

Converting Colors

RGB(213, 215, 206)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(213, 215, 206) contains.

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Color

RGB(213, 215, 206)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D5D7CE
RGB	213, 215, 206
RGB Percent	84%, 84%, 81%
CMY	0.1647, 0.1569, 0.1922
CMYK	0.01, 0.00, 0.04, 0.16
HSL	73°, 10%, 83%
HSV	73°, 4%, 84%
XYZ	62.8816, 67.2032, 68.0498
YIQ	213.3760, 1.6970, -3.2230

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

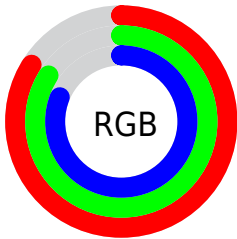
Format	Color
R_{YB}	206, 215, 208
Decimal	14014414
CIE Lab	85.61, -2.28, 4.19
CIE LCh	86, 4.769, 118.583
Yxy	67.2032, 0.3174, 0.3392
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292204494 (0xFFD5D7CE)
YUV	213.3760, -3.6364, -0.3298
Hunter-Lab	81.9776, -6.5409, 8.1675

Details

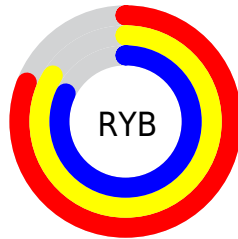
The RGB color **213, 215, 206** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **208, 206, 215**, and the grayscale version is **213, 213, 213**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 255**, and **158, 160, 152** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **208, 215, 185**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **218, 215, 228**.

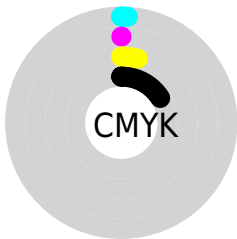
Distribution



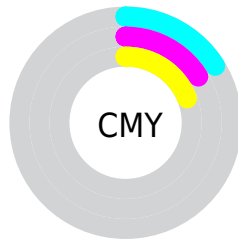
- Red (84%)
- Green (84%)
- Blue (81%)



- Red (81%)
- Yellow (84%)
- Blue (82%)



- Cyan (1%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (16%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (19%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 213, 215, 206 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 213, 215, 206 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 213, 215, 206

255, 255, 255

■ 213, 215, 206

■ 185, 187, 179

■ 158, 160, 152

■ 132, 134, 126

■ 107, 109, 101

■ 83, 85, 77

■ 60, 61, 54

■ 38, 40, 33

■ 18, 19, 10

■ 0, 0, 0

 213, 215, 206

 213, 215, 206

 208, 215, 185

 218, 215, 228

 203, 215, 163

 223, 215, 249

 199, 215, 142

 227, 215, 255

 194, 215, 120


 232, 215, 255

 189, 215, 99

 237, 215, 255

 184, 215, 77


 242, 215, 255

 180, 215, 55

 246, 215, 255

 175, 215, 34

 251, 215, 255

 170, 215, 12

 255, 215, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



218, 214, 205



213, 215, 206



208, 216, 209

Triad

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



213, 215, 206



205, 216, 221



223, 211, 214

Complementary

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



213, 215, 206



208, 206, 215

Split Complementary

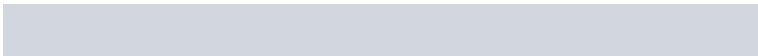
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



220, 212, 219



213, 215, 206



209, 214, 223

Square

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



213, 215, 206



203, 217, 218



215, 213, 222



224, 211, 210

Rectangle

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



213, 215, 206



205, 217, 212



215, 213, 222



222, 211, 216

Sweetspot

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



213, 215, 206



254, 255, 252



215, 208, 206



127, 128, 126



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



213, 215, 206



252, 255, 242



209, 215, 206



106, 107, 101



133, 171, 0



34, 43, 0

Inverse Universe

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



208, 206, 215



245, 242, 255



212, 206, 215



102, 101, 107



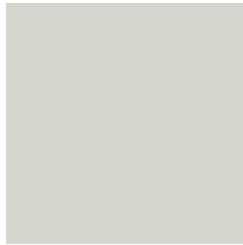
38, 0, 171



10, 0, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 213, 215, 206 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

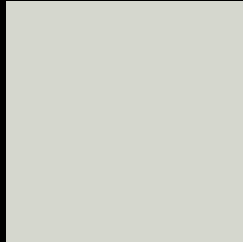
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 213, 215, 206 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

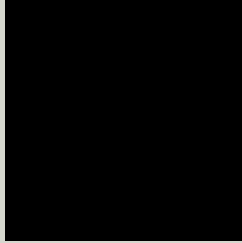
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

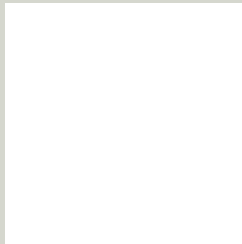
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 213, 215, 206 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 213, 215, 206.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 213, 215, 206.

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
216, 212, 228

Trichromacy



Original Color

213, 215, 206

Protanomaly

217, 214, 205

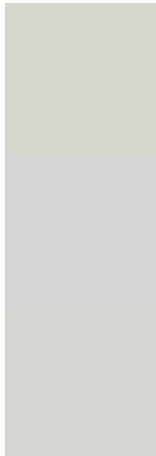
Deuteranomaly

228, 210, 207

Tritanomaly

215, 213, 220

Monochromacy



Original Color

213, 215, 206

Achromatopsia

213, 213, 213

Achromatomaly

213, 214, 210

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 213, 215, 206 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(213, 215, 206) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(213, 215, 206)  
}
```

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(213, 215, 206) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(213, 215, 206) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 213, 215, 206 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

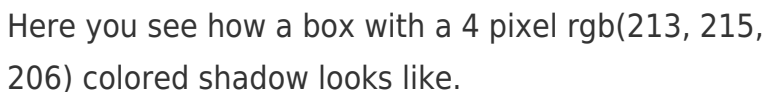
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(213, 215, 206) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(213, 215, 206) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(213, 215, 206)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(213, 215, 206); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(213, 215, 206); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(213, 215, 206) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 213, 215, 206 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(213, 215, 206) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(213,  
215, 206) }
```

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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