

Converting Colors

RGB(213, 217, 213)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(213, 217, 213) contains.

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Color

RGB(213, 217, 213)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D5D9D5
RGB	213, 217, 213
RGB Percent	84%, 85%, 84%
CMY	0.1647, 0.1490, 0.1647
CMYK	0.02, 0.00, 0.02, 0.15
HSL	120°, 5%, 84%
HSV	120°, 2%, 85%
XYZ	64.2637, 68.5759, 72.8002
YIQ	215.3480, -1.1000, -2.0920

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

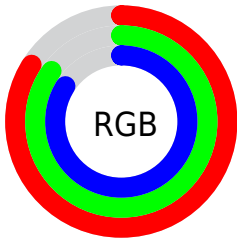
Format	Color
RYB	213, 217, 217
Decimal	14014933
CIELab	86.29, -2.07, 1.48
CIElCh	86, 2.550, 144.447
Yxy	68.5759, 0.3125, 0.3335
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292205013 (0xFFD5D9D5)
YUV	215.3480, -1.1576, -2.0592
Hunter-Lab	82.8106, -6.3968, 5.8446

Details

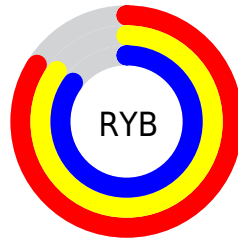
The RGB color **213, 217, 213** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **217, 213, 217**, and the grayscale version is **215, 215, 215**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 255**, and **158, 162, 158** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **191, 217, 191**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **235, 217, 235**.

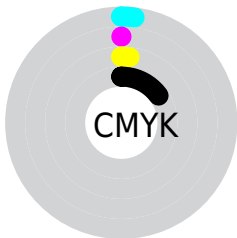
Distribution



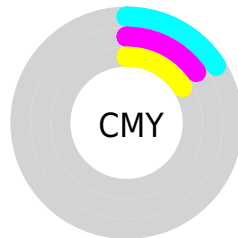
- Red (84%)
- Green (85%)
- Blue (84%)



- Red (84%)
- Yellow (85%)
- Blue (85%)



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



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

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 213, 217, 213 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, 217, 213 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 213, 217, 213

255, 255, 255

■ 213, 217, 213

■ 185, 189, 185

■ 158, 162, 158

■ 132, 136, 132

■ 107, 111, 107

■ 83, 86, 83

■ 60, 63, 60

■ 38, 41, 38

■ 18, 21, 18

■ 0, 0, 0

 213, 217, 213

 213, 217, 213

 191, 217, 191

 235, 217, 235

 170, 217, 170


 255, 217, 255

 148, 217, 148

 126, 217, 126

 105, 217, 105

 83, 217, 83

 61, 217, 61

 39, 217, 39

 18, 217, 18

Harmonies

Analogous

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



216, 216, 211



213, 217, 213



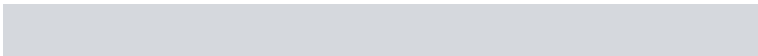
211, 217, 215

Triad

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



213, 217, 213



213, 216, 221



221, 214, 214

Complementary

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



213, 217, 213



217, 213, 217

Split Complementary

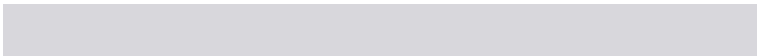
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



221, 214, 216



213, 217, 213



216, 215, 220

Square

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



213, 217, 213



211, 217, 220



219, 215, 219



221, 215, 212

Rectangle

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



213, 217, 213



210, 217, 217



219, 215, 219



221, 214, 215

Sweetspot

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



213, 217, 213



252, 255, 252



217, 217, 213



126, 128, 126



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



213, 217, 213



250, 255, 250



213, 217, 215



107, 110, 107



0, 173, 0



0, 46, 0

Inverse Universe

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



217, 213, 217



255, 250, 255



217, 213, 215



110, 107, 110



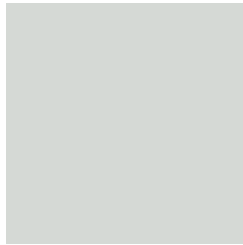
173, 0, 173



46, 0, 46

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 213, 217, 213 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

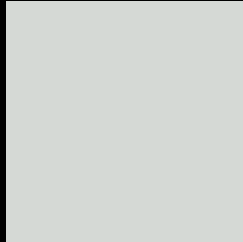
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 217, 213 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

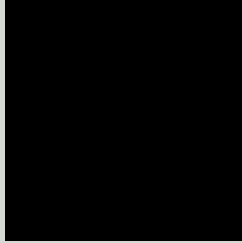
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

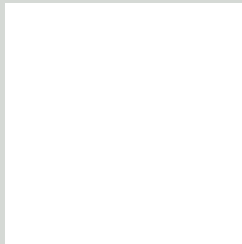
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 213, 217, 213 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 213, 217, 213.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 213, 217, 213.

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
213, 217, 213

Protanopia
220, 215, 212

Deuteranopia
237, 209, 215



Tritanopia
216, 214, 231

Trichromacy



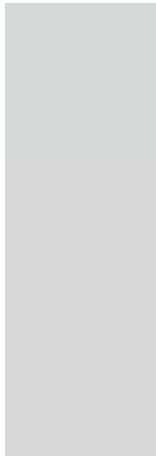
Original Color
213, 217, 213

Protanomaly
217, 216, 212

Deuteranomaly
228, 212, 214

Tritanomaly
215, 215, 224

Monochromacy



Original Color
213, 217, 213

Achromatopsia
215, 215, 215

Achromatomaly
214, 216, 214

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 213, 217, 213 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, 217, 213)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(213, 217, 213)  
}
```

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, 217, 213) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(213, 217, 213) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 213, 217, 213 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, 217, 213) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(213, 217, 213) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(213, 217, 213)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(213, 217, 213); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(213, 217, 213);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(213, 217,  
213) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 213, 217, 213 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(213, 217, 213) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(213,  
217, 213) }
```

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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