

Converting Colors

RGB(210, 142, 169)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(210, 142, 169) contains.

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Color

RGB(210, 142, 169)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D28EA9
RGB	210, 142, 169
RGB Percent	82%, 56%, 66%
CMY	0.1765, 0.4431, 0.3373
CMYK	0.00, 0.32, 0.20, 0.18
HSL	336°, 43%, 69%
HSV	336°, 32%, 82%
XYZ	43.4128, 35.9122, 42.1798
YIQ	165.4100, 31.8610, 22.8130

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

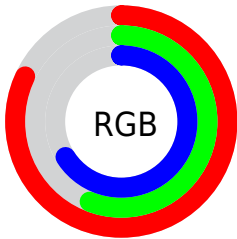
Format	Color
R _Y B	210, 142, 169
Decimal	13799081
CIE Lab	66.45, 29.66, -3.64
CIE LCh	66, 29.883, 353.012
Yxy	35.9122, 0.3573, 0.2956
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291989161 (0xFFD28EA9)
YUV	165.4100, 1.7699, 39.1054
Hunter-Lab	59.9268, 24.4389, 0.2172

Details

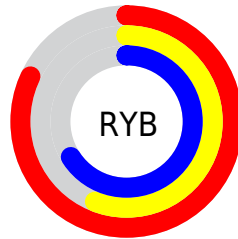
The RGB color **210, 142, 169** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **142, 210, 183**, and the grayscale version is **165, 165, 165**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 196, 224**, and **154, 91, 117** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **210, 121, 156**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **210, 163, 182**.

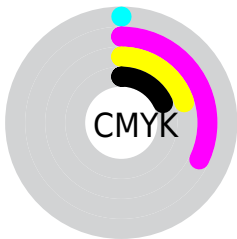
Distribution



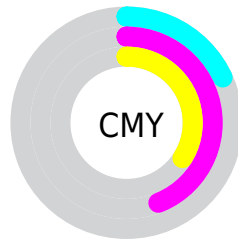
- Red (82%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (66%)



- Red (82%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (66%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (32%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Black (18%)




- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (34%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 210, 142, 169 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, 142, 169 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 210, 142, 169

 210, 142, 169

255, 255, 255

 182, 116, 143


 255, 196, 224

 154, 91, 117


 255, 225, 253

 127, 66, 92

 255, 253, 255


 101, 43, 69

 76, 19, 47


 51, 0, 26


 28, 0, 1


 0, 0, 0


 210, 142, 169


 210, 142, 169

 210, 121, 156

 210, 163, 182

 210, 100, 144

 210, 184, 194

 210, 79, 131


 210, 205, 207

 210, 58, 118

 210, 226, 220

 210, 37, 106

 210, 247, 232

 210, 16, 93

 210, 255, 245

 210, 0, 83

 210, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



190, 148, 194



210, 142, 169



215, 143, 142

Triad

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



210, 142, 169



159, 166, 112



82, 173, 204

Complementary

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



210, 142, 169



142, 210, 183

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.



75, 176, 182



210, 142, 169



128, 173, 128

Square

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



210, 142, 169



186, 158, 108



97, 176, 154



116, 166, 214

Rectangle

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



210, 142, 169



211, 146, 126



97, 176, 154



75, 174, 197

Sweetspot

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



210, 142, 169



255, 230, 240



183, 142, 210



128, 112, 118



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



210, 142, 169



255, 156, 195



210, 149, 142



105, 94, 98



168, 0, 67



41, 0, 16

Inverse Universe

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



210, 142, 169



255, 156, 195



142, 203, 210



105, 94, 98



168, 0, 67



41, 0, 16

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 210, 142, 169 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

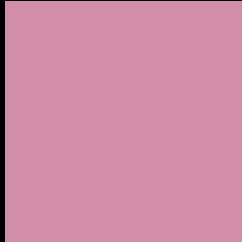
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 142, 169 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, 142, 169 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 210, 142, 169.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 210, 142, 169.

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
210, 142, 169

Protanopia
159, 161, 181

Deuteranopia
176, 157, 166



Tritanopia
208, 144, 155

Trichromacy



Original Color

210, 142, 169

Protanomaly

178, 154, 177

Deuteranomaly

188, 152, 167

Tritanomaly

209, 143, 160

Monochromacy



Original Color

210, 142, 169

Achromatopsia

165, 165, 165

Achromatomaly

181, 157, 166

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 210, 142, 169 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, 142, 169)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(210, 142, 169)  
}
```

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, 142, 169) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(210, 142, 169) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 210, 142, 169 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, 142, 169) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(210, 142, 169) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(210, 142, 169)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(210, 142, 169); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(210, 142, 169);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(210, 142,  
169) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 210, 142, 169 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(210, 142, 169) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(210,  
142, 169) }
```

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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