

Converting Colors

RGB(210, 167, 190)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(210, 167, 190) contains.

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Color

RGB(210, 167, 190)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D2A7BE
RGB	210, 167, 190
RGB Percent	82%, 65%, 75%
CMY	0.1765, 0.3451, 0.2549
CMYK	0.00, 0.20, 0.10, 0.18
HSL	328°, 32%, 74%
HSV	328°, 20%, 82%
XYZ	49.6913, 45.0568, 54.7930
YIQ	182.4790, 18.2450, 16.2690

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

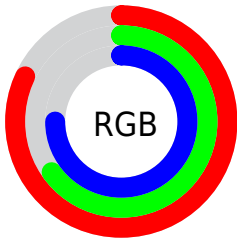
Format	Color
RYB	210, 167, 190
Decimal	13805502
CIELab	72.93, 19.48, -5.75
CIELCh	73, 20.311, 343.541
Yxy	45.0568, 0.3323, 0.3013
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291995582 (0xFFD2A7BE)
YUV	182.4790, 3.7079, 24.1359
Hunter-Lab	67.1243, 14.6737, -1.4109

Details

The RGB color **210, 167, 190** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **167, 210, 187**, and the grayscale version is **182, 182, 182**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 222, 246**, and **155, 115, 137** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **210, 146, 180**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **210, 188, 200**.

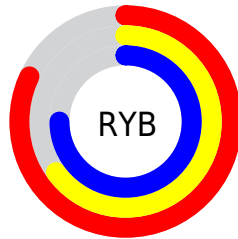
Distribution



Red (82%)

Green (65%)

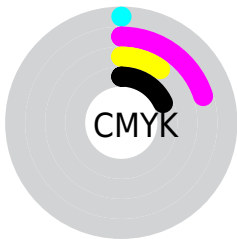
Blue (75%)



Red (82%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (75%)

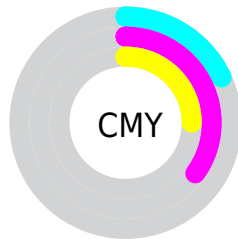


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (20%)

Yellow (10%)

Black (18%)



Cyan (18%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 210, 167, 190 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, 167, 190 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 210, 167, 190

255, 255, 255

 255, 222, 246

 255, 251, 255

 210, 167, 190


 182, 140, 163

 155, 115, 137

 129, 90, 111

 103, 66, 87

 79, 44, 64

 55, 22, 42

 35, 0, 22

 0, 0, 0

 210, 167, 190

 210, 167, 190

■ 210, 146, 180

■ 210, 188, 200

■ 210, 125, 170

■ 210, 209, 210

■ 210, 104, 161

■ 210, 230, 219

■ 210, 83, 151

■ 210, 251, 229

■ 210, 62, 141

■ 210, 255, 239

■ 210, 41, 131

■ 210, 255, 249

■ 210, 20, 122

■ 210, 255, 255

■ 210, 0, 112

Harmonies

Analogous

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



193, 172, 206



210, 167, 190



218, 166, 171

Triad

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



210, 167, 190



185, 180, 143



130, 188, 204

Complementary

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



210, 167, 190



167, 210, 187

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.



130, 190, 187



210, 167, 190



163, 186, 152

Square

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



210, 167, 190



203, 174, 144



143, 189, 168



145, 184, 214

Rectangle

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



210, 167, 190



217, 168, 159



143, 189, 168



128, 189, 199

Sweetspot

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



210, 167, 190



255, 240, 248



186, 167, 210



128, 119, 123



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



210, 167, 190



255, 191, 225



210, 167, 169



105, 94, 100



168, 0, 90



41, 0, 22

Inverse Universe

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



210, 167, 190



255, 191, 225



167, 210, 208



105, 94, 100



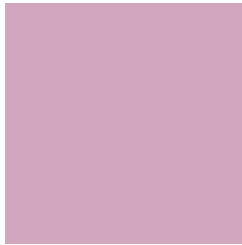
168, 0, 90



41, 0, 22

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 210, 167, 190 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

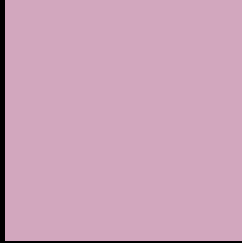
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 167, 190 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

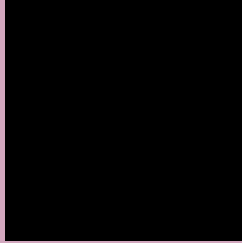
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 167, 190 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 210, 167, 190.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 210, 167, 190.

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, 167, 190

Protanopia
177, 178, 197

Deuteranopia
192, 174, 189



Tritanopia
209, 168, 182

Trichromacy



Original Color
210, 167, 190

Protanomaly
189, 174, 194

Deuteranomaly
199, 171, 189

Tritanomaly
209, 168, 185

Monochromacy



Original Color
210, 167, 190

Achromatopsia
182, 182, 182

Achromatomaly
192, 177, 185

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 210, 167, 190 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, 167, 190)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(210, 167, 190)  
}
```

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, 167, 190) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(210, 167, 190) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 210, 167, 190 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, 167, 190) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(210, 167, 190) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(210, 167, 190)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(210, 167, 190); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(210, 167, 190);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(210, 167,  
190) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 210, 167, 190 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(210, 167, 190) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(210,  
167, 190) }
```

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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