

Converting Colors

RGB(210, 138, 148)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(210, 138, 148) contains.

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Color

RGB(210, 138, 148)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D28A94
RGB	210, 138, 148
RGB Percent	82%, 54%, 58%
CMY	0.1765, 0.4588, 0.4196
CMYK	0.00, 0.34, 0.30, 0.18
HSL	352°, 44%, 68%
HSV	352°, 34%, 82%
XYZ	41.0121, 34.0167, 32.4213
YIQ	160.6680, 39.7020, 18.3740

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

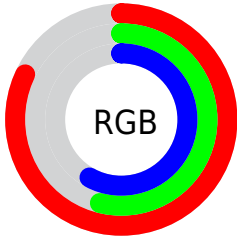
Format	Color
R _Y B	210, 138, 148
Decimal	13798036
CIE Lab	64.98, 28.79, 6.06
CIE LCh	65, 29.426, 11.886
Yxy	34.0167, 0.3817, 0.3166
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291988116 (0xFFD28A94)
YUV	160.6680, -6.2453, 43.2642
Hunter-Lab	58.3238, 23.4507, 7.8683

Details

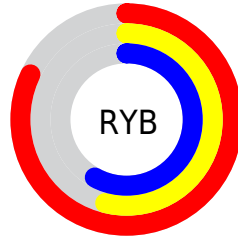
The RGB color **210, 138, 148** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **138, 210, 200**, and the grayscale version is **161, 161, 161**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 192, 202**, and **154, 87, 97** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **210, 117, 130**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **210, 159, 166**.

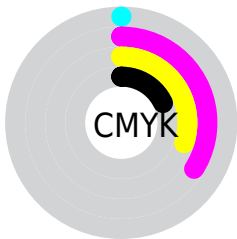
Distribution



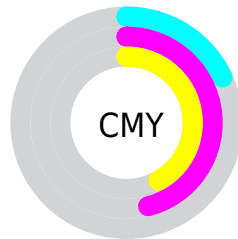
- Red (82%)
- Green (54%)
- Blue (58%)



- Red (82%)
- Yellow (54%)
- Blue (58%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Black (18%)




- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 210, 138, 148 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 210, 138, 148 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 210, 138, 148

 210, 138, 148

255, 255, 255

 182, 112, 122

 255, 192, 202

 154, 87, 97

 255, 220, 230

 127, 63, 74

 255, 249, 255


 100, 39, 51

 74, 15, 30

 50, 0, 5


 17, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0


 210, 138, 148


 210, 138, 148

 210, 117, 130


 210, 159, 166

 210, 96, 112


 210, 180, 184

 210, 75, 94


 210, 201, 202

 210, 54, 76

 210, 222, 220

 210, 33, 58

 210, 243, 238

 210, 12, 40

 210, 255, 255

 210, 0, 29

Harmonies

Analogous

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



199, 140, 175



210, 138, 148



206, 142, 124

Triad

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



210, 138, 148



136, 167, 118



99, 165, 207

Complementary

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



210, 138, 148



138, 210, 200

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.



72, 170, 192



210, 138, 148



105, 171, 140

Square

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



210, 138, 148



166, 159, 106



78, 172, 168



139, 157, 209

Rectangle

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



210, 138, 148



196, 148, 112



78, 172, 168



88, 167, 203

Sweetspot

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



210, 138, 148



255, 230, 233



199, 138, 210



128, 112, 114



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



210, 138, 148



255, 150, 165



210, 163, 138



105, 94, 96



168, 0, 23



41, 0, 6

Inverse Universe

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



210, 138, 148



255, 150, 165



138, 185, 210



105, 94, 96



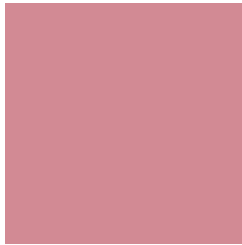
168, 0, 23



41, 0, 6

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 210, 138, 148 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

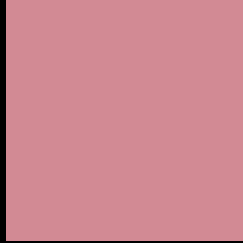
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 210, 138, 148 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 210, 138, 148 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 210, 138, 148.

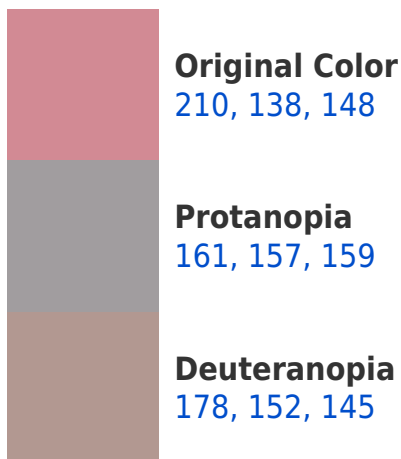



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 210, 138, 148.

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
210, 138, 148

Trichromacy



Original Color
210, 138, 148

Protanomaly
179, 150, 155

Deuteranomaly
190, 147, 146

Tritanomaly
210, 138, 148

Monochromacy



Original Color
210, 138, 148

Achromatopsia
161, 161, 161

Achromatomaly
179, 153, 156

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 210, 138, 148 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(210, 138, 148) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(210, 138, 148)  
}
```

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(210, 138, 148) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(210, 138, 148) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 210, 138, 148 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(210, 138, 148) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(210, 138, 148) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(210, 138, 148)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(210, 138, 148); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(210, 138, 148);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(210, 138,  
148) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 210, 138, 148 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(210, 138, 148) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(210,  
138, 148) }
```

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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