

Converting Colors

RGB(212, 212, 222)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(212, 212, 222) contains.

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Color

RGB(212, 212, 222)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D4D4DE
RGB	212, 212, 222
RGB Percent	83%, 83%, 87%
CMY	0.1686, 0.1686, 0.1294
CMYK	0.05, 0.05, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	240°, 13%, 85%
HSV	240°, 5%, 87%
XYZ	63.8797, 66.3579, 78.5488
YIQ	213.1400, -3.2100, 3.1100

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

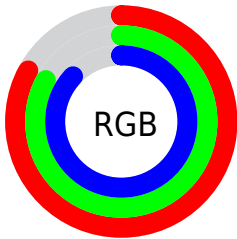
Format	Color
R _Y B	212, 212, 222
Decimal	13948126
CIE Lab	85.18, 1.86, -4.93
CIE LCh	85, 5.265, 290.637
Yxy	66.3579, 0.3060, 0.3178
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292138206 (0xFFD4D4DE)
YUV	213.1400, 4.3680, -0.9998
Hunter-Lab	81.4604, -2.5794, -0.1486

Details

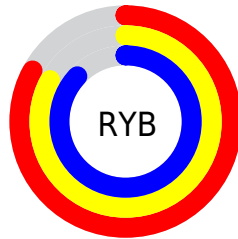
The RGB color `212, 212, 222` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCCC`. A complement of this color would be `222, 222, 212`, and the grayscale version is `213, 213, 213`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `255, 255, 255`, and `157, 157, 167` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `190, 190, 222`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `234, 234, 222`.

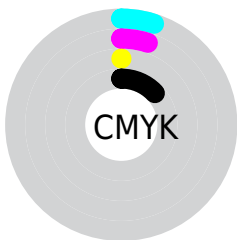
Distribution



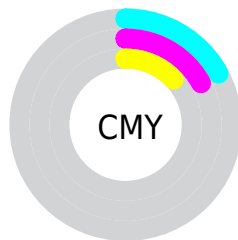
- Red (83%)
- Green (83%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (83%)
- Yellow (83%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (13%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 212, 212, 222 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, 222 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 212, 212, 222

255, 255, 255

■ 212, 212, 222

■ 184, 184, 194

■ 157, 157, 167

■ 131, 131, 141

■ 106, 106, 115

■ 82, 82, 91

■ 59, 59, 67


■ 37, 37, 45

■ 17, 17, 24

■ 0, 0, 0

 212, 212, 222

 212, 212, 222


 190, 190, 222


 234, 234, 222

 168, 168, 222

 255, 255, 222

 145, 145, 222


 123, 123, 222

 101, 101, 222

 79, 79, 222

 57, 57, 222

 34, 34, 222

 12, 12, 222

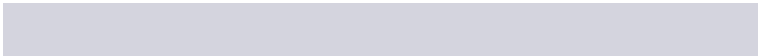
Harmonies

Analogous

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



206, 214, 222



212, 212, 222



218, 211, 219

Triad

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



212, 212, 222



223, 210, 205



203, 216, 211

Complementary

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



212, 212, 222



222, 222, 212

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.



207, 215, 206



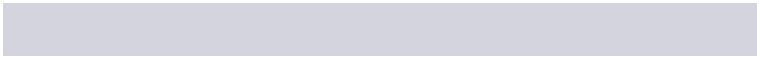
212, 212, 222



219, 212, 203

Square

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



212, 212, 222



224, 210, 209



213, 214, 203



201, 216, 216

Rectangle

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



212, 212, 222



221, 210, 216



213, 214, 203



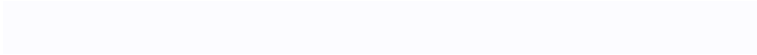
204, 216, 209

Sweetspot

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



212, 212, 222



252, 252, 255



212, 222, 222



126, 126, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



212, 212, 222



242, 242, 255



217, 212, 222



105, 105, 112



0, 0, 176



0, 0, 48

Inverse Universe

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



222, 212, 222



255, 242, 255



217, 222, 212



112, 105, 112



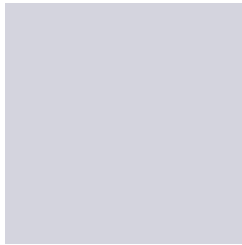
176, 0, 176



48, 0, 48

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 212, 212, 222 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

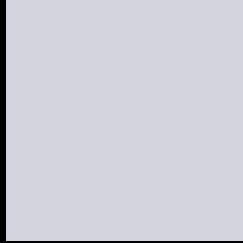
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 222 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

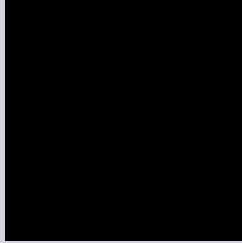
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

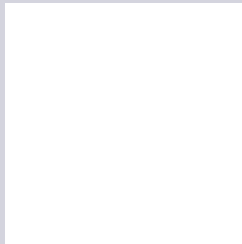
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 212, 212, 222 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 212, 212, 222.

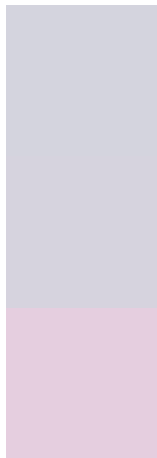


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 212, 212, 222.

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, 222](#)

Protanopia
[214, 211, 222](#)

Deuteranopia
[229, 206, 223](#)



Tritanopia
213, 211, 228

Trichromacy



Original Color

212, 212, 222

Protanomaly

213, 211, 222

Deuteranomaly

223, 208, 223

Tritanomaly

213, 211, 226

Monochromacy



Original Color

212, 212, 222

Achromatopsia

213, 213, 213

Achromatomaly

213, 213, 216

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 212, 212, 222 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, 222) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(212, 212, 222)  
}
```

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, 222) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(212, 212, 222) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 212, 212, 222 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, 222) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(212, 212, 222) }
```

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, 222)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(212, 212, 222); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(212, 212, 222);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(212, 212,  
222) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 212, 212, 222 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, 222) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(212,  
212, 222) }
```

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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