

Converting Colors

RGB(212, 210, 220)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(212, 210, 220) contains.

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Color

RGB(212, 210, 220)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D4D2DC
RGB	212, 210, 220
RGB Percent	83%, 82%, 86%
CMY	0.1686, 0.1765, 0.1373
CMYK	0.04, 0.05, 0.00, 0.14
HSL	252°, 13%, 84%
HSV	252°, 5%, 86%
XYZ	63.1162, 65.2575, 76.9795
YIQ	211.7380, -2.0180, 3.5340

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

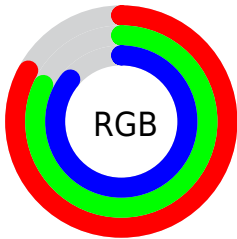
Format	Color
R _Y B	212, 210, 220
Decimal	13947612
CIE Lab	84.62, 2.53, -4.69
CIE LCh	85, 5.331, 298.304
Yxy	65.2575, 0.3074, 0.3178
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292137692 (0xFFD4D2DC)
YUV	211.7380, 4.0732, 0.2298
Hunter-Lab	80.7821, -1.9042, 0.0484

Details

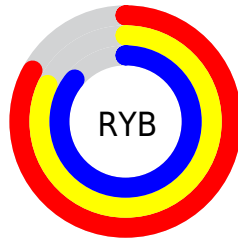
The RGB color **212, 210, 220** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **218, 220, 210**, and the grayscale version is **212, 212, 212**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 255**, and **157, 156, 165** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **194, 188, 220**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **230, 232, 220**.

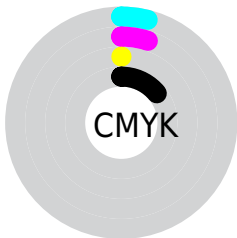
Distribution



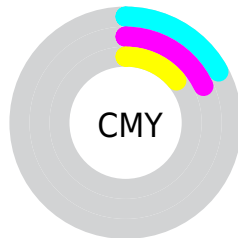
- Red (83%)
- Green (82%)
- Blue (86%)



- Red (83%)
- Yellow (82%)
- Blue (86%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (14%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 212, 210, 220 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 212, 210, 220 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 212, 210, 220

255, 255, 255

■ 212, 210, 220

■ 184, 182, 192

■ 157, 156, 165

■ 131, 130, 139

■ 106, 104, 113

■ 82, 80, 89

■ 59, 57, 65

■ 37, 36, 43

■ 17, 15, 23

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 212, 210, 220

■ 212, 210, 220

■ 194, 188, 220

■ 230, 232, 220

■ 177, 166, 220

■ 247, 254, 220

■ 159, 144, 220

■ 255, 255, 220

■ 142, 122, 220

■ 124, 100, 220

■ 106, 78, 220

■ 89, 56, 220

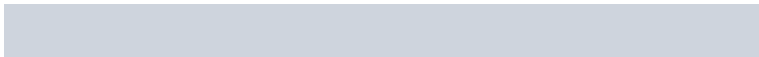
■ 71, 34, 220

■ 54, 12, 220

Harmonies

Analogous

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



206, 212, 221



212, 210, 220



218, 209, 217

Triad

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



212, 210, 220



220, 209, 203



200, 214, 211

Complementary

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



212, 210, 220



218, 220, 210

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.



204, 214, 206



212, 210, 220



216, 211, 201

Square

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



212, 210, 220



222, 208, 207



210, 212, 202



199, 214, 216

Rectangle

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



212, 210, 220



221, 208, 213



210, 212, 202



202, 214, 209

Sweetspot

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



212, 210, 220



253, 252, 255



210, 218, 220



126, 126, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



212, 210, 220



245, 242, 255



217, 210, 220



104, 103, 110



35, 0, 173



9, 0, 46

Inverse Universe

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



220, 210, 218



255, 242, 252



213, 220, 210



110, 103, 108



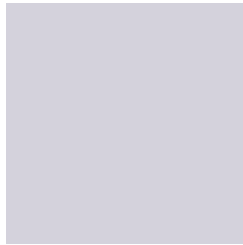
173, 0, 139



46, 0, 37

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 212, 210, 220 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

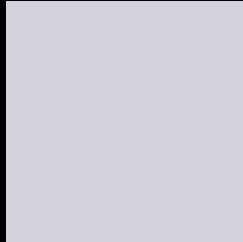
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 212, 210, 220 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

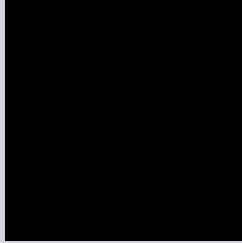
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

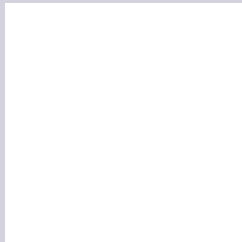
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 212, 210, 220 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 212, 210, 220.

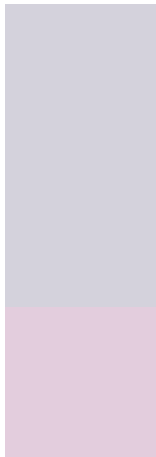


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 212, 210, 220.

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



Original Color
212, 210, 220

Protanopia
212, 210, 220

Deuteranopia
227, 205, 221



Tritanopia
213, 209, 226

Trichromacy



Original Color

212, 210, 220

Protanomaly

212, 210, 220

Deuteranomaly

222, 207, 221

Tritanomaly

213, 209, 224

Monochromacy



Original Color

212, 210, 220

Achromatopsia

212, 212, 212

Achromatomaly

212, 211, 215

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 212, 210, 220 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(212, 210, 220) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(212, 210, 220)  
}
```

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(212, 210, 220) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(212, 210, 220) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 212, 210, 220 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

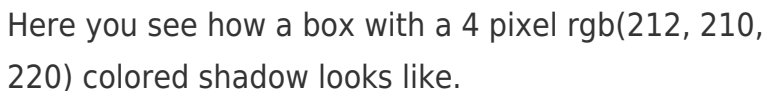
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(212, 210, 220) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(212, 210, 220) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(212, 210, 220)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(212, 210, 220); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(212, 210, 220);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(212, 210,  
220) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 212, 210, 220 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(212, 210, 220) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(212,  
210, 220) }
```

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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