219, 216.

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
211, 216, 233

Trichromacy



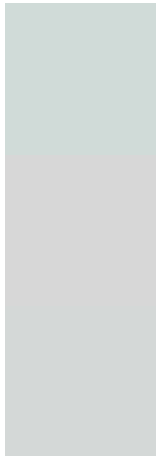
Original Color
208, 219, 216

Protanomaly
216, 216, 215

Deuteranomaly
226, 213, 217

Tritanomaly
210, 217, 227

Monochromacy



Original Color
208, 219, 216

Achromatopsia
215, 215, 215

Achromatomaly
212, 216, 215

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 208, 219, 216 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(208, 219, 216) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(208, 219, 216)  
}
```

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(208, 219, 216) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(208, 219, 216) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 208, 219, 216 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

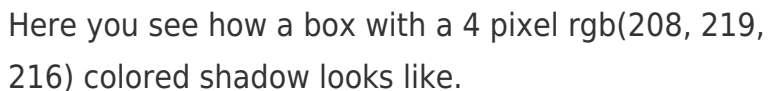
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(208, 219, 216) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(208, 219, 216) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(208, 219, 216)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(208, 219, 216); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(208, 219, 216);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(208, 219,  
216) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 208, 219, 216 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(208, 219, 216) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(208,  
219, 216) }
```

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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