

Converting Colors

RGB(210, 208, 218)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(210, 208, 218) contains.

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Color

RGB(210, 208, 218)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D2D0DA
RGB	210, 208, 218
RGB Percent	82%, 82%, 85%
CMY	0.1765, 0.1843, 0.1451
CMYK	0.04, 0.05, 0.00, 0.15
HSL	252°, 12%, 84%
HSV	252°, 5%, 85%
XYZ	61.7891, 63.8753, 75.4022
YIQ	209.7380, -2.0180, 3.5340

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

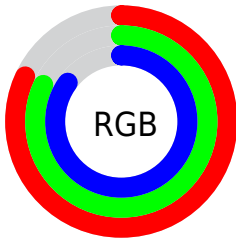
Format	Color
R _Y B	210, 208, 218
Decimal	13816026
CIE Lab	83.90, 2.53, -4.70
CIE LCh	84, 5.341, 298.307
Yxy	63.8753, 0.3073, 0.3177
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292006106 (0xFFD2D0DA)
YUV	209.7380, 4.0732, 0.2298
Hunter-Lab	79.9221, -1.8622, 0.0085

Details

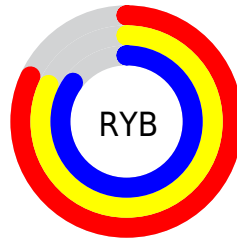
The RGB color **210, 208, 218** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **216, 218, 208**, and the grayscale version is **210, 210, 210**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 255**, and **156, 154, 163** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **193, 186, 218**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **227, 230, 218**.

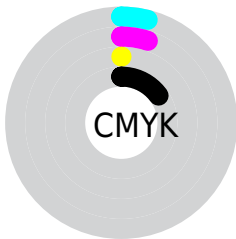
Distribution



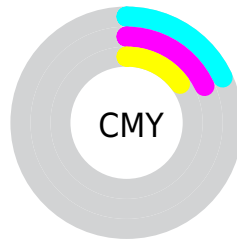
- Red (82%)
- Green (82%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (82%)
- Yellow (82%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 210, 208, 218 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, 208, 218 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 210, 208, 218

255, 255, 255

■ 210, 208, 218

■ 182, 180, 190

■ 156, 154, 163

■ 130, 128, 137

■ 104, 103, 112

■ 80, 79, 87

■ 57, 56, 64

■ 36, 35, 42

■ 15, 13, 22

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 210, 208, 218

■ 210, 208, 218

■ 193, 186, 218

■ 227, 230, 218

■ 175, 164, 218

■ 245, 252, 218

■ 158, 143, 218

■ 255, 255, 218

■ 140, 121, 218

■ 123, 99, 218

■ 105, 77, 218

■ 88, 55, 218

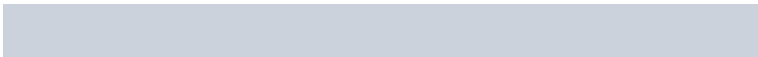
■ 70, 34, 218

■ 53, 12, 218

Harmonies

Analogous

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



204, 210, 219



210, 208, 218



216, 207, 215

Triad

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



210, 208, 218



218, 207, 201



198, 212, 209

Complementary

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



210, 208, 218



216, 218, 208

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.



202, 212, 204



210, 208, 218



214, 209, 199

Square

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



210, 208, 218



220, 206, 205



208, 210, 200



197, 212, 214

Rectangle

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



210, 208, 218



219, 206, 211



208, 210, 200



200, 212, 207

Sweetspot

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



210, 208, 218



253, 252, 255



208, 216, 218



126, 126, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



210, 208, 218



243, 240, 255



215, 208, 218



104, 102, 110



35, 0, 173



9, 0, 46

Inverse Universe

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



218, 208, 216



255, 240, 252



211, 218, 208



110, 102, 108



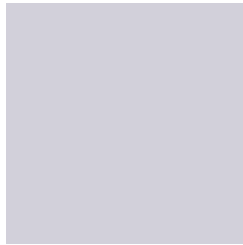
173, 0, 139



46, 0, 37

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 210, 208, 218 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

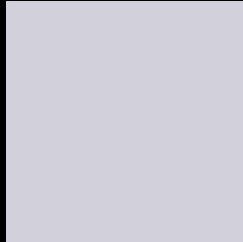
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 208, 218 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

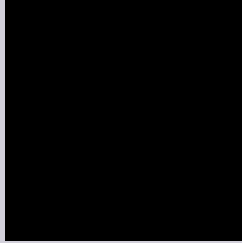
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

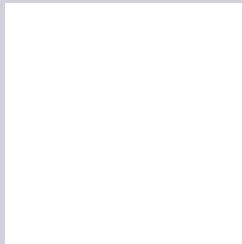
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 210, 208, 218 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 210, 208, 218.

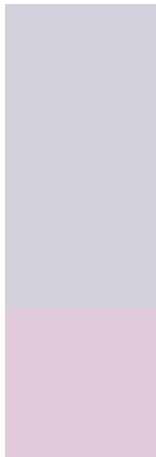


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 210, 208, 218.

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, 208, 218

Protanopia
210, 208, 218

Deuteranopia
225, 203, 219



Tritanopia
211, 207, 223

Trichromacy



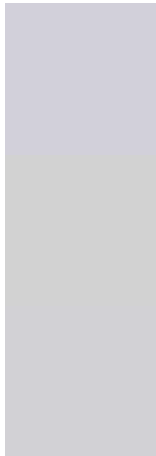
Original Color
210, 208, 218

Protanomaly
210, 208, 218

Deuteranomaly
220, 205, 219

Tritanomaly
211, 207, 221

Monochromacy



Original Color
210, 208, 218

Achromatopsia
210, 210, 210

Achromatomaly
210, 209, 213

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 210, 208, 218 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, 208, 218) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(210, 208, 218)  
}
```

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, 208, 218) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(210, 208, 218) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 210, 208, 218 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, 208, 218) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(210, 208, 218) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(210, 208, 218)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(210, 208, 218); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(210, 208, 218);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(210, 208,  
218) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 210, 208, 218 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(210, 208, 218) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(210,  
208, 218) }
```

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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