

Converting Colors

RGB(210, 228, 153)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(210, 228, 153) contains.

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Color

RGB(210, 228, 153)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D2E499
RGB	210, 228, 153
RGB Percent	82%, 89%, 60%
CMY	0.1765, 0.1059, 0.4000
CMYK	0.08, 0.00, 0.33, 0.11
HSL	74°, 58%, 75%
HSV	74°, 33%, 89%
XYZ	60.0715, 71.4884, 40.7695
YIQ	214.0680, 13.3470, -27.1410

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

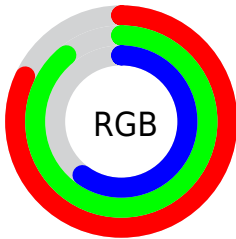
Format	Color
RYB	153, 228, 171
Decimal	13821081
CIELab	87.72, -17.99, 34.68
CIELCh	88, 39.066, 117.416
Yxy	71.4884, 0.3486, 0.4148
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292011161 (0xFFD2E499)
YUV	214.0680, -30.1065, -3.5676
Hunter-Lab	84.5508, -21.1435, 30.5965

Details

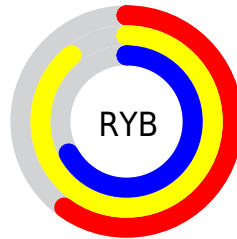
The RGB color **210, 228, 153** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **C9C999**. A complement of this color would be **171, 153, 228**, and the grayscale version is **214, 214, 214**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 208**, and **155, 173, 101** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **205, 228, 130**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **215, 228, 176**.

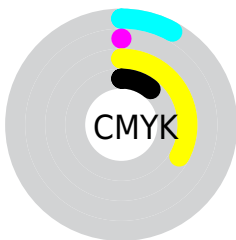
Distribution



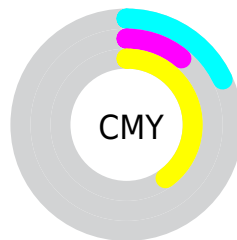
- Red (82%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (89%)
- Blue (67%)



- Cyan (8%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 210, 228, 153 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, 228, 153 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 210, 228, 153

255, 255, 255


 255, 255, 208


 255, 255, 236

 210, 228, 153

 182, 200, 127

 155, 173, 101

 128, 146, 76

 102, 120, 52

 77, 95, 28

 53, 72, 3

 30, 49, 0

 0, 29, 0

 0, 0, 0


 210, 228, 153

 210, 228, 153

 205, 228, 130


 215, 228, 176

 199, 228, 107


 221, 228, 199

 194, 228, 85

 226, 228, 221

 188, 228, 62

 232, 228, 244

 183, 228, 39

 237, 228, 255

 177, 228, 16

 243, 228, 255

 173, 228, 0

 248, 228, 255

 254, 228, 255

 255, 228, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



249, 216, 146



210, 228, 153



167, 236, 179

Triad

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



210, 228, 153



112, 234, 255



255, 192, 225

Complementary

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



210, 228, 153



171, 153, 228

Split Complementary

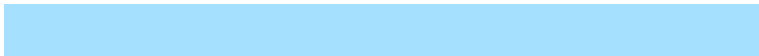
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



255, 199, 255



210, 228, 153



165, 224, 255

Square

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



210, 228, 153



94, 240, 253



220, 212, 255



255, 194, 188

Rectangle

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



210, 228, 153



137, 239, 203



220, 212, 255



255, 194, 237

Sweetspot

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



210, 228, 153



249, 255, 230



228, 171, 153



124, 128, 112



0, 0, 0



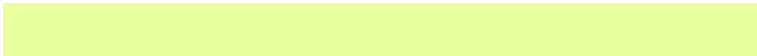
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



210, 228, 153



231, 255, 156



173, 228, 153



112, 115, 103



136, 179, 0



39, 51, 0

Inverse Universe

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



171, 153, 228



179, 156, 255



208, 153, 228



106, 103, 115



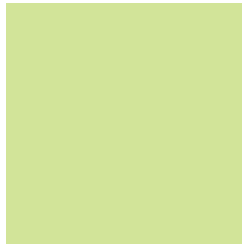
43, 0, 179



12, 0, 51

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 210, 228, 153 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, 228, 153 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

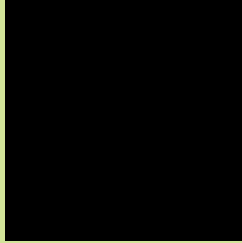
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

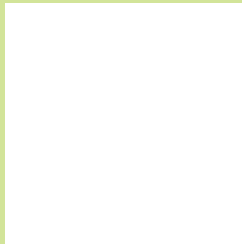
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 210, 228, 153 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 210, 228, 153.



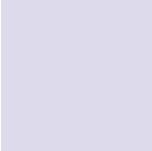
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 210, 228, 153.

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](#).

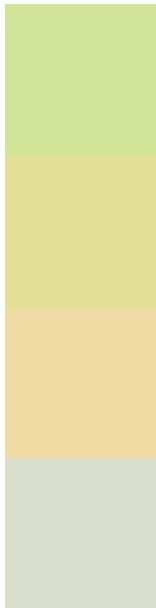
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
221, 218, 235

Trichromacy



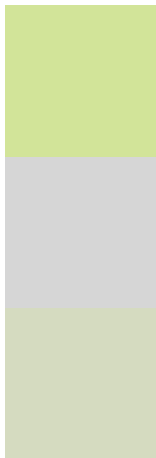
Original Color
210, 228, 153

Protanomaly
228, 223, 150

Deuteranomaly
239, 218, 163

Tritanomaly
217, 222, 205

Monochromacy



Original Color
210, 228, 153

Achromatopsia
214, 214, 214

Achromatomaly
213, 219, 192

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 210, 228, 153 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, 228, 153)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(210, 228, 153)  
}
```

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, 228, 153) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(210, 228, 153) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 210, 228, 153 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, 228, 153) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(210, 228, 153) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(210, 228, 153)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(210, 228, 153); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(210, 228, 153);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(210, 228,  
153) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 210, 228, 153 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(210, 228, 153) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(210,  
228, 153) }
```

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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