

Converting Colors

RGB(211, 216, 216)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(211, 216, 216) contains.

RGB(211, 216, 216)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(211, 216, 216)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D3D8D8
RGB	211, 216, 216
RGB Percent	83%, 85%, 85%
CMY	0.1725, 0.1529, 0.1529
CMYK	0.02, 0.00, 0.00, 0.15
HSL	180°, 6%, 84%
HSV	180°, 2%, 85%
XYZ	63.8145, 67.9185, 74.7119
YIQ	214.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

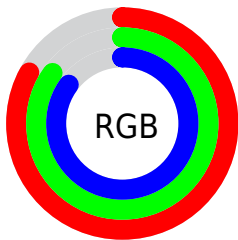
Format	Color
RYB	211, 214, 216
Decimal	13883608
CIELab	85.97, -1.69, -0.60
CIElCh	86, 1.790, 199.603
Yxy	67.9185, 0.3091, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292073688 (0xFFD3D8D8)
YUV	214.5050, 0.7370, -3.0739
Hunter-Lab	82.4127, -6.0045, 3.9390

Details

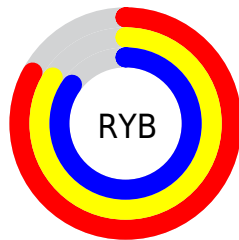
The RGB color **211, 216, 216** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **216, 211, 211**, and the grayscale version is **215, 215, 215**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 255**, and **157, 161, 161** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **189, 216, 216**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **233, 216, 216**.

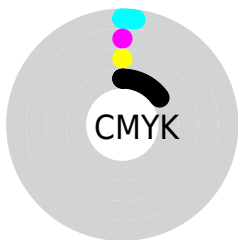
Distribution



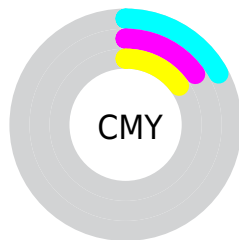
- Red (83%)
- Green (85%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (83%)
- Yellow (84%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 211, 216, 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 211, 216, 216 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 211, 216, 216

255, 255, 255

■ 211, 216, 216

■ 183, 188, 188

■ 157, 161, 161

■ 130, 135, 135

■ 105, 110, 110

■ 81, 85, 85

■ 58, 62, 62

■ 37, 40, 40

■ 16, 20, 20

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 211, 216, 216

■ 211, 216, 216

■ 189, 216, 216

■ 233, 216, 216

■ 168, 216, 216

■ 254, 216, 216

■ 146, 216, 216

■ 255, 216, 216

■ 125, 216, 216

■ 103, 216, 216

■ 81, 216, 216

■ 60, 216, 216

■ 38, 216, 216

■ 17, 216, 216

Harmonies

Analogous

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



212, 216, 214



211, 216, 216



211, 216, 217

Triad

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



211, 216, 216



217, 214, 217



217, 215, 212

Complementary

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



211, 216, 216



216, 211, 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.



218, 214, 212



211, 216, 216



218, 214, 216

Square

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



211, 216, 216



215, 215, 218



219, 214, 214



215, 215, 212

Rectangle

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



211, 216, 216



212, 215, 218



219, 214, 214



218, 214, 212

Sweetspot

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



211, 216, 216



252, 255, 255



211, 216, 211



126, 128, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



211, 216, 216



247, 255, 255



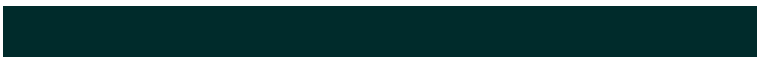
211, 214, 216



103, 107, 107



0, 171, 171



0, 43, 43

Inverse Universe

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



216, 211, 216



255, 247, 255



216, 214, 211



107, 103, 107



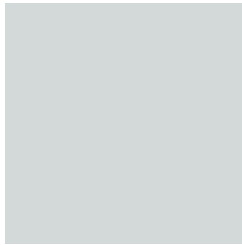
171, 0, 171



43, 0, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 211, 216, 216 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

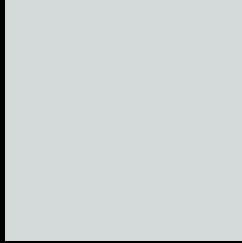
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 211, 216, 216 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

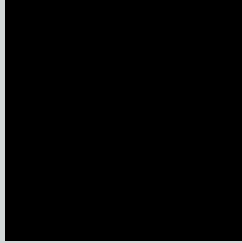
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

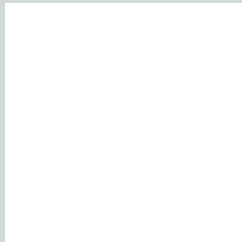
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 211, 216, 216 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 211, 216, 216.

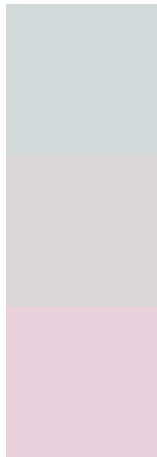


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 211, 216, 216.

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



Original Color
211, 216, 216

Protanopia
218, 214, 215

Deuteranopia
234, 208, 218



Tritanopia
213, 214, 231

Trichromacy



Original Color

211, 216, 216

Protanomaly

215, 215, 215

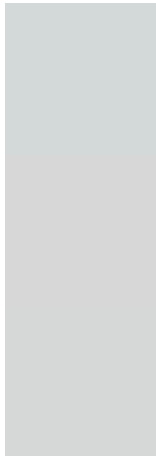
Deuteranomaly

226, 211, 217

Tritanomaly

212, 215, 226

Monochromacy



Original Color

211, 216, 216

Achromatopsia

215, 215, 215

Achromatomaly

214, 215, 215

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 211, 216, 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(211, 216, 216) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(211, 216, 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(211, 216, 216) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(211, 216, 216) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 211, 216, 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(211, 216, 216) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(211, 216, 216) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(211, 216, 216)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(211, 216, 216); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(211, 216, 216);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(211, 216,  
216) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 211, 216, 216 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(211, 216, 216) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(211,  
216, 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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