

Converting Colors

RGB(210, 152, 162)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(210, 152, 162) contains.

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Color

RGB(210, 152, 162)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D298A2
RGB	210, 152, 162
RGB Percent	82%, 60%, 64%
CMY	0.1765, 0.4039, 0.3647
CMYK	0.00, 0.28, 0.23, 0.18
HSL	350°, 39%, 71%
HSV	350°, 28%, 82%
XYZ	44.3282, 38.7667, 39.3288
YIQ	170.4820, 31.3580, 15.4060

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

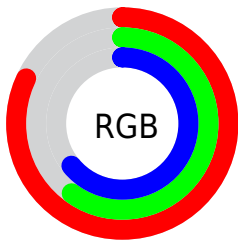
Format	Color
R _{YB}	210, 152, 162
Decimal	13801634
CIE _{Lab}	68.58, 23.17, 3.40
CIE _{LCh}	69, 23.419, 8.340
Yxy	38.7667, 0.3621, 0.3167
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291991714 (0xFFD298A2)
YUV	170.4820, -4.1816, 34.6573
Hunter-Lab	62.2629, 18.1231, 6.1331

Details

The RGB color **210, 152, 162** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **152, 210, 200**, and the grayscale version is **171, 171, 171**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 207, 217**, and **154, 101, 110** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **210, 131, 145**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **210, 173, 179**.

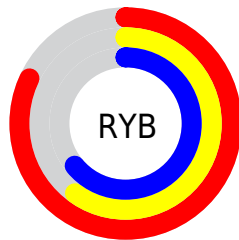
Distribution



Red (82%)

Green (60%)

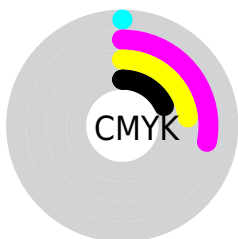
Blue (64%)



Red (82%)

Yellow (60%)

Blue (64%)

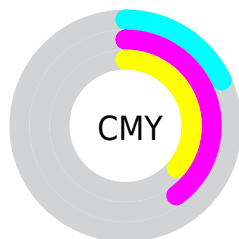


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (28%)

Yellow (23%)

Black (18%)



Cyan (18%)


Magenta (40%)


Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 210, 152, 162 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, 152, 162 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 210, 152, 162

 210, 152, 162

255, 255, 255

 182, 126, 136

 255, 207, 217

 154, 101, 110

 255, 235, 245

 128, 76, 86

 102, 53, 63


 76, 30, 41


 52, 8, 21


 31, 0, 1


 0, 0, 0


 210, 152, 162

 210, 152, 162

 210, 131, 145


 210, 173, 179

 210, 110, 127

 210, 194, 197

 210, 89, 110


 210, 215, 214

 210, 68, 92

 210, 236, 232


 210, 47, 75

 210, 255, 249

 210, 26, 58

 210, 255, 255

 210, 5, 40

 210, 0, 36

Harmonies

Analogous

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



200, 154, 183



210, 152, 162



209, 155, 142

Triad

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



210, 152, 162



153, 174, 134



122, 174, 206

Complementary

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



210, 152, 162



152, 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.



107, 178, 193



210, 152, 162



130, 178, 151

Square

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



210, 152, 162



177, 168, 125



111, 179, 173



150, 167, 209

Rectangle

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



210, 152, 162



202, 158, 132



111, 179, 173



115, 175, 203

Sweetspot

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



210, 152, 162



255, 235, 238



199, 152, 210



128, 115, 117



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



210, 152, 162



255, 171, 185



210, 170, 152



105, 94, 96



168, 0, 29



41, 0, 7

Inverse Universe

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



210, 152, 162



255, 171, 185



152, 192, 210



105, 94, 96



168, 0, 29



41, 0, 7

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 210, 152, 162 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

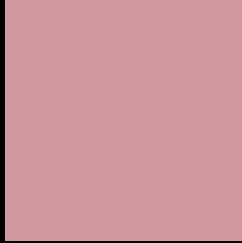
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 152, 162 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

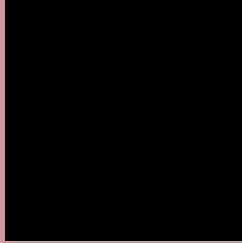
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 152, 162 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 210, 152, 162.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 210, 152, 162.

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, 152, 162

Protanopia
170, 167, 170

Deuteranopia
187, 162, 160



Tritanopia
210, 152, 163

Trichromacy



Original Color

210, 152, 162

Protanomaly

185, 162, 167

Deuteranomaly

195, 158, 161

Tritanomaly

210, 152, 163

Monochromacy



Original Color

210, 152, 162

Achromatopsia

170, 170, 170

Achromatomaly

185, 163, 167

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 210, 152, 162 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, 152, 162) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(210, 152, 162)  
}
```

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, 152, 162) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(210, 152, 162) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 210, 152, 162 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, 152, 162) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(210, 152, 162) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(210, 152, 162)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(210, 152, 162); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(210, 152, 162);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(210, 152,  
162) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 210, 152, 162 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(210, 152, 162) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(210,  
152, 162) }
```

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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