

Converting Colors

RGB(210, 227, 200)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(210, 227, 200) contains.

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Color

RGB(210, 227, 200)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D2E3C8
RGB	210, 227, 200
RGB Percent	82%, 89%, 78%
CMY	0.1765, 0.1098, 0.2157
CMYK	0.07, 0.00, 0.12, 0.11
HSL	98°, 33%, 84%
HSV	98°, 12%, 89%
XYZ	64.4728, 72.8099, 65.2992
YIQ	218.8390, -1.4650, -12.0010

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

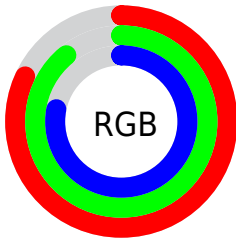
Format	Color
RYB	200, 227, 217
Decimal	13820872
CIELab	88.36, -10.49, 11.27
CIELCh	88, 15.395, 132.966
Yxy	72.8099, 0.3183, 0.3594
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292010952 (0xFFD2E3C8)
YUV	218.8390, -9.2876, -7.7518
Hunter-Lab	85.3287, -14.4541, 14.3575

Details

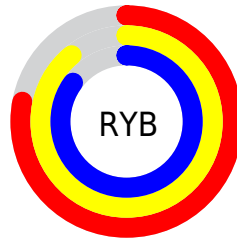
The RGB color **210, 227, 200** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC99**. A complement of this color would be **217, 200, 227**, and the grayscale version is **219, 219, 219**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 255, 255, 255, and **155, 172, 146** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **196, 227, 177**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **224, 227, 223**.

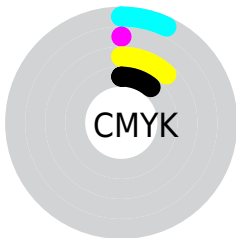
Distribution



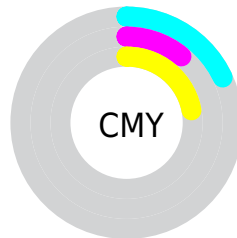
- Red (82%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (78%)



- Red (78%)
- Yellow (89%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (22%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 210, 227, 200 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, 227, 200 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 210, 227, 200

255, 255, 255

■ 210, 227, 200

■ 182, 199, 173

■ 155, 172, 146

■ 129, 145, 120

■ 104, 119, 96

■ 80, 95, 72

■ 57, 71, 49

■ 35, 49, 28

■ 15, 28, 3

■ 0, 0, 0

 210, 227, 200

 210, 227, 200

 196, 227, 177

 224, 227, 223

 181, 227, 155

 239, 227, 245


 167, 227, 132

 253, 227, 255

 153, 227, 109

 255, 227, 255

 139, 227, 87

 124, 227, 64

 110, 227, 41

 96, 227, 18

 84, 227, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



227, 223, 193



210, 227, 200



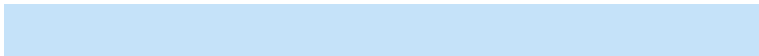
195, 230, 213

Triad

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



210, 227, 200



197, 226, 249



253, 212, 216

Complementary

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



210, 227, 200



217, 200, 227

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.



246, 213, 231



210, 227, 200



214, 221, 250

Square

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



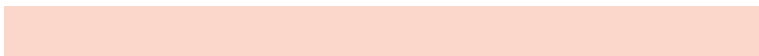
210, 227, 200



186, 229, 241



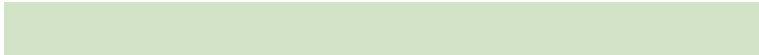
232, 216, 243



251, 214, 202

Rectangle

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



210, 227, 200



188, 230, 223



232, 216, 243



252, 212, 221

Sweetspot

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



210, 227, 200



249, 255, 245



227, 217, 200



123, 128, 121



0, 0, 0



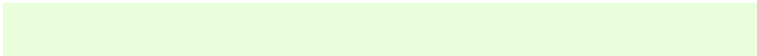
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



210, 227, 200



233, 255, 219



200, 227, 203



108, 115, 103



66, 179, 0



19, 51, 0

Inverse Universe

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



217, 200, 227



242, 219, 255



227, 200, 224



111, 103, 115



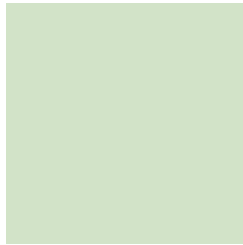
112, 0, 179



32, 0, 51

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 210, 227, 200 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

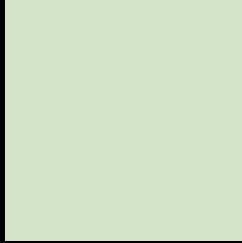
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 227, 200 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

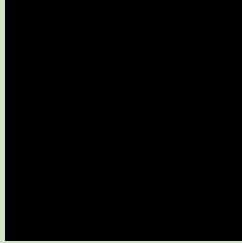
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

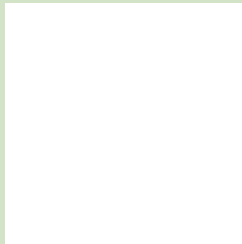
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 210, 227, 200 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 210, 227, 200.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 210, 227, 200.

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](#).

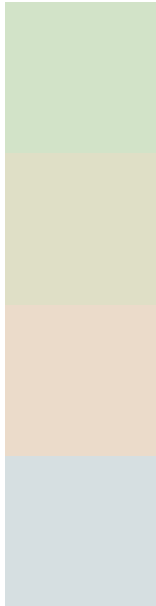
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
216, 221, 239

Trichromacy



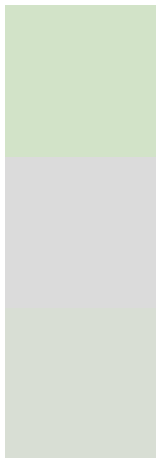
Original Color
210, 227, 200

Protanomaly
223, 223, 198

Deuteranomaly
235, 219, 202

Tritanomaly
214, 223, 225

Monochromacy



Original Color
210, 227, 200

Achromatopsia
219, 219, 219

Achromatomaly
216, 222, 212

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 210, 227, 200 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, 227, 200)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(210, 227, 200)  
}
```

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, 227, 200) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(210, 227, 200) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 210, 227, 200 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, 227, 200) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(210, 227, 200) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(210, 227, 200)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(210, 227, 200); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(210, 227, 200);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(210, 227,  
200) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 210, 227, 200 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(210, 227, 200) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(210,  
227, 200) }
```

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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