

Converting Colors

RGB(210, 212, 209)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(210, 212, 209) contains.

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Color

RGB(210, 212, 209)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D2D4D1
RGB	210, 212, 209
RGB Percent	82%, 83%, 82%
CMY	0.1765, 0.1686, 0.1804
CMYK	0.01, 0.00, 0.01, 0.17
HSL	100°, 3%, 83%
HSV	100°, 1%, 83%
XYZ	61.6304, 65.3921, 69.6953
YIQ	211.0600, -0.2290, -1.3570

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

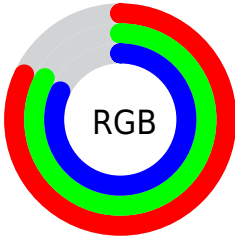
Format	Color
R_{YB}	209, 212, 211
Decimal	13817041
CIE Lab	84.69, -1.22, 1.23
CIE LCh	85, 1.734, 134.715
Yxy	65.3921, 0.3133, 0.3324
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292007121 (0xFFD2D4D1)
YUV	211.0600, -1.0156, -0.9296
Hunter-Lab	80.8654, -5.4730, 5.5056

Details

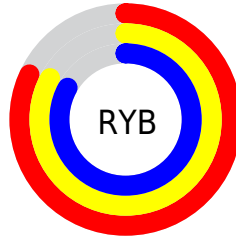
The RGB color **210, 212, 209** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **211, 209, 212**, and the grayscale version is **211, 211, 211**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 255**, and **156, 157, 155** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **196, 212, 188**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **224, 212, 230**.

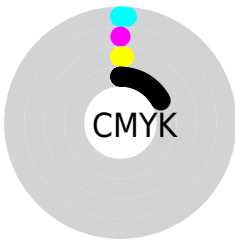
Distribution



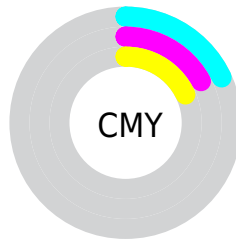
- Red (82%)
- Green (83%)
- Blue (82%)



- Red (82%)
- Yellow (83%)
- Blue (83%)



- Cyan (1%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (17%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (18%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 210, 212, 209 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, 212, 209 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 210, 212, 209

255, 255, 255

■ 210, 212, 209

■ 182, 184, 181

■ 156, 157, 155

■ 130, 131, 129

■ 104, 106, 104

■ 80, 82, 80

■ 57, 59, 57

■ 36, 37, 35

■ 15, 17, 14

■ 0, 0, 0

 210, 212, 209

 210, 212, 209

 196, 212, 188

 224, 212, 230

 182, 212, 167

 238, 212, 251


 168, 212, 145


 252, 212, 255

 153, 212, 124

 255, 212, 255

 139, 212, 103

 125, 212, 82

 111, 212, 61

 97, 212, 39

 83, 212, 18

Harmonies

Analogous

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



212, 212, 208



210, 212, 209



208, 212, 210

Triad

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



210, 212, 209



209, 212, 214



215, 210, 211

Complementary

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



210, 212, 209



211, 209, 212

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.



214, 210, 212



210, 212, 209



211, 211, 214

Square

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



210, 212, 209



208, 212, 214



213, 211, 214



215, 211, 209

Rectangle

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



210, 212, 209



208, 212, 212



213, 211, 214



215, 210, 211

Sweetspot

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



210, 212, 209

255, 255, 255



212, 211, 209



128, 128, 128



0, 0, 0

Same Dimension

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



210, 212, 209



252, 255, 250



209, 212, 210



106, 107, 105



57, 171, 0



14, 43, 0

Inverse Universe

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



211, 209, 212



253, 250, 255



212, 209, 212



106, 105, 107



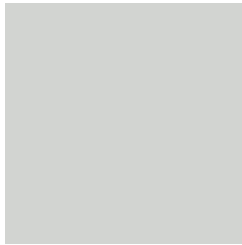
114, 0, 171



29, 0, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 210, 212, 209 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

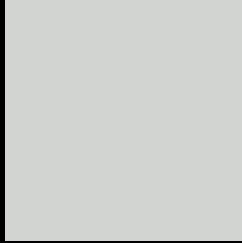
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 212, 209 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

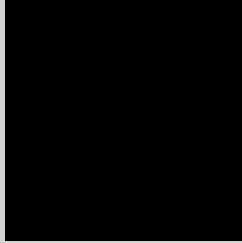
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

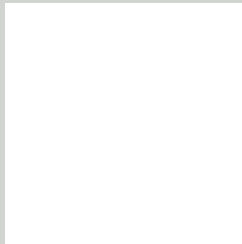
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 210, 212, 209 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 210, 212, 209.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 210, 212, 209.

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, 212, 209

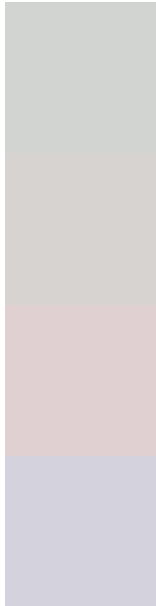
Protanopia
216, 210, 208

Deuteranopia
232, 205, 210



Tritanopia
213, 209, 226

Trichromacy



Original Color

210, 212, 209

Protanomaly

214, 211, 208

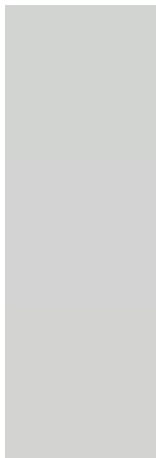
Deuteranomaly

224, 208, 210

Tritanomaly

212, 210, 220

Monochromacy



Original Color

210, 212, 209

Achromatopsia

211, 211, 211

Achromatomaly

211, 211, 210

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 210, 212, 209 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, 212, 209) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(210, 212, 209)  
}
```

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, 212, 209) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(210, 212, 209) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 210, 212, 209 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, 212, 209) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(210, 212, 209) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(210, 212, 209) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(210, 212, 209); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(210, 212, 209);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(210, 212,  
209) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 210, 212, 209 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(210, 212, 209) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(210,  
212, 209) }
```

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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