

Converting Colors

RGB(210, 210, 224)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(210, 210, 224) contains.

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Color

RGB(210, 210, 224)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D2D2E0
RGB	210, 210, 224
RGB Percent	82%, 82%, 88%
CMY	0.1765, 0.1765, 0.1216
CMYK	0.06, 0.06, 0.00, 0.12
HSL	240°, 18%, 85%
HSV	240°, 6%, 88%
XYZ	63.0795, 65.1766, 79.7767
YIQ	211.5960, -4.4940, 4.3540

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

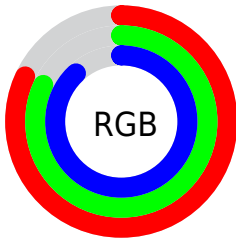
Format	Color
R _Y B	210, 210, 224
Decimal	13816544
CIE Lab	84.57, 2.62, -6.90
CIE LCh	85, 7.380, 290.815
Yxy	65.1766, 0.3032, 0.3133
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292006624 (0xFFD2D2E0)
YUV	211.5960, 6.1152, -1.3997
Hunter-Lab	80.7321, -1.8112, -2.0760

Details

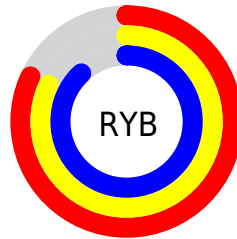
The RGB color **210, 210, 224** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **224, 224, 210**, and the grayscale version is **212, 212, 212**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 255, 255, 255, and **156, 156, 169** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **188, 188, 224**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **232, 232, 224**.

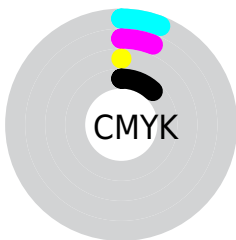
Distribution



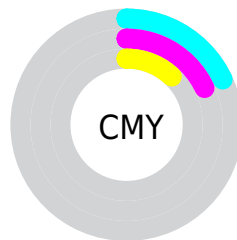
- Red (82%)
- Green (82%)
- Blue (88%)



- Red (82%)
- Yellow (82%)
- Blue (88%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (12%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (12%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 210, 210, 224 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, 224 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 210, 210, 224

255, 255, 255

■ 210, 210, 224

■ 182, 182, 196

■ 156, 156, 169

■ 129, 130, 142

■ 104, 104, 117

■ 80, 80, 92

■ 57, 58, 69


■ 36, 36, 46

■ 15, 15, 26

■ 0, 0, 0

 210, 210, 224

 210, 210, 224

 188, 188, 224


 232, 232, 224

 165, 165, 224

 255, 255, 224

 143, 143, 224


 255, 255, 224

 120, 120, 224

 98, 98, 224

 76, 76, 224

 53, 53, 224

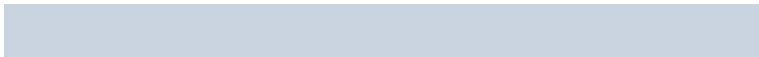
 31, 31, 224

 8, 8, 224

Harmonies

Analogous

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



202, 212, 225



210, 210, 224



218, 208, 220

Triad

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



210, 210, 224



225, 208, 201



197, 215, 209

Complementary

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



210, 210, 224



224, 224, 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.



204, 214, 202



210, 210, 224



219, 210, 197

Square

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



210, 210, 224



227, 207, 206



212, 212, 198



194, 215, 216

Rectangle

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



210, 210, 224



223, 207, 216



212, 212, 198



199, 215, 206

Sweetspot

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



210, 210, 224



250, 250, 255



210, 224, 224



125, 125, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



210, 210, 224



235, 235, 255



217, 210, 224



101, 101, 112



0, 0, 176



0, 0, 48

Inverse Universe

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



224, 210, 224



255, 235, 255



217, 224, 210



112, 101, 112



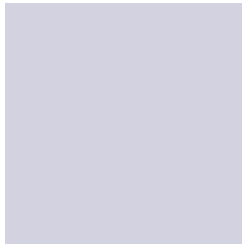
176, 0, 176



48, 0, 48

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 210, 210, 224 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

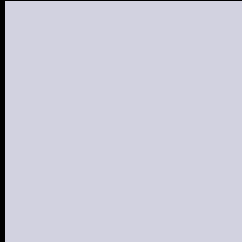
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 224 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

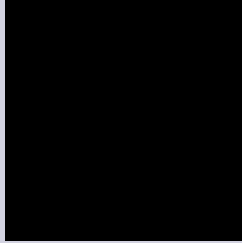
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

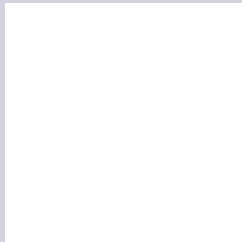
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 210, 210, 224 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 210, 210, 224.

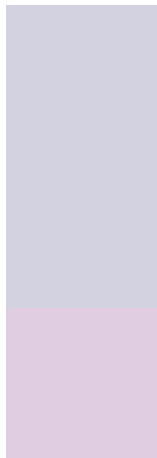


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 210, 210, 224.

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, 224

Protanopia
211, 210, 224

Deuteranopia
225, 205, 225



Tritanopia
210, 210, 226

Trichromacy



Original Color

210, 210, 224

Protanomaly

211, 210, 224

Deuteranomaly

220, 207, 225

Tritanomaly

210, 210, 225

Monochromacy



Original Color

210, 210, 224

Achromatopsia

212, 212, 212

Achromatomaly

211, 211, 216

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 210, 210, 224 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, 224)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(210, 210, 224)  
}
```

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, 224) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(210, 210, 224) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 210, 210, 224 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, 224) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(210, 210, 224) }
```

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, 224)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(210, 210, 224); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(210, 210, 224);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(210, 210,  
224) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 210, 210, 224 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, 224) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(210,  
210, 224) }
```

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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