

Converting Colors

RGB(210, 166, 152)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(210, 166, 152) contains.

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Color

RGB(210, 166, 152)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D2A698
RGB	210, 166, 152
RGB Percent	82%, 65%, 60%
CMY	0.1765, 0.3490, 0.4039
CMYK	0.00, 0.21, 0.28, 0.18
HSL	14°, 39%, 71%
HSV	14°, 28%, 82%
XYZ	45.8821, 43.2411, 35.6339
YIQ	177.5600, 30.7180, 4.9740

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

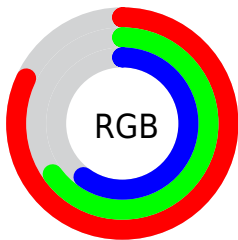
Format	Color
R _Y B	210, 170, 152
Decimal	13805208
CIE Lab	71.72, 14.13, 13.41
CIE LCh	72, 19.483, 43.505
Yxy	43.2411, 0.3678, 0.3466
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291995288 (0xFFD2A698)
YUV	177.5600, -12.6011, 28.4499
Hunter-Lab	65.7579, 9.4705, 13.9016

Details

The RGB color **210, 166, 152** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **152, 196, 210**, and the grayscale version is **178, 178, 178**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 221, 206**, and **154, 114, 101** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **210, 150, 131**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **210, 182, 173**.

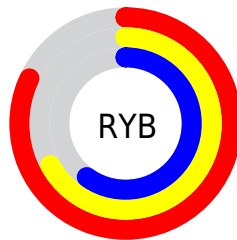
Distribution



Red (82%)

Green (65%)

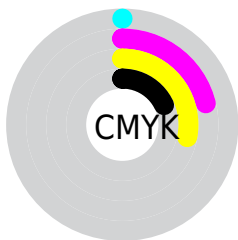
Blue (60%)



Red (82%)

Yellow (67%)

Blue (60%)

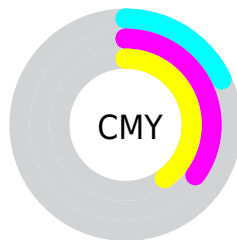


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (21%)

Yellow (28%)

Black (18%)



Cyan (18%)


Magenta (35%)

Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 210, 166, 152 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, 166, 152 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 210, 166, 152


255, 255, 255

 255, 221, 206

 255, 250, 234

 210, 166, 152

 182, 140, 126

 154, 114, 101

 128, 89, 77

 102, 66, 54

 77, 43, 33

 53, 22, 11

 32, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 210, 166, 152

 210, 166, 152

■ 210, 150, 131

■ 210, 182, 173

■ 210, 134, 110

■ 210, 198, 194

■ 210, 118, 89

■ 210, 214, 215

■ 210, 102, 68

■ 210, 230, 236

■ 210, 86, 47

■ 210, 246, 255

■ 210, 70, 26

■ 210, 255, 255

■ 210, 54, 5

■ 210, 51, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



213, 163, 168



210, 166, 152



199, 171, 142

Triad

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



210, 166, 152



142, 185, 165



166, 175, 210

Complementary

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



210, 166, 152



152, 196, 210

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.



143, 180, 209



210, 166, 152



129, 186, 183

Square

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



210, 166, 152



161, 182, 150



129, 184, 200



189, 169, 202

Rectangle

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



210, 166, 152



187, 175, 140



129, 184, 200



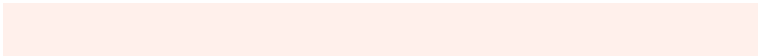
158, 177, 211

Sweetspot

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



210, 166, 152



255, 240, 235



210, 152, 196



128, 118, 115



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



210, 166, 152



255, 191, 171



210, 195, 152



105, 97, 94



168, 41, 0



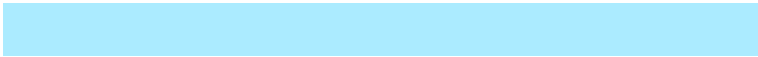
41, 10, 0

Inverse Universe

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



152, 196, 210



171, 235, 255



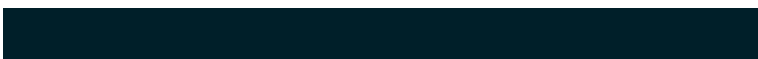
152, 167, 210



94, 102, 105



0, 128, 168



0, 31, 41

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 210, 166, 152 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, 166, 152 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

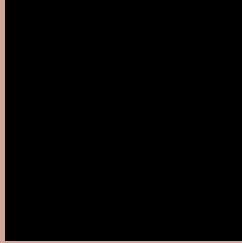
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 166, 152 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 210, 166, 152.

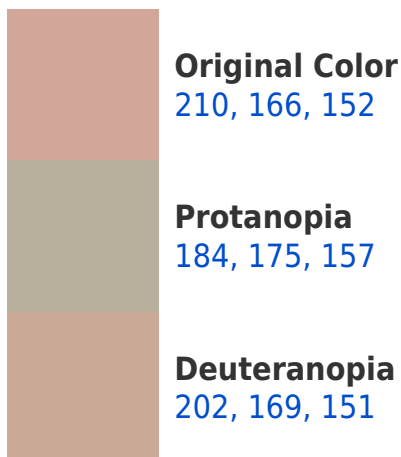



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 210, 166, 152.

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
213, 163, 175

Trichromacy



Original Color

210, 166, 152

Protanomaly

193, 172, 155

Deuteranomaly

205, 168, 151

Tritanomaly

212, 164, 167

Monochromacy



Original Color

210, 166, 152

Achromatopsia

178, 178, 178

Achromatomaly

190, 174, 169

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 210, 166, 152 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, 166, 152)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(210, 166, 152)  
}
```

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, 166, 152) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(210, 166, 152) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 210, 166, 152 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, 166, 152) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(210, 166, 152) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(210, 166, 152)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(210, 166, 152); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(210, 166, 152);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(210, 166,  
152) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 210, 166, 152 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(210, 166, 152) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(210,  
166, 152) }
```

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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