

Converting Colors

RGB(210, 234, 216)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(210, 234, 216) contains.

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Color

RGB(210, 234, 216)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D2EAD8
RGB	210, 234, 216
RGB Percent	82%, 92%, 85%
CMY	0.1765, 0.0824, 0.1529
CMYK	0.10, 0.00, 0.08, 0.08
HSL	135°, 36%, 87%
HSV	135°, 10%, 92%
XYZ	68.3958, 77.5051, 76.3209
YIQ	224.7720, -8.5260, -10.6860

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

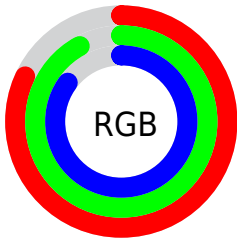
Format	Color
R_{YB}	210, 229, 234
Decimal	13822680
CIE Lab	90.55, -11.23, 6.05
CIE LCh	91, 12.753, 151.667
Yxy	77.5051, 0.3078, 0.3488
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292012760 (0xFFD2EAD8)
YUV	224.7720, -4.3246, -12.9550
Hunter-Lab	88.0370, -15.3884, 10.2263

Details

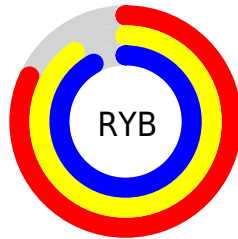
The RGB color **210, 234, 216** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **234, 210, 228**, and the grayscale version is **225, 225, 225**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 255**, and **155, 178, 161** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **187, 234, 198**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **233, 234, 234**.

Distribution



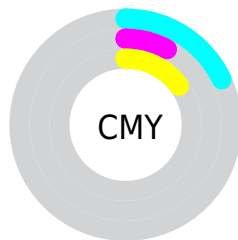
- Red (82%)
- Green (92%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (82%)
- Yellow (90%)
- Blue (92%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Black (8%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 210, 234, 216 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, 234, 216 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 210, 234, 216

255, 255, 255

■ 210, 234, 216

■ 182, 206, 188

■ 155, 178, 161

■ 129, 152, 135

■ 104, 126, 110

■ 80, 101, 85

■ 57, 77, 62

■ 35, 54, 40

■ 14, 32, 20

■ 0, 4, 0

 210, 234, 216

 210, 234, 216

 187, 234, 198

 233, 234, 234

 163, 234, 181

 255, 234, 251

 140, 234, 163

 255, 234, 255

 116, 234, 146

 93, 234, 128

 70, 234, 111

 46, 234, 93

 23, 234, 76

 0, 234, 59

Harmonies

Analogous

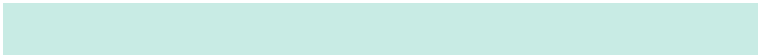
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



224, 231, 207



210, 234, 216



200, 235, 228

Triad

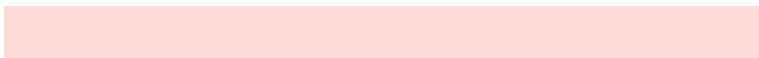
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



210, 234, 216



216, 229, 252



254, 221, 216

Complementary

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



210, 234, 216



234, 210, 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.



253, 220, 228



210, 234, 216



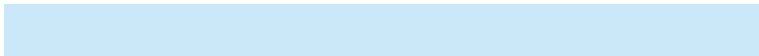
231, 225, 249

Square

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



210, 234, 216



203, 232, 249



245, 221, 240



249, 223, 207

Rectangle

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



210, 234, 216



198, 235, 236



245, 221, 240



255, 220, 219

Sweetspot

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



210, 234, 216



247, 255, 249



228, 234, 210



122, 128, 124



0, 0, 0



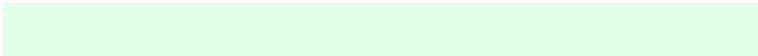
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



210, 234, 216



224, 255, 232



210, 234, 228



106, 117, 109



0, 181, 45



0, 54, 13

Inverse Universe

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



234, 210, 228



255, 224, 247



234, 210, 216



117, 106, 114



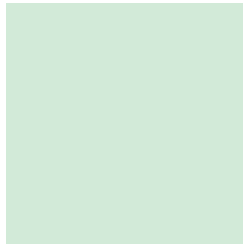
181, 0, 136



54, 0, 40

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 210, 234, 216 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

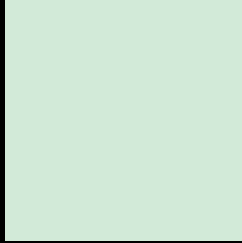
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 234, 216 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

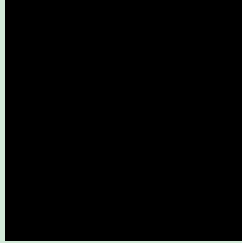
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

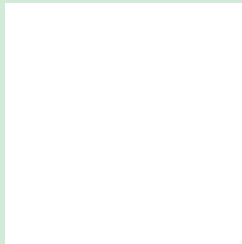
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 210, 234, 216 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 210, 234, 216.

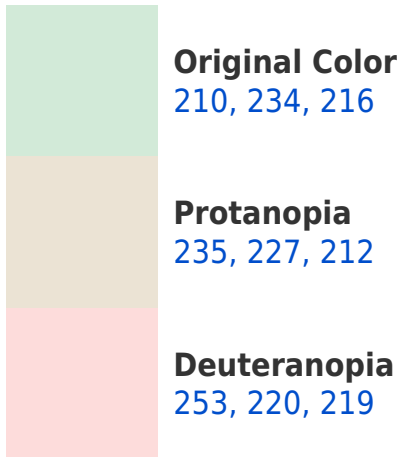


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 210, 234, 216.

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](#).

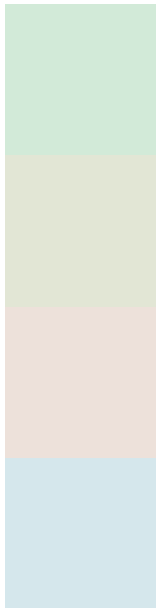
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
215, 229, 248

Trichromacy



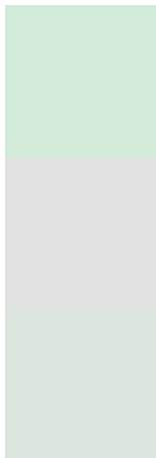
Original Color
210, 234, 216

Protanomaly
226, 230, 213

Deuteranomaly
237, 225, 218

Tritanomaly
213, 231, 236

Monochromacy



Original Color
210, 234, 216

Achromatopsia
225, 225, 225

Achromatomaly
220, 228, 222

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 210, 234, 216 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, 234, 216)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(210, 234, 216)  
}
```

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, 234, 216) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(210, 234, 216) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 210, 234, 216 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, 234, 216) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(210, 234, 216) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(210, 234, 216)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(210, 234, 216); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(210, 234, 216);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(210, 234,  
216) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 210, 234, 216 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(210, 234, 216) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(210,  
234, 216) }
```

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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