

Converting Colors

RGB(210, 220, 100)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(210, 220, 100) contains.

RGB(210, 220, 100)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(210, 220, 100)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D2DC64
RGB	210, 220, 100
RGB Percent	82%, 86%, 39%
CMY	0.1765, 0.1373, 0.6078
CMYK	0.05, 0.00, 0.55, 0.14
HSL	65°, 63%, 63%
HSV	65°, 55%, 86%
XYZ	54.4718, 65.8081, 21.8879
YIQ	203.3300, 32.5600, -39.4400

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

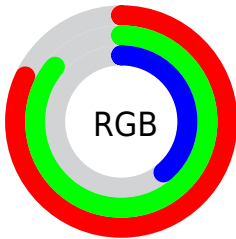
Format	Color
RYB	100, 220, 110
Decimal	13818980
CIELab	84.90, -19.59, 56.80
CIELCh	85, 60.086, 109.027
Yxy	65.8081, 0.3832, 0.4629
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292009060 (0xFFD2DC64)
YUV	203.3300, -50.9417, 5.8496
Hunter-Lab	81.1222, -22.1050, 40.7883

Details

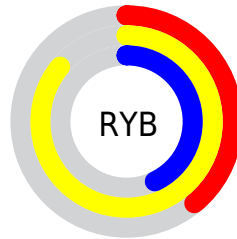
The RGB color **210, 220, 100** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC66**. A complement of this color would be **110, 100, 220**, and the grayscale version is **204, 204, 204**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 154**, and **153, 165, 46** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **208, 220, 78**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **212, 220, 122**.

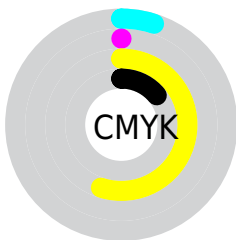
Distribution



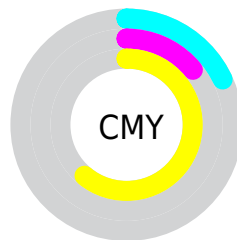
- Red (82%)
- Green (86%)
- Blue (39%)



- Red (39%)
- Yellow (86%)
- Blue (43%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (61%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 210, 220, 100 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, 220, 100 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 210, 220, 100

 210, 220, 100


255, 255, 255

 181, 192, 73


 255, 255, 154

 153, 165, 46

 255, 255, 182

 125, 139, 12

 255, 255, 211

 98, 113, 0

 255, 255, 239

 72, 89, 0

 46, 66, 0

 20, 43, 0

 0, 25, 0

 0, 0, 0

210, 220, 100

210, 220, 100

208, 220, 78

212, 220, 122

206, 220, 56

214, 220, 144

204, 220, 34

216, 220, 166

203, 220, 12

217, 220, 188

202, 220, 0

219, 220, 210

221, 220, 232

223, 220, 254

225, 220, 255

227, 220, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



255, 202, 98



210, 220, 100



144, 233, 135

Triad

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



210, 220, 100



0, 236, 255



255, 166, 235

Complementary

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



210, 220, 100



110, 100, 220

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.



255, 183, 255



210, 220, 100



6, 224, 255

Square

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



210, 220, 100



0, 241, 247



182, 205, 255



255, 166, 178

Rectangle

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



210, 220, 100



83, 238, 169



182, 205, 255



255, 170, 254

Sweetspot

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



210, 220, 100



252, 255, 214



220, 110, 100



125, 128, 103



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



210, 220, 100



241, 255, 89



150, 220, 100



109, 110, 99



159, 173, 0



42, 46, 0

Inverse Universe

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



110, 100, 220



103, 89, 255



170, 100, 220



100, 99, 110



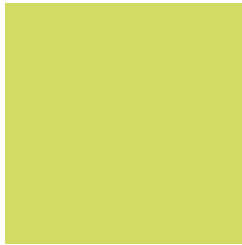
14, 0, 173



4, 0, 46

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 210, 220, 100 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

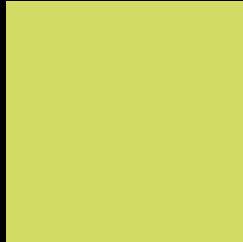
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 220, 100 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, 220, 100 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 210, 220, 100.

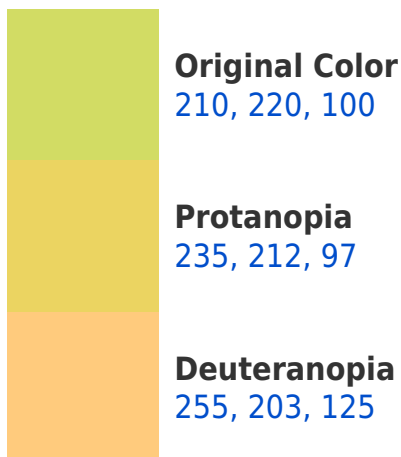


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 210, 220, 100.

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](#).

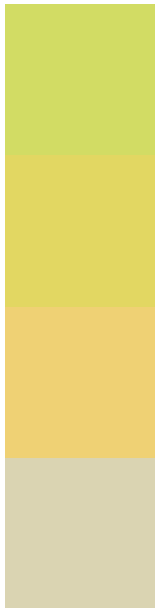
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
223, 207, 223

Trichromacy



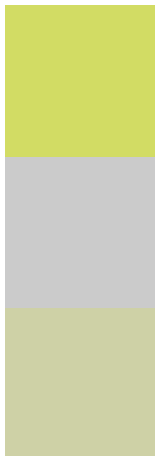
Original Color
210, 220, 100

Protanomaly
226, 215, 98

Deuteranomaly
239, 209, 116

Tritanomaly
218, 212, 178

Monochromacy



Original Color
210, 220, 100

Achromatopsia
203, 203, 203

Achromatomaly
206, 209, 166

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 210, 220, 100 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, 220, 100)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(210, 220, 100)  
}
```

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, 220, 100) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(210, 220, 100) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 210, 220, 100 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, 220, 100) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(210, 220, 100) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(210, 220, 100)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(210, 220, 100); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(210, 220, 100);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(210, 220,  
100) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 210, 220, 100 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(210, 220, 100) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(210,  
220, 100) }
```

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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