

Converting Colors

RGB(210, 209, 168)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(210, 209, 168) contains.

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Color

RGB(210, 209, 168)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D2D1A8
RGB	210, 209, 168
RGB Percent	82%, 82%, 66%
CMY	0.1765, 0.1804, 0.3412
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.20, 0.18
HSL	59°, 32%, 74%
HSV	59°, 20%, 82%
XYZ	56.4467, 62.1297, 46.0630
YIQ	204.6250, 13.7570, -12.5390

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

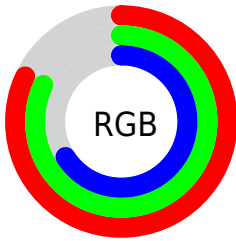
Format	Color
RYB	169, 210, 168
Decimal	13816232
CIELab	82.98, -6.37, 20.52
CIELCh	83, 21.486, 107.246
Yxy	62.1297, 0.3429, 0.3774
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292006312 (0xFFD2D1A8)
YUV	204.6250, -18.0561, 4.7139
Hunter-Lab	78.8224, -10.1109, 20.5272

Details

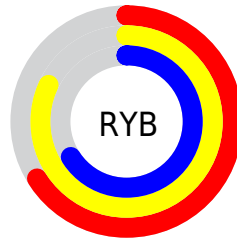
The RGB color **210, 209, 168** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **C9C999**. A complement of this color would be **168, 169, 210**, and the grayscale version is **205, 205, 205**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 223**, and **155, 155, 116** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **210, 209, 147**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **210, 210, 189**.

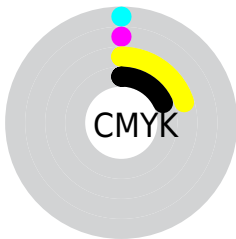
Distribution



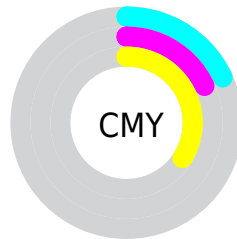
- Red (82%)
- Green (82%)
- Blue (66%)



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



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



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

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 210, 209, 168 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, 209, 168 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 210, 209, 168

255, 255, 255

 255, 255, 223


 255, 255, 252

 210, 209, 168

 182, 181, 141

 155, 155, 116

 129, 129, 91

 103, 104, 67

 79, 80, 45

 55, 57, 23

 35, 35, 0

 0, 15, 0

 0, 0, 0

 210, 209, 168

 210, 209, 168

 210, 209, 147


 210, 210, 189

 210, 208, 126


 210, 210, 210

 210, 208, 105


 210, 211, 231

 210, 207, 84


 210, 211, 252

 210, 207, 63


 210, 211, 255

 210, 206, 42

 210, 212, 255

 210, 206, 21

 210, 212, 255

 210, 205, 0

 210, 213, 255

 210, 213, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



231, 202, 168



210, 209, 168



187, 214, 179

Triad

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



210, 209, 168



155, 216, 236



242, 193, 216

Complementary

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



210, 209, 168



168, 169, 210

Split Complementary

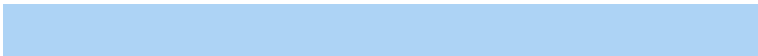
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



224, 198, 234



210, 209, 168



173, 211, 245

Square

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



210, 209, 168



153, 218, 218



199, 204, 245



249, 193, 196

Rectangle

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



210, 209, 168



172, 217, 190



199, 204, 245



237, 194, 223

Sweetspot

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



210, 209, 168



255, 255, 240



210, 168, 169



128, 127, 119



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



210, 209, 168



255, 254, 194



190, 210, 168



105, 104, 94



168, 164, 0



41, 40, 0

Inverse Universe

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



168, 169, 210



194, 195, 255



188, 168, 210



94, 94, 105



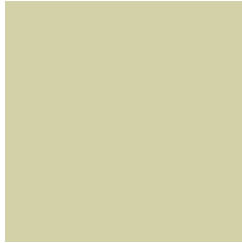
0, 4, 168



0, 1, 41

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 210, 209, 168 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

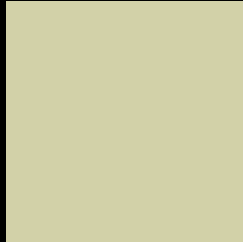
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 209, 168 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

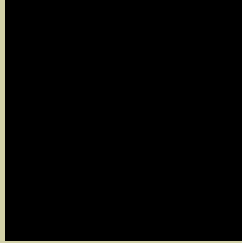
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

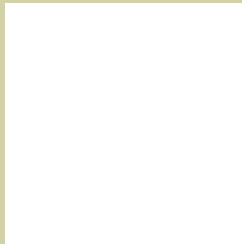
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 210, 209, 168 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 210, 209, 168.

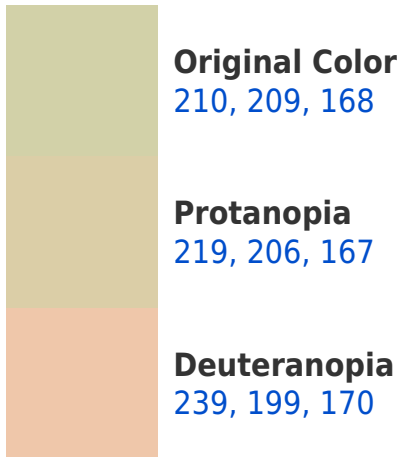


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 210, 209, 168.

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](#).

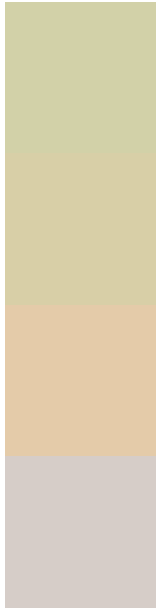
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
217, 202, 218

Trichromacy



Original Color
210, 209, 168

Protanomaly
216, 207, 167

Deuteranomaly
228, 203, 169

Tritanomaly
214, 205, 200

Monochromacy



Original Color
210, 209, 168

Achromatopsia
205, 205, 205

Achromatomaly
207, 206, 192

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 210, 209, 168 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, 209, 168)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(210, 209, 168)  
}
```

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, 209, 168) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(210, 209, 168) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 210, 209, 168 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, 209, 168) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(210, 209, 168) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(210, 209, 168)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(210, 209, 168); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(210, 209, 168);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(210, 209,  
168) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 210, 209, 168 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(210, 209, 168) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(210,  
209, 168) }
```

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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