

Converting Colors

RGB(213, 216, 220)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(213, 216, 220) contains.

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Color

RGB(213, 216, 220)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D5D8DC
RGB	213, 216, 220
RGB Percent	84%, 85%, 86%
CMY	0.1647, 0.1529, 0.1373
CMYK	0.03, 0.02, 0.00, 0.14
HSL	214°, 9%, 85%
HSV	214°, 3%, 86%
XYZ	64.9147, 68.4252, 77.4962
YIQ	215.5590, -3.0720, 0.6080

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

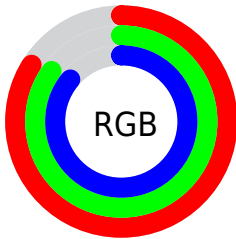
Format	Color
R _Y B	213, 215, 220
Decimal	14014684
CIE Lab	86.22, -0.27, -2.33
CIE LCh	86, 2.345, 263.284
Yxy	68.4252, 0.3079, 0.3245
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292204764 (0xFFD5D8DC)
YUV	215.5590, 2.1894, -2.2442
Hunter-Lab	82.7195, -4.6800, 2.3575

Details

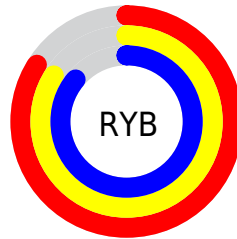
The RGB color **213, 216, 220** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **220, 217, 213**, and the grayscale version is **216, 216, 216**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 255**, and **158, 161, 165** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **191, 203, 220**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **235, 229, 220**.

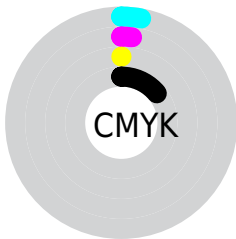
Distribution



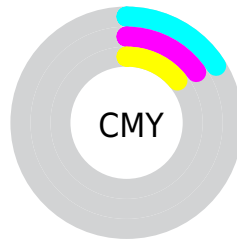
- Red (84%)
- Green (85%)
- Blue (86%)



- Red (84%)
- Yellow (84%)
- Blue (86%)



- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (14%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 213, 216, 220 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, 216, 220 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 213, 216, 220

255, 255, 255

■ 213, 216, 220

■ 185, 188, 192

■ 158, 161, 165

■ 132, 135, 139

■ 107, 110, 113

■ 83, 85, 89

■ 60, 62, 66

■ 38, 40, 43

■ 18, 20, 23

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 213, 216, 220

■ 213, 216, 220

■ 191, 203, 220

■ 235, 229, 220

■ 169, 191, 220

■ 255, 241, 220

■ 147, 178, 220

■ 255, 254, 220

■ 125, 166, 220

■ 255, 255, 220

■ 103, 153, 220

■ 81, 141, 220

■ 59, 128, 220

■ 37, 115, 220

■ 15, 103, 220

Harmonies

Analogous

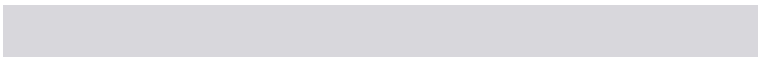
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



211, 217, 219



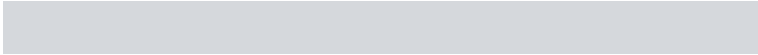
213, 216, 220



216, 215, 220

Triad

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



213, 216, 220



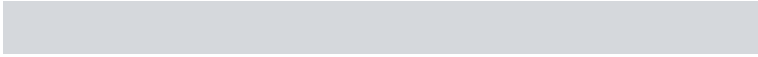
221, 214, 214



213, 217, 213

Complementary

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



213, 216, 220



220, 217, 213

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.



216, 216, 212



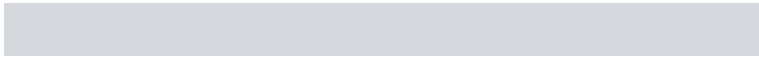
213, 216, 220



220, 215, 212

Square

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



213, 216, 220



220, 214, 216



218, 215, 211



211, 217, 215

Rectangle

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



213, 216, 220



217, 215, 219



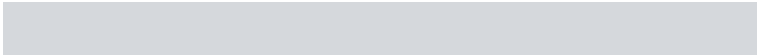
218, 215, 211



214, 217, 212

Sweetspot

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



213, 216, 220



252, 254, 255



213, 220, 217



126, 127, 128



0, 0, 0



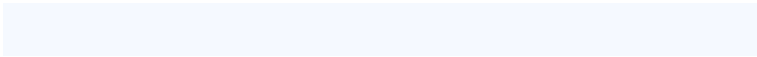
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

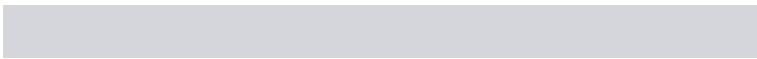
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



213, 216, 220



245, 249, 255



213, 213, 220



104, 107, 110



0, 74, 173



0, 20, 46

Inverse Universe

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



220, 213, 216



255, 245, 249



220, 220, 213



110, 104, 107



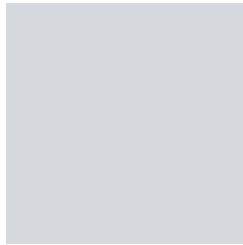
173, 0, 74



46, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 213, 216, 220 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

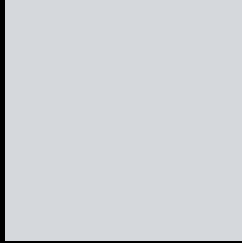
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 216, 220 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

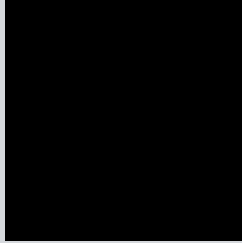
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

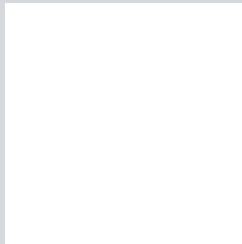
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 213, 216, 220 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 213, 216, 220.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 213, 216, 220.

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, 214, 231

Trichromacy



Original Color

213, 216, 220

Protanomaly

216, 215, 219

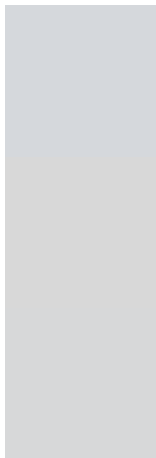
Deuteranomaly

226, 212, 221

Tritanomaly

214, 215, 227

Monochromacy



Original Color

213, 216, 220

Achromatopsia

216, 216, 216

Achromatomaly

215, 216, 217

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 213, 216, 220 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, 216, 220) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(213, 216, 220)  
}
```

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, 216, 220) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(213, 216, 220) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 213, 216, 220 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, 216, 220) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(213, 216, 220) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(213, 216, 220)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(213, 216, 220); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(213, 216, 220);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(213, 216,  
220) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 213, 216, 220 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(213, 216, 220) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(213,  
216, 220) }
```

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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