

Converting Colors

RGB(212, 216, 207)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(212, 216, 207) contains.

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Color

RGB(212, 216, 207)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D4D8CF
RGB	212, 216, 207
RGB Percent	83%, 85%, 81%
CMY	0.1686, 0.1529, 0.1882
CMYK	0.02, 0.00, 0.04, 0.15
HSL	87°, 10%, 83%
HSV	87°, 4%, 85%
XYZ	62.9697, 67.6138, 68.7634
YIQ	213.7780, 0.5050, -3.6470

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

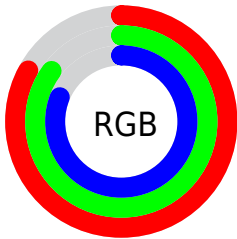
Format	Color
RYB	207, 216, 211
Decimal	13949135
CIELab	85.81, -2.97, 3.95
CIElCh	86, 4.939, 126.935
Yxy	67.6138, 0.3159, 0.3392
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292139215 (0xFFD4D8CF)
YUV	213.7780, -3.3416, -1.5593
Hunter-Lab	82.2276, -7.2033, 7.9777

Details

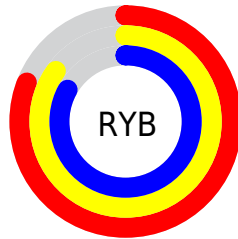
The RGB color **212, 216, 207** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **211, 207, 216**, and the grayscale version is **214, 214, 214**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 255**, and **157, 161, 153** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **202, 216, 185**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **222, 216, 229**.

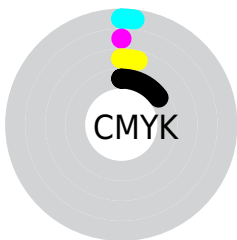
Distribution



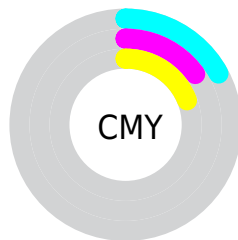
- Red (83%)
- Green (85%)
- Blue (81%)



- Red (81%)
- Yellow (85%)
- Blue (83%)



- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (19%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 212, 216, 207 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, 216, 207 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 212, 216, 207

255, 255, 255

■ 212, 216, 207

■ 184, 188, 179

■ 157, 161, 153

■ 131, 135, 127

■ 106, 110, 102

■ 82, 85, 78

■ 59, 62, 55

■ 37, 40, 34

■ 17, 20, 11

■ 0, 0, 0


 212, 216, 207

 212, 216, 207

 202, 216, 185

 222, 216, 229

 193, 216, 164

 231, 216, 250

 183, 216, 142


 241, 216, 255


 174, 216, 121


 250, 216, 255


 164, 216, 99

 255, 216, 255

 154, 216, 77

 145, 216, 56

 135, 216, 34

 126, 216, 13

Harmonies

Analogous

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



218, 215, 205



212, 216, 207



207, 217, 211

Triad

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



212, 216, 207



206, 216, 223



225, 211, 214

Complementary

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



212, 216, 207



211, 207, 216

Split Complementary

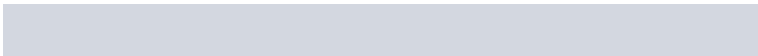
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



222, 212, 218



212, 216, 207



211, 215, 224

Square

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



212, 216, 207



204, 217, 220



217, 213, 222



225, 212, 209

Rectangle

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



212, 216, 207



205, 217, 214



217, 213, 222



224, 212, 215

Sweetspot

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



212, 216, 207



254, 255, 252



216, 211, 207



127, 128, 126



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



212, 216, 207



249, 255, 242



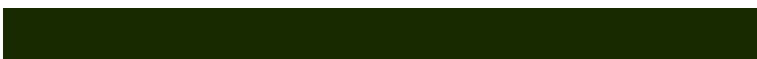
208, 216, 207



104, 107, 101



95, 171, 0



24, 43, 0

Inverse Universe

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



211, 207, 216



248, 242, 255



215, 207, 216



104, 101, 107



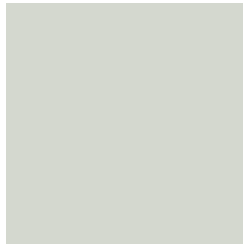
76, 0, 171



19, 0, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 212, 216, 207 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

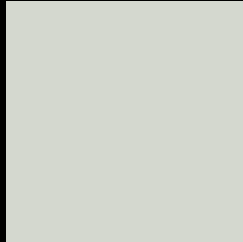
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 216, 207 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

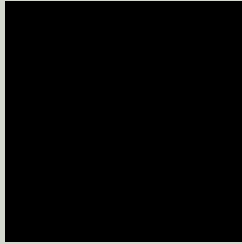
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

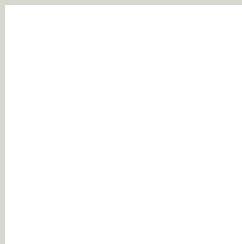
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 212, 216, 207 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 212, 216, 207.



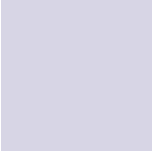
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 212, 216, 207.

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
215, 213, 229

Trichromacy



Original Color

212, 216, 207

Protanomaly

217, 215, 206

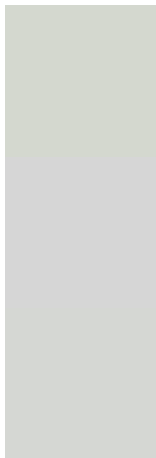
Deuteranomaly

228, 210, 208

Tritanomaly

214, 214, 221

Monochromacy



Original Color

212, 216, 207

Achromatopsia

214, 214, 214

Achromatomaly

213, 215, 211

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 212, 216, 207 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, 216, 207) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(212, 216, 207)  
}
```

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, 216, 207) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(212, 216, 207) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 212, 216, 207 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, 216, 207) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(212, 216, 207) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(212, 216, 207)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(212, 216, 207); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(212, 216, 207);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(212, 216,  
207) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 212, 216, 207 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(212, 216, 207) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(212,  
216, 207) }
```

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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