

Converting Colors

RGB(210, 210, 167)

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

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Color

RGB(210, 210, 167)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D2D2A7
RGB	210, 210, 167
RGB Percent	82%, 82%, 65%
CMY	0.1765, 0.1765, 0.3451
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.20, 0.18
HSL	60°, 32%, 74%
HSV	60°, 20%, 82%
XYZ	56.6000, 62.5848, 45.6562
YIQ	205.0980, 13.8030, -13.3730

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

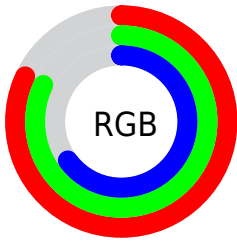
Format	Color
RYB	167, 210, 167
Decimal	13816487
CIELab	83.22, -7.03, 21.38
CIELCh	83, 22.505, 108.200
Yxy	62.5848, 0.3434, 0.3797
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292006567 (0xFFD2D2A7)
YUV	205.0980, -18.7823, 4.2991
Hunter-Lab	79.1106, -10.7350, 21.1601

Details

The RGB color **210, 210, 167** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC99**. A complement of this color would be **167, 167, 210**, and the grayscale version is **205, 205, 205**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 222**, and **155, 156, 115** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **210, 210, 146**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **210, 210, 188**.

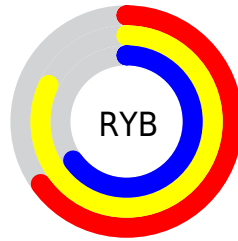
Distribution



Red (82%)

Green (82%)

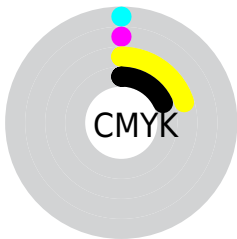
Blue (65%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (82%)

Blue (65%)

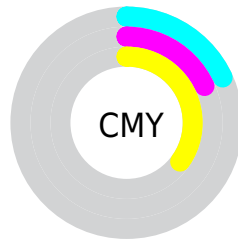


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (20%)

Black (18%)



Cyan (18%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

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


 210, 210, 167

255, 255, 255

 255, 255, 222


 255, 255, 251

 210, 210, 167

 182, 182, 140

 155, 156, 115

 129, 130, 90

 103, 105, 66

 79, 80, 44

 55, 58, 22

 34, 36, 0

 0, 16, 0

 0, 0, 0

■ 210, 210, 167

■ 210, 210, 167

■ 210, 210, 146

■ 210, 210, 188

■ 210, 210, 125

■ 210, 210, 209

■ 210, 210, 104

■ 210, 210, 230

■ 210, 210, 83

■ 210, 210, 251

■ 210, 210, 62

■ 210, 210, 255

■ 210, 210, 41

■ 210, 210, 20

■ 210, 210, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



232, 203, 166



210, 210, 167



186, 216, 179

Triad

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



210, 210, 167



153, 217, 238



245, 193, 217

Complementary

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



210, 210, 167



167, 167, 210

Split Complementary

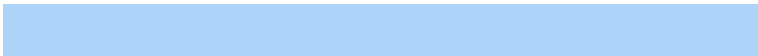
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



226, 198, 236



210, 210, 167



173, 212, 248

Square

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



210, 210, 167



151, 219, 220



200, 205, 247



252, 193, 195

Rectangle

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



210, 210, 167



170, 218, 191



200, 205, 247



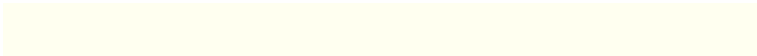
240, 194, 223

Sweetspot

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



210, 210, 167



255, 255, 240



210, 167, 167



128, 128, 119



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



210, 210, 167



255, 255, 191



189, 210, 167



105, 105, 94



168, 168, 0



41, 41, 0

Inverse Universe

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



167, 167, 210



191, 191, 255



189, 167, 210



94, 94, 105



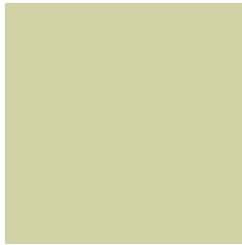
0, 0, 168



0, 0, 41

Previews

White Background



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

Color Contrast Check

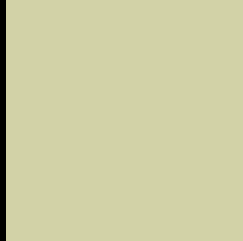
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 210, 167 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

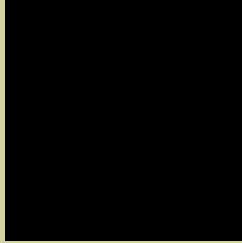
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

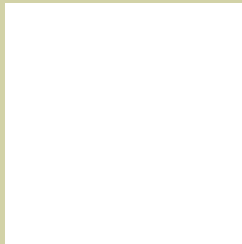
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 210, 210, 167 Background



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



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

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, 210, 167

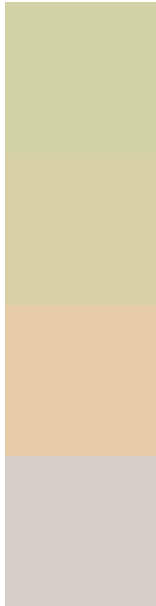
Protanopia
220, 207, 166

Deuteranopia
240, 199, 169



Tritanopia
217, 203, 219

Trichromacy



Original Color

210, 210, 167

Protanomaly

216, 208, 166

Deuteranomaly

229, 203, 168

Tritanomaly

214, 206, 200

Monochromacy



Original Color

210, 210, 167

Achromatopsia

205, 205, 205

Achromatomaly

207, 207, 191

CSS Examples

Text

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

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

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, 210, 167) colored shadow looks like.

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

Border

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

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

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

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

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

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

Background

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

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

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

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

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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