

Converting Colors

RGB(210, 102, 144)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(210, 102, 144) contains.

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Color

RGB(210, 102, 144)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D26690
RGB	210, 102, 144
RGB Percent	82%, 40%, 56%
CMY	0.1765, 0.6000, 0.4353
CMYK	0.00, 0.51, 0.31, 0.18
HSL	337°, 55%, 61%
HSV	337°, 51%, 82%
XYZ	36.3638, 25.2180, 29.3365
YIQ	139.0800, 50.8860, 35.9580

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

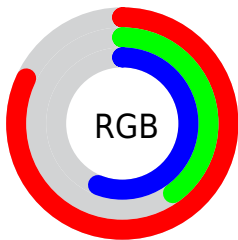
Format	Color
R _Y B	210, 102, 144
Decimal	13788816
CIE Lab	57.29, 47.08, -2.82
CIE LCh	57, 47.169, 356.575
Yxy	25.2180, 0.4000, 0.2774
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291978896 (0xFFD26690)
YUV	139.0800, 2.4256, 62.1968
Hunter-Lab	50.2175, 41.3756, 0.5157

Details

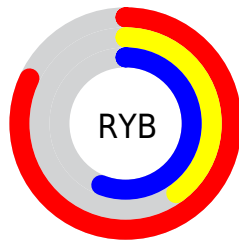
The RGB color **210, 102, 144** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6699**. A complement of this color would be **102, 210, 168**, and the grayscale version is **139, 139, 139**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 156, 198**, and **152, 49, 94** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **210, 81, 131**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **210, 123, 157**.

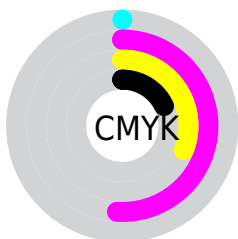
Distribution



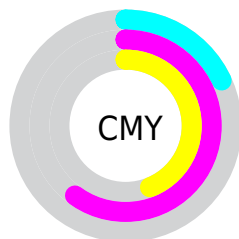
- Red (82%)
- Green (40%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (82%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Blue (56%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (51%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Black (18%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 210, 102, 144 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, 102, 144 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 210, 102, 144

255, 255, 255


 255, 156, 198

 255, 184, 226

 255, 212, 254

 255, 241, 255

 210, 102, 144

 181, 76, 118

 152, 49, 94

 124, 18, 70

 97, 0, 48

 70, 0, 27

 47, 0, 2

 0, 0, 0


 210, 102, 144


 210, 81, 131


 210, 102, 144


 210, 123, 157


 210, 60, 118

 210, 144, 170

 210, 39, 105

 210, 165, 182

 210, 18, 93

 210, 186, 195

 210, 0, 82

 210, 207, 208

 210, 228, 221

 210, 249, 234

 210, 255, 247

 210, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



184, 112, 183



210, 102, 144



213, 105, 103

Triad

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



210, 102, 144



124, 146, 60



0, 153, 205

Complementary

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



210, 102, 144



102, 210, 168

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.



0, 158, 173



210, 102, 144



72, 154, 90

Square

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



210, 102, 144



165, 134, 52



0, 158, 131



32, 143, 220

Rectangle

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



210, 102, 144



204, 113, 79



0, 158, 131



0, 155, 196

Sweetspot

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



210, 102, 144



255, 217, 232



167, 102, 210



128, 105, 113



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



210, 102, 144



255, 97, 158



210, 113, 102



105, 94, 98



168, 0, 65



41, 0, 16

Inverse Universe

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



210, 102, 144



255, 97, 158



102, 199, 210



105, 94, 98



168, 0, 65



41, 0, 16

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 210, 102, 144 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

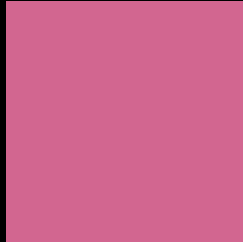
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 102, 144 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 × Fail

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

RGB 210, 102, 144 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 210, 102, 144.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 210, 102, 144.

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
210, 102, 144

Protanopia
132, 137, 166

Deuteranopia
151, 134, 139



Tritanopia
207, 108, 115

Trichromacy



Original Color

210, 102, 144



Protanomaly

160, 124, 158



Deuteranomaly

172, 122, 141



Tritanomaly

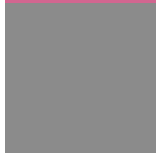
208, 106, 126

Monochromacy



Original Color

210, 102, 144



Achromatopsia

139, 139, 139



Achromatomaly

165, 126, 141

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 210, 102, 144 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, 102, 144)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(210, 102, 144)  
}
```

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, 102, 144) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(210, 102, 144) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 210, 102, 144 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, 102, 144) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(210, 102, 144) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(210, 102, 144)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(210, 102, 144); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(210, 102, 144);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(210, 102,  
144) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 210, 102, 144 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(210, 102, 144) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(210,  
102, 144) }
```

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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