

# Converting Colors

`RYB(214, 214, 214)`

Have a look what the booklet for  
RYB(214, 214, 214) contains.

<b>RYB(214, 214, 214)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	11
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	13
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	16
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	19

# **Color**

**$\text{RYB}(214, 214, 214)$**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	D6D6D6
RGB	214, 214, 214
RGB Percent	84%, 84%, 84%
CMY	0.1608, 0.1608, 0.1608
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.16
HSL	0°, 0%, 84%
HSV	0°, 0%, 84%
XYZ	63.9157, 67.2443, 73.2291

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">214, 214, 214</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">14079702</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">85.63, 0.00, -0.01</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">86, 0.010, 296.813</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">67.2443, 0.3127, 0.3290</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4292269782</a> ( <a href="#">0xFFD6D6D6</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">214.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000</a>

# Details

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

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 255, 255, 255, and **159, 159, 159** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **214, 193, 193**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **214, 225, 235**.

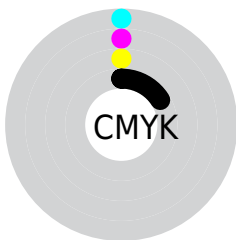
# Distribution



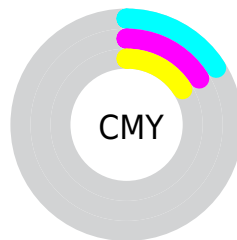
- Red (84%)
- Green (84%)
- Blue (84%)



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



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (16%)



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

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 214, 214, 214 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 214, 214, 214 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 214, 214, 214

 242, 242, 242

255, 255, 255

 214, 214, 214

 186, 186, 186

 159, 159, 159

 133, 133, 133

 108, 108, 108

 84, 84, 84


 61, 61, 61


 39, 39, 39


 18, 18, 18


 0, 0, 0


 214, 214, 214

 214, 193, 193

 214, 171, 171

 214, 150, 150

 214, 128, 128

 214, 107, 107

 214, 214, 214

 214, 225, 235

 214, 235, 255

■ 214, 86, 86

■ 214, 64, 64

■ 214, 43, 43

■ 214, 21, 21

# Harmonies

# Sweetspot

The sweet spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



214, 214, 214

255, 255, 255



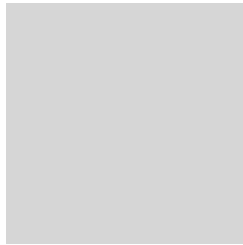
128, 128, 128



0, 0, 0

# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 214, 214, 214 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

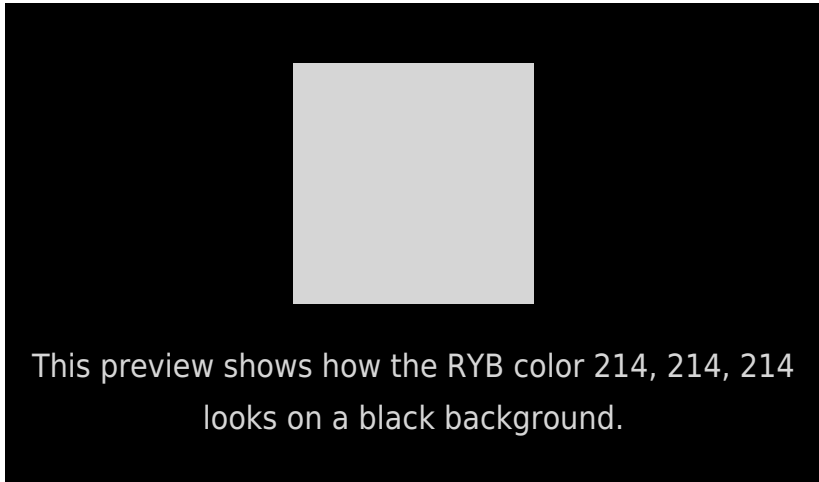
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

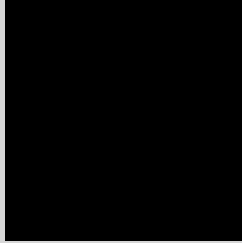
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

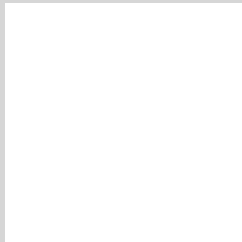
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## RYB 214, 214, 214 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 214, 214, 214.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 214, 214, 214.

# 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

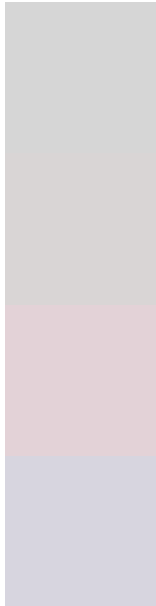
	<b>Original Color</b> 214, 214, 214
	<b>Protanopia</b> 218, 213, 213
	<b>Deuteranopia</b> 234, 207, 215





**Tritanopia**  
216, 212, 228

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

214, 214, 214

## Protanomaly

217, 213, 213

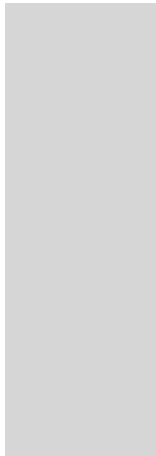
## Deuteranomaly

227, 210, 215

## Tritanomaly

215, 213, 223

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

214, 214, 214

## Achromatopsia

214, 214, 214

## Achromatomaly

214, 214, 214

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 214, 214, 214 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(214, 214, 214) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(214, 214, 214)  
}
```

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(214, 214, 214) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(214, 214, 214) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 214, 214, 214 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(214, 214, 214) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(214, 214, 214) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(214, 214, 214) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(214, 214, 214); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(214, 214, 214);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(214, 214,  
214) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 214, 214, 214 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(214, 214, 214) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(214,  
214, 214) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Have a look at my other booklet **HOWCOLORS.WORK – A CSS color notation guide.**



## **HOWCOLORS.WORK**

**A CSS color notation guide.**

Are you new to web development and want to know the different ways to express colors in CSS? Then this booklet is for you!

**HOWCOLORS.WORK will help you understand the syntax of the color notations in CSS.**

You will learn all the current and new ways to express colors to prepare yourself for the future!

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