

# Converting Colors

RGB(212, 212, 212)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(212, 212, 212) contains.

<b>RGB(212, 212, 212)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	11
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	13
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	16
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	19

# Color

**RGB(212, 212, 212)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	D4D4D4
RGB	212, 212, 212
RGB Percent	83%, 83%, 83%
CMY	0.1686, 0.1686, 0.1686
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.17
HSL	0°, 0%, 83%
HSV	0°, 0%, 83%
XYZ	62.5785, 65.8375, 71.6970
YIQ	212.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	212, 212, 212
Decimal	13948116
CIE Lab	84.91, 0.00, -0.01
CIE LCh	85, 0.010, 296.813
Yxy	65.8375, 0.3127, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292138196 (0xFFD4D4D4)
YUV	212.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000
Hunter-Lab	81.1403, -4.3294, 4.4085

# Details

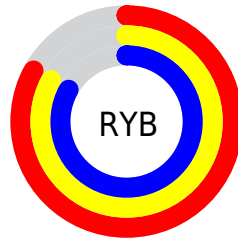
The RGB color `212, 212, 212` is a light color, and the **websafe** version is hex `CCCCCC`. A complement of this color would be `212, 212, 212`, and the grayscale version is `212, 212, 212`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `255, 255, 255`, and `157, 157, 157` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `212, 191, 191`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `212, 233, 233`.

# Distribution



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



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



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



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

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 212, 212, 212 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 212, 212, 212 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 212, 212, 212


 240, 240, 240

255, 255, 255

 212, 212, 212

 184, 184, 184

 157, 157, 157

 131, 131, 131

 106, 106, 106

 82, 82, 82

 59, 59, 59

 37, 37, 37

 17, 17, 17


 0, 0, 0


 212, 212, 212

 212, 191, 191

 212, 170, 170

 212, 148, 148

 212, 127, 127

 212, 106, 106

 212, 212, 212

 212, 233, 233

 212, 254, 254

 212, 255, 255

■ 212, 85, 85

■ 212, 64, 64

■ 212, 42, 42

■ 212, 21, 21

# Harmonies

# Sweetspot

The sweet spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



212, 212, 212

255, 255, 255



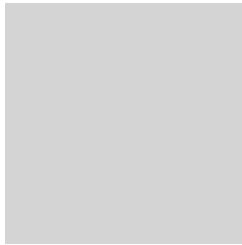
128, 128, 128



0, 0, 0

# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 212, 212, 212 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 212, 212, 212 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

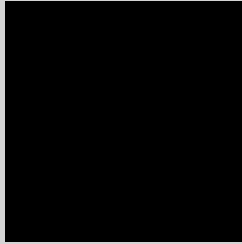
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

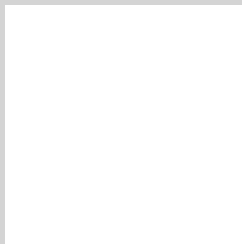
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## RGB 212, 212, 212 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 212, 212, 212.

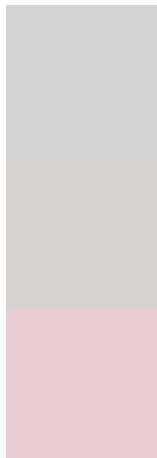


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 212, 212, 212.

# 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**  
212, 212, 212

**Protanopia**  
216, 211, 211

**Deuteranopia**  
232, 205, 213





**Tritanopia**  
214, 210, 226

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

212, 212, 212

**Protanomaly**

215, 211, 211

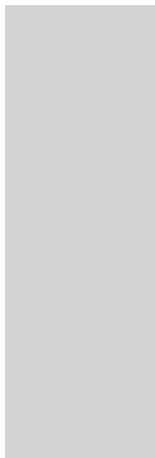
**Deuteranomaly**

225, 208, 213

**Tritanomaly**

213, 211, 221

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

212, 212, 212

**Achromatopsia**

212, 212, 212

**Achromatomaly**

212, 212, 212

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 212, 212, 212 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(212, 212, 212) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(212, 212, 212)  
}
```

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(212, 212, 212) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(212, 212, 212) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 212, 212, 212 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(212, 212, 212) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(212, 212, 212) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(212, 212, 212) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(212, 212, 212); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(212, 212, 212);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(212, 212,  
212) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 212, 212, 212 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(212, 212, 212) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(212,  
212, 212) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor