

Converting Colors

RGB(217, 211, 213)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(217, 211, 213) contains.

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Color

RGB(217, 211, 213)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D9D3D5
RGB	217, 211, 213
RGB Percent	85%, 83%, 84%
CMY	0.1490, 0.1725, 0.1647
CMYK	0.00, 0.03, 0.02, 0.15
HSL	340°, 7%, 84%
HSV	340°, 3%, 85%
XYZ	63.9198, 66.1443, 72.3490
YIQ	213.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

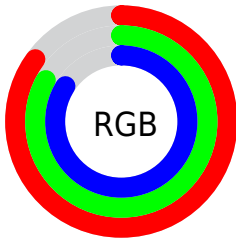
Format	Color
R _Y B	217, 211, 213
Decimal	14275541
CIE Lab	85.07, 2.42, -0.26
CIE LCh	85, 2.430, 353.740
Yxy	66.1443, 0.3158, 0.3268
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292465621 (0xFFD9D3D5)
YUV	213.0220, -0.0108, 3.4887
Hunter-Lab	81.3292, -2.0359, 4.1871

Details

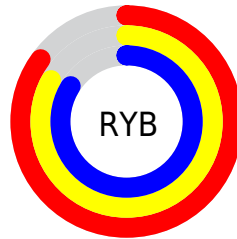
The RGB color **217, 211, 213** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **211, 217, 215**, and the grayscale version is **213, 213, 213**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 255, 255, 255, and **162, 157, 158** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **217, 189, 199**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **217, 233, 227**.

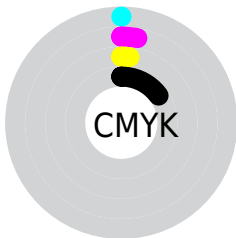
Distribution



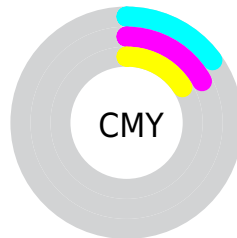
- Red (85%)
- Green (83%)
- Blue (84%)



- Red (85%)
- Yellow (83%)
- Blue (84%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (16%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 217, 211, 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 217, 211, 213 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 217, 211, 213

255, 255, 255

■ 217, 211, 213

■ 189, 183, 185

■ 162, 157, 158

■ 136, 130, 132

■ 111, 105, 107

■ 86, 81, 83

■ 63, 58, 60

■ 41, 37, 38

■ 21, 16, 18

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 217, 211, 213

■ 217, 211, 213

■ 217, 189, 199

■ 217, 233, 227

■ 217, 168, 184

■ 217, 254, 242

■ 217, 146, 170

■ 217, 255, 255

■ 217, 124, 155

■ 217, 102, 141

■ 217, 81, 126

■ 217, 59, 112

■ 217, 37, 97

■ 217, 16, 83

Harmonies

Analogous

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



215, 211, 215



217, 211, 213



218, 211, 211

Triad

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



217, 211, 213



212, 213, 208



208, 213, 216

Complementary

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



217, 211, 213



211, 217, 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.



207, 214, 214



217, 211, 213



210, 214, 210

Square

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



217, 211, 213



215, 212, 208



208, 214, 212



210, 213, 217

Rectangle

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



217, 211, 213



217, 211, 209



208, 214, 212



207, 214, 216

Sweetspot

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



217, 211, 213



255, 252, 253



215, 211, 217



128, 126, 127



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



217, 211, 213



255, 247, 250



217, 212, 211



110, 105, 107



173, 0, 58



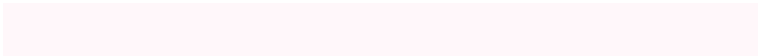
46, 0, 15

Inverse Universe

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



217, 211, 213



255, 247, 250



211, 216, 217



110, 105, 107



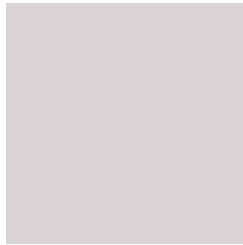
173, 0, 58



46, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 217, 211, 213 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

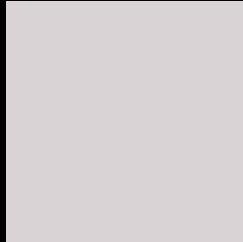
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 217, 211, 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

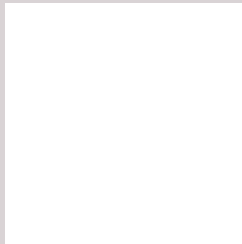
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 217, 211, 213 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 217, 211, 213.

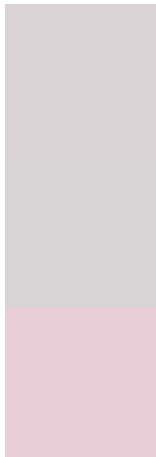


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 217, 211, 213.

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](#).

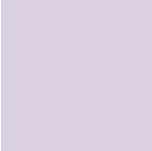
Dichromacy



Original Color
217, 211, 213

Protanopia
216, 211, 213

Deuteranopia
232, 206, 214



Tritanopia
219, 209, 226

Trichromacy



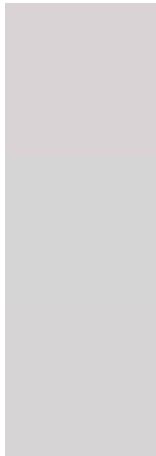
Original Color
217, 211, 213

Protanomaly
216, 211, 213

Deuteranomaly
227, 208, 214

Tritanomaly
218, 210, 221

Monochromacy



Original Color
217, 211, 213

Achromatopsia
213, 213, 213

Achromatomaly
214, 212, 213

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 217, 211, 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(217, 211, 213) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(217, 211, 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(217, 211, 213) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(217, 211, 213) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 217, 211, 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(217, 211, 213) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(217, 211, 213) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(217, 211, 213)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(217, 211, 213); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(217, 211, 213);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(217, 211,  
213) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 217, 211, 213 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(217, 211, 213) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(217,  
211, 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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