

Converting Colors

RGB(216, 200, 206)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(216, 200, 206) contains.

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Color

RGB(216, 200, 206)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D8C8CE
RGB	216, 200, 206
RGB Percent	85%, 78%, 81%
CMY	0.1529, 0.2157, 0.1922
CMYK	0.00, 0.07, 0.05, 0.15
HSL	338°, 17%, 82%
HSV	338°, 7%, 85%
XYZ	60.1138, 60.3637, 66.8755
YIQ	205.4680, 7.6100, 5.2580

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

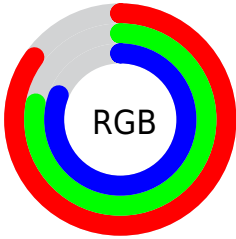
Format	Color
RYB	216, 200, 206
Decimal	14207182
CIELab	82.04, 6.62, -0.98
CIELCh	82, 6.694, 351.583
Yxy	60.3637, 0.3209, 0.3222
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292397262 (0xFFD8C8CE)
YUV	205.4680, 0.2623, 9.2366
Hunter-Lab	77.6941, 2.1450, 3.3517

Details

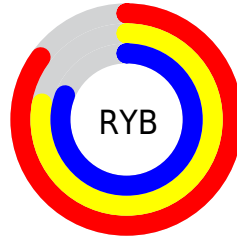
The RGB color **216, 200, 206** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **200, 216, 210**, and the grayscale version is **205, 205, 205**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 255**, and **161, 146, 152** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **216, 178, 193**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **216, 222, 220**.

Distribution



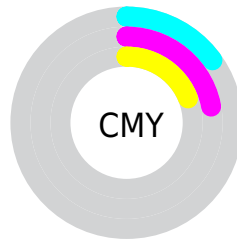
- Red (85%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (81%)



- Red (85%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Blue (81%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (19%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 216, 200, 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 216, 200, 206 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 216, 200, 206

255, 255, 255

■ 216, 200, 206

■ 188, 173, 179

■ 161, 146, 152

■ 135, 120, 126

■ 110, 96, 101

■ 85, 72, 77

■ 62, 49, 54


■ 40, 28, 33

■ 20, 2, 10

■ 0, 0, 0

 216, 200, 206

 216, 200, 206

 216, 178, 193


 216, 222, 220

 216, 157, 179

 216, 243, 233


 216, 135, 166

 216, 255, 247


 216, 114, 152

 216, 255, 255

 216, 92, 139

 216, 70, 125

 216, 49, 112

 216, 27, 98

 216, 6, 85

Harmonies

Analogous

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



211, 201, 212



216, 200, 206



218, 200, 200

Triad

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



216, 200, 206



204, 205, 192



190, 207, 214

Complementary

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



216, 200, 206



200, 216, 210

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.



189, 208, 208



216, 200, 206



197, 207, 196

Square

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



216, 200, 206



211, 203, 192



191, 208, 202



196, 205, 216

Rectangle

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



216, 200, 206



217, 201, 196



191, 208, 202



189, 207, 212

Sweetspot

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



216, 200, 206



255, 250, 252



210, 200, 216



128, 125, 126



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



216, 200, 206



255, 232, 241



216, 202, 200



107, 96, 100



171, 0, 64



43, 0, 16

Inverse Universe

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



216, 200, 206



255, 232, 241



200, 214, 216



107, 96, 100



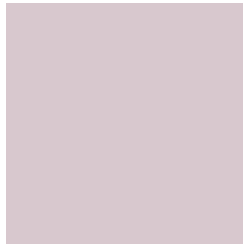
171, 0, 64



43, 0, 16

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 216, 200, 206 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

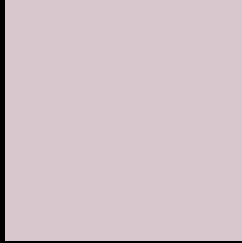
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 216, 200, 206 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

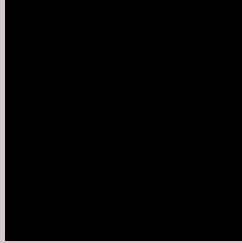
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

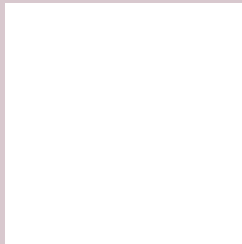
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 216, 200, 206 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 216, 200, 206.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 216, 200, 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



Original Color
216, 200, 206

Protanopia
207, 203, 208

Deuteranopia
223, 198, 206



Tritanopia
217, 199, 214

Trichromacy



Original Color

216, 200, 206

Protanomaly

210, 202, 207

Deuteranomaly

220, 199, 206

Tritanomaly

217, 199, 211

Monochromacy



Original Color

216, 200, 206

Achromatopsia

205, 205, 205

Achromatomaly

209, 203, 205

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 216, 200, 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(216, 200, 206) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(216, 200, 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(216, 200, 206) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(216, 200, 206) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 216, 200, 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(216, 200, 206) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(216, 200, 206) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(216, 200, 206)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(216, 200, 206); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 200, 206);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 200,  
206) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 216, 200, 206 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(216, 200, 206) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(216,  
200, 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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