

Converting Colors

RGB(210, 220, 156)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(210, 220, 156) contains.

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Color

RGB(210, 220, 156)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D2DC9C
RGB	210, 220, 156
RGB Percent	82%, 86%, 61%
CMY	0.1765, 0.1373, 0.3882
CMYK	0.05, 0.00, 0.29, 0.14
HSL	69°, 48%, 74%
HSV	69°, 29%, 86%
XYZ	58.1723, 67.2883, 41.3744
YIQ	209.7140, 14.5840, -22.0240

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

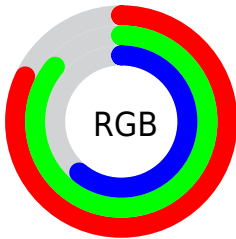
Format	Color
RYB	156, 220, 166
Decimal	13819036
CIELab	85.65, -13.63, 30.40
CIELCh	86, 33.310, 114.146
Yxy	67.2883, 0.3487, 0.4033
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292009116 (0xFFD2DC9C)
YUV	209.7140, -26.4810, 0.2508
Hunter-Lab	82.0295, -16.9659, 27.5156

Details

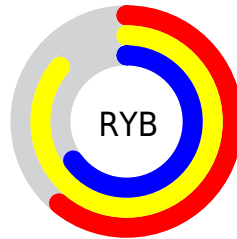
The RGB color **210, 220, 156** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC99**. A complement of this color would be **166, 156, 220**, and the grayscale version is **210, 210, 210**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 211**, and **155, 165, 104** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **207, 220, 134**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **213, 220, 178**.

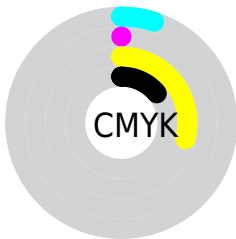
Distribution



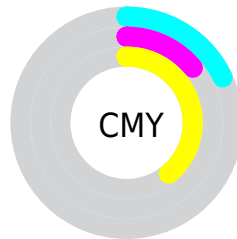
- Red (82%)
- Green (86%)
- Blue (61%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (86%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (39%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 210, 220, 156 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, 156 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 210, 220, 156

255, 255, 255

 255, 255, 211


 255, 255, 239

 210, 220, 156

 182, 192, 130

 155, 165, 104

 128, 139, 79

 103, 113, 56

 78, 89, 33

 54, 65, 9

 32, 43, 0

 0, 24, 0

 0, 0, 0

 210, 220, 156


 210, 220, 156

 207, 220, 134

 213, 220, 178

 203, 220, 112


 217, 220, 200

 200, 220, 90

 220, 220, 222


 196, 220, 68

 224, 220, 244

 193, 220, 46

 227, 220, 255

 189, 220, 24

 231, 220, 255

 186, 220, 2

 234, 220, 255

 186, 220, 0

 238, 220, 255

 241, 220, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



242, 210, 152



210, 220, 156



174, 227, 176

Triad

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



210, 220, 156



127, 227, 255



255, 191, 222

Complementary

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



210, 220, 156



166, 156, 220

Split Complementary

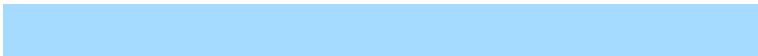
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



249, 198, 251



210, 220, 156



165, 219, 255

Square

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



210, 220, 156



117, 231, 239



210, 208, 255



255, 192, 190

Rectangle

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



210, 220, 156



150, 230, 196



210, 208, 255



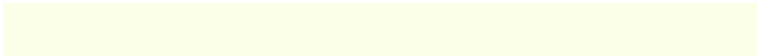
255, 193, 232

Sweetspot

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



210, 220, 156



251, 255, 232



220, 166, 156



125, 128, 113



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



210, 220, 156



241, 255, 166



178, 220, 156



108, 110, 99



146, 173, 0



39, 46, 0

Inverse Universe

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



166, 156, 220



180, 166, 255



198, 156, 220



100, 99, 110



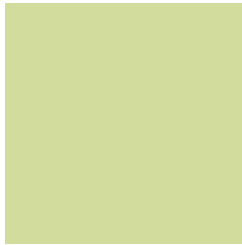
27, 0, 173



7, 0, 46

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 210, 220, 156 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

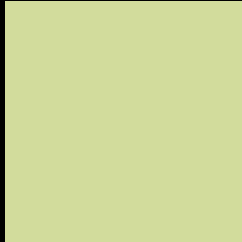
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 156 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

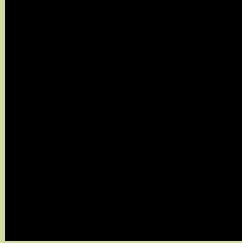
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

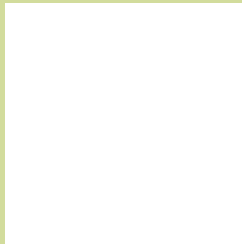
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 210, 220, 156 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 210, 220, 156.

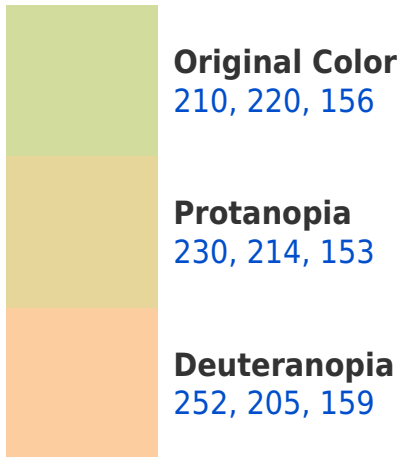


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 210, 220, 156.

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](#).

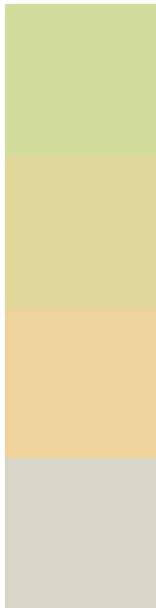
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
219, 211, 227

Trichromacy



Original Color
210, 220, 156

Protanomaly
223, 216, 154

Deuteranomaly
237, 210, 158

Tritanomaly
216, 214, 201

Monochromacy



Original Color
210, 220, 156

Achromatopsia
210, 210, 210

Achromatomaly
210, 214, 190

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 210, 220, 156 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, 156)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(210, 220, 156)  
}
```

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, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(210, 220, 156) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 210, 220, 156 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, 156) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(210, 220, 156) }
```

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, 156)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(210, 220, 156); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(210, 220, 156);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(210, 220,  
156) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 210, 220, 156 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, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(210,  
220, 156) }
```

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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