

# Converting Colors

RGB(218, 218, 218)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(218, 218, 218) contains.

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# **Color**

**RGB(218, 218, 218)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DADADA
RGB	218, 218, 218
RGB Percent	85%, 85%, 85%
CMY	0.1451, 0.1451, 0.1451
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.15
HSL	0°, 0%, 85%
HSV	0°, 0%, 85%
XYZ	66.6397, 70.1102, 76.3500
YIQ	218.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

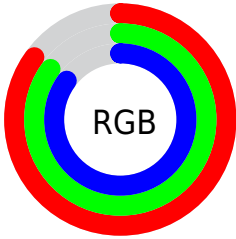
Format	Color
R <sub>YB</sub>	218, 218, 218
Decimal	14342874
CIE Lab	87.05, 0.00, -0.01
CIE LCh	87, 0.010, 296.813
Yxy	70.1102, 0.3127, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292532954 (0xFFDADADA)
YUV	218.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000
Hunter-Lab	83.7318, -4.4677, 4.5493

# Details

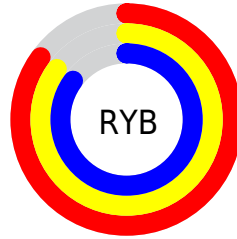
The RGB color **218, 218, 218** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **218, 218, 218**, and the grayscale version is **218, 218, 218**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 255, 255, 255, and **163, 163, 163** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **218, 196, 196**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **218, 240, 240**.

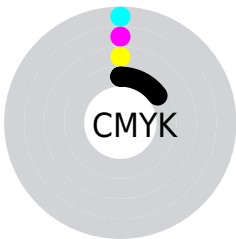
# Distribution



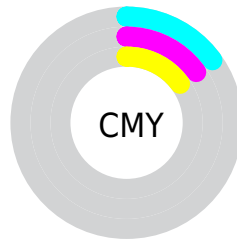
- Red (85%)
- Green (85%)
- Blue (85%)



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



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



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

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 218, 218, 218 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 218, 218, 218 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 218, 218, 218

255, 255, 255

 218, 218, 218

 190, 190, 190

 163, 163, 163

 137, 137, 137

 112, 112, 112

 87, 87, 87

 64, 64, 64


 42, 42, 42

 22, 22, 22

 0, 0, 0

 218, 218, 218

 218, 218, 218

 218, 196, 196

 218, 240, 240


 218, 174, 174


 218, 255, 255


 218, 153, 153


 218, 131, 131

 218, 109, 109

 218, 87, 87

 218, 65, 65

 218, 44, 44

 218, 22, 22

# Harmonies

# Sweetspot

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



218, 218, 218

255, 255, 255



128, 128, 128



0, 0, 0

# Same Dimension

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



218, 218, 218

255, 255, 255



110, 110, 110



173, 0, 0



46, 0, 0

# Inverse Universe

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



218, 218, 218

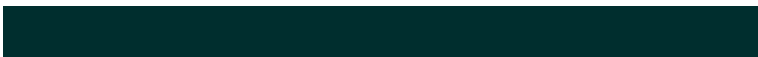
255, 255, 255



110, 110, 110



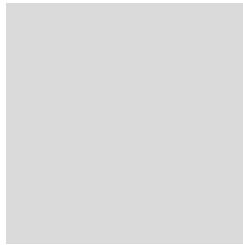
0, 173, 173



0, 46, 46

# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 218, 218, 218 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

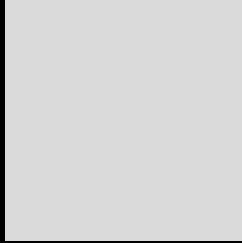
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 218, 218, 218 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

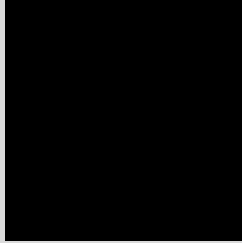
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

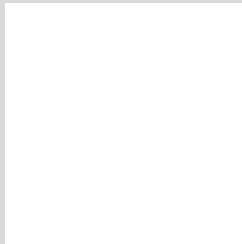
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RGB 218, 218, 218 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 218, 218, 218.

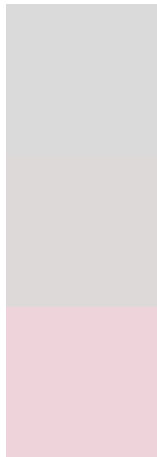


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 218, 218, 218.

# 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](#).

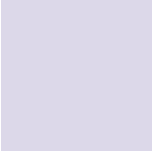
## Dichromacy



**Original Color**  
218, 218, 218

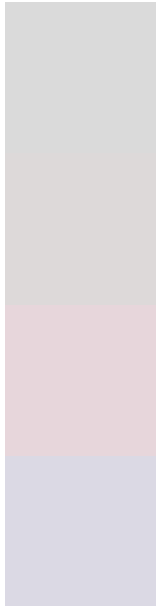
**Protanopia**  
222, 217, 217

**Deuteranopia**  
238, 211, 219



**Tritanopia**  
220, 216, 233

# Trichromacy



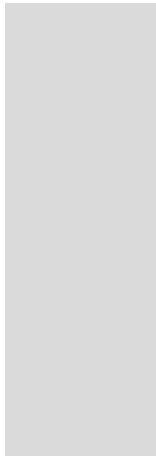
**Original Color**  
218, 218, 218

**Protanomaly**  
221, 217, 217

**Deuteranomaly**  
231, 214, 219

**Tritanomaly**  
219, 217, 228

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
218, 218, 218

**Achromatopsia**  
218, 218, 218

**Achromatomaly**  
218, 218, 218

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 218, 218, 218 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(218, 218, 218) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(218, 218, 218)  
}
```

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(218, 218, 218) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(218, 218, 218) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 218, 218, 218 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(218, 218, 218) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(218, 218, 218) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(218, 218, 218)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(218, 218, 218); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(218, 218, 218);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(218, 218,  
218) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 218, 218, 218 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(218, 218, 218) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(218,  
218, 218) }
```

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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