

Converting Colors

RGB(211, 206, 208)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(211, 206, 208) contains.

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Color

RGB(211, 206, 208)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D3CED0
RGB	211, 206, 208
RGB Percent	83%, 81%, 82%
CMY	0.1725, 0.1922, 0.1843
CMYK	0.00, 0.02, 0.01, 0.17
HSL	336°, 5%, 82%
HSV	336°, 2%, 83%
XYZ	60.3204, 62.5456, 68.5678
YIQ	207.7230, 2.3380, 1.6820

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

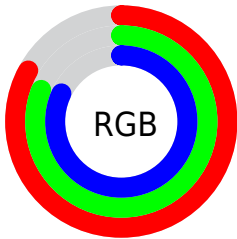
Format	Color
R_{YB}	211, 206, 208
Decimal	13881040
CIE _{Lab}	83.20, 2.08, -0.39
CIE _{LCh}	83, 2.118, 349.406
Yxy	62.5456, 0.3151, 0.3267
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292071120 (0xFFD3CED0)
YUV	207.7230, 0.1366, 2.8739
Hunter-Lab	79.0858, -2.2542, 3.9553

Details

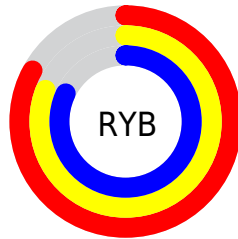
The RGB color **211, 206, 208** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **206, 211, 209**, and the grayscale version is **208, 208, 208**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 255, 255, 255, and **157, 152, 154** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **211, 185, 195**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **211, 227, 221**.

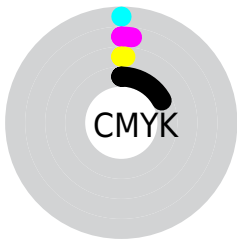
Distribution



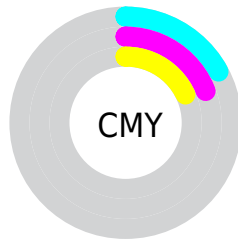
- Red (83%)
- Green (81%)
- Blue (82%)



- Red (83%)
- Yellow (81%)
- Blue (82%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (17%)



- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (18%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 211, 206, 208 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 211, 206, 208 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 211, 206, 208

255, 255, 255

■ 211, 206, 208

■ 183, 179, 180

■ 157, 152, 154

■ 130, 126, 128

■ 105, 101, 103

■ 81, 77, 79

■ 58, 54, 56

■ 37, 33, 35

■ 16, 10, 13

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 211, 206, 208

■ 211, 206, 208

■ 211, 185, 195

■ 211, 227, 221

■ 211, 164, 183

■ 211, 248, 233

■ 211, 143, 170

■ 211, 255, 246

■ 211, 122, 157

■ 211, 255, 255

■ 211, 101, 145

■ 211, 79, 132

■ 211, 58, 119

■ 211, 37, 107

■ 211, 16, 94

Harmonies

Analogous

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



209, 206, 210



211, 206, 208



212, 206, 206

Triad

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



211, 206, 208



208, 208, 203



203, 208, 210

Complementary

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



211, 206, 208



206, 211, 209

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.



203, 208, 208



211, 206, 208



205, 208, 205

Square

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



211, 206, 208



210, 207, 203



203, 208, 206



205, 208, 211

Rectangle

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



211, 206, 208



212, 206, 205



203, 208, 206



203, 208, 210

Sweetspot

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



211, 206, 208



255, 252, 253



209, 206, 211



128, 126, 127



0, 0, 0



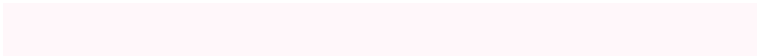
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



211, 206, 208



255, 247, 250



211, 207, 206



105, 100, 102



168, 0, 67



41, 0, 16

Inverse Universe

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



211, 206, 208



255, 247, 250



206, 211, 211



105, 100, 102



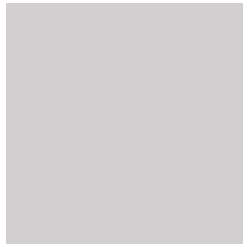
168, 0, 67



41, 0, 16

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 211, 206, 208 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 211, 206, 208 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

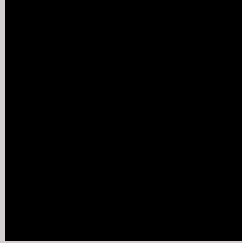
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

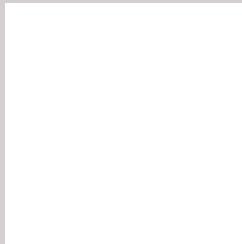
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 211, 206, 208 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 211, 206, 208.

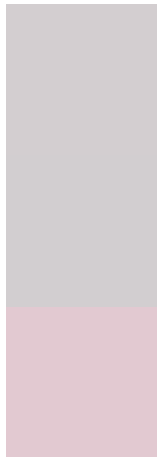


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 211, 206, 208.

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
211, 206, 208

Protanopia
210, 206, 208

Deuteranopia
226, 201, 209



Tritanopia
213, 204, 220

Trichromacy



Original Color

211, 206, 208

Protanomaly

210, 206, 208

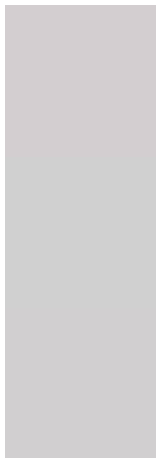
Deuteranomaly

221, 203, 209

Tritanomaly

212, 205, 216

Monochromacy



Original Color

211, 206, 208

Achromatopsia

208, 208, 208

Achromatomaly

209, 207, 208

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 211, 206, 208 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(211, 206, 208) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(211, 206, 208)  
}
```

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(211, 206, 208) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(211, 206, 208) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 211, 206, 208 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(211, 206, 208) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(211, 206, 208) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(211, 206, 208)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(211, 206, 208); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(211, 206, 208);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(211, 206,  
208) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 211, 206, 208 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(211, 206, 208) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(211,  
206, 208) }
```

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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