

Converting Colors

RGB(210, 213, 196)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(210, 213, 196) contains.

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Color

RGB(210, 213, 196)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D2D5C4
RGB	210, 213, 196
RGB Percent	82%, 84%, 77%
CMY	0.1765, 0.1647, 0.2314
CMYK	0.01, 0.00, 0.08, 0.16
HSL	71°, 17%, 80%
HSV	71°, 8%, 84%
XYZ	60.3364, 65.2757, 61.6439
YIQ	210.1650, 3.6690, -5.9230

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

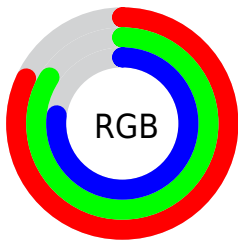
Format	Color
RYB	196, 213, 199
Decimal	13817284
CIELab	84.63, -4.01, 8.04
CIELCh	85, 8.986, 116.525
Yxy	65.2757, 0.3222, 0.3486
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292007364 (0xFFD2D5C4)
YUV	210.1650, -6.9833, -0.1447
Hunter-Lab	80.7934, -8.0847, 11.3181

Details

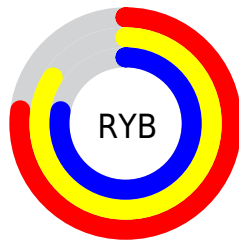
The RGB color **210, 213, 196** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **199, 196, 213**, and the grayscale version is **210, 210, 210**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 253**, and **156, 158, 142** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **206, 213, 175**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **214, 213, 217**.

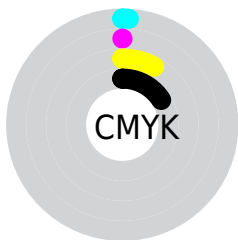
Distribution



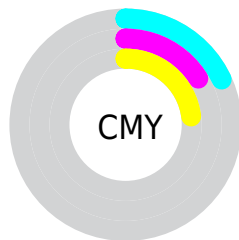
- Red (82%)
- Green (84%)
- Blue (77%)



- Red (77%)
- Yellow (84%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (1%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Black (16%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (23%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 210, 213, 196 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, 213, 196 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 210, 213, 196

255, 255, 255

255, 255, 253

■ 210, 213, 196

■ 182, 185, 169

■ 156, 158, 142

■ 129, 132, 117

■ 104, 107, 92

■ 80, 83, 69

■ 57, 60, 46

■ 36, 38, 26

■ 15, 18, 0

■ 0, 0, 0

 210, 213, 196

 210, 213, 196

 206, 213, 175

 214, 213, 217

 202, 213, 153


 218, 213, 239

 199, 213, 132

 221, 213, 255

 195, 213, 111

 225, 213, 255

 191, 213, 90


 229, 213, 255

 187, 213, 68

 233, 213, 255

 184, 213, 47

 236, 213, 255

 180, 213, 26

 240, 213, 255

 176, 213, 4

 244, 213, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



220, 210, 194



210, 213, 196



200, 215, 202

Triad

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



210, 213, 196



194, 215, 225



228, 206, 213

Complementary

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



210, 213, 196



199, 196, 213

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.



222, 207, 221



210, 213, 196



201, 212, 228

Square

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



210, 213, 196



190, 216, 218



212, 209, 226



230, 206, 204

Rectangle

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



210, 213, 196



195, 216, 207



212, 209, 226



226, 206, 215

Sweetspot

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



210, 213, 196



254, 255, 250



213, 199, 196



127, 128, 125



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



210, 213, 196



251, 255, 230



202, 213, 196



105, 107, 96



141, 171, 0



36, 43, 0

Inverse Universe

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



199, 196, 213



234, 230, 255



207, 196, 213



98, 96, 107



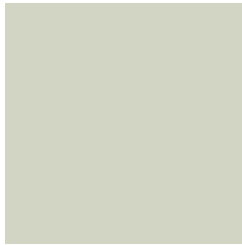
30, 0, 171



8, 0, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 210, 213, 196 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

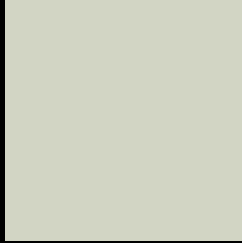
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 213, 196 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

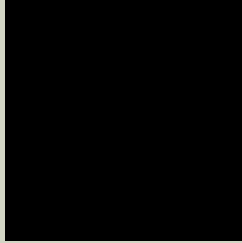
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

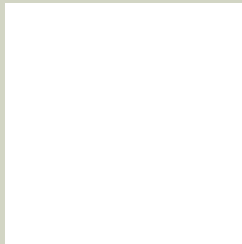
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 210, 213, 196 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 210, 213, 196.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 210, 213, 196.

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
214, 209, 225

Trichromacy



Original Color

210, 213, 196

Protanomaly

216, 211, 195

Deuteranomaly

227, 207, 197

Tritanomaly

213, 210, 214

Monochromacy



Original Color

210, 213, 196

Achromatopsia

210, 210, 210

Achromatomaly

210, 211, 205

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 210, 213, 196 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, 213, 196)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(210, 213, 196)  
}
```

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, 213, 196) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(210, 213, 196) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 210, 213, 196 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, 213, 196) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(210, 213, 196) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(210, 213, 196)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(210, 213, 196); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(210, 213, 196);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(210, 213,  
196) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 210, 213, 196 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(210, 213, 196) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(210,  
213, 196) }
```

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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