

Converting Colors

`RYB(206, 218, 216)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(206, 218, 216) contains.

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Color

R_YB(206, 218, 216)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D0DACE
RGB	208, 218, 206
RGB Percent	82%, 85%, 81%
CMY	0.1843, 0.1451, 0.1922
CMYK	0.05, 0.00, 0.06, 0.15
HSL	110°, 14%, 83%
HSV	110°, 6%, 85%
XYZ	62.2244, 68.0089, 68.2400
YIQ	213.6420, -2.1080, -5.8520

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

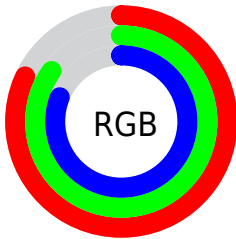
Format	Color
R _Y B	206, 218, 216
Decimal	13687502
CIE Lab	86.01, -5.55, 4.73
CIE LCh	86, 7.288, 139.575
Yxy	68.0089, 0.3135, 0.3427
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291877582 (0xFFD0DACE)
YUV	213.6420, -3.7675, -4.9480
Hunter-Lab	82.4675, -9.6342, 8.6662

Details

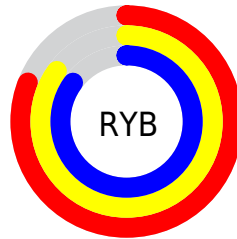
The RYB color **206, 218, 216** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **216, 206, 218**, and the grayscale version is **214, 214, 214**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 255**, and **152, 163, 161** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **184, 218, 212**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **226, 218, 228**.

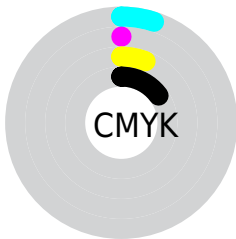
Distribution



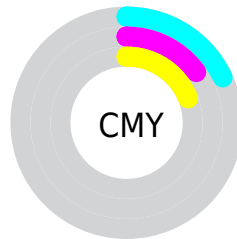
- Red (82%)
- Green (85%)
- Blue (81%)



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



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (19%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 206, 218, 216 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 RYB color 206, 218, 216 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 206, 218, 216

255, 255, 255

■ 206, 218, 216

■ 179, 190, 189

■ 152, 163, 161

■ 126, 137, 135

■ 101, 111, 109

■ 77, 87, 85

■ 54, 64, 62

■ 33, 42, 41

■ 10, 22, 19

■ 0, 0, 0

 206, 218, 216

 206, 218, 216

 184, 218, 212

 226, 218, 228

 162, 218, 208

 244, 218, 250

 141, 218, 206

 255, 218, 255

 119, 218, 202

 97, 218, 198

 75, 218, 194

 53, 218, 190

 32, 218, 187

 10, 218, 184

Harmonies

Analogous

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



202, 216, 202



206, 218, 216



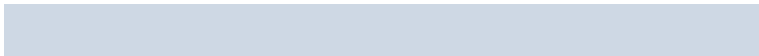
202, 213, 219

Triad

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



206, 218, 216



206, 213, 228



230, 211, 211

Complementary

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



206, 218, 216



216, 206, 218

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.



228, 211, 218



206, 218, 216



214, 214, 228

Square

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



206, 218, 216



200, 210, 225



222, 212, 224



229, 215, 205

Rectangle

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



206, 218, 216



199, 210, 219



222, 212, 224



230, 211, 213

Sweetspot

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



206, 218, 216



250, 255, 254



208, 218, 206



125, 128, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



206, 218, 216



237, 255, 252



206, 215, 218



101, 110, 109



0, 173, 144



0, 46, 38

Inverse Universe

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



216, 206, 218



252, 237, 255



218, 206, 214



108, 101, 110



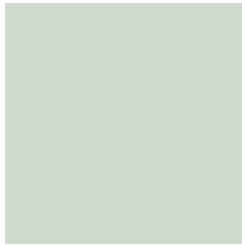
145, 0, 173



38, 0, 46

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 206, 218, 216 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

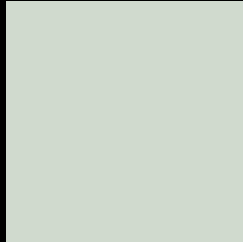
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 206, 218, 216 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

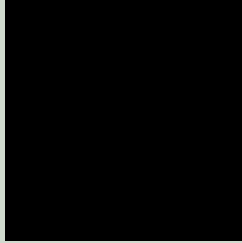
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

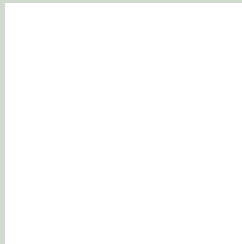
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

R Y B 206, 218, 216 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the R Y B color 206, 218, 216.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the R Y B color 206, 218, 216.

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
212, 214, 231

Trichromacy



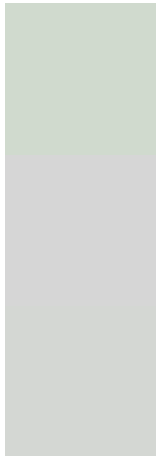
Original Color
206, 218, 216

Protanomaly
206, 216, 205

Deuteranomaly
227, 214, 207

Tritanomaly
211, 214, 222

Monochromacy



Original Color
206, 218, 216

Achromatopsia
214, 214, 214

Achromatomaly
211, 215, 214

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 206, 218, 216 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(208, 218, 206) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(208, 218, 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(208, 218, 206) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(208, 218, 206) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 206, 218, 216 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(208, 218, 206) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(208, 218, 206) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(208, 218, 206)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(208, 218, 206); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(208, 218, 206);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(208, 218,  
206) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 206, 218, 216 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(208, 218, 206) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(208,  
218, 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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