

Converting Colors

RGB(210, 111, 144)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(210, 111, 144) contains.

RGB(210, 111, 144)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(210, 111, 144)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D26F90
RGB	210, 111, 144
RGB Percent	82%, 44%, 56%
CMY	0.1765, 0.5647, 0.4353
CMYK	0.00, 0.47, 0.31, 0.18
HSL	340°, 52%, 63%
HSV	340°, 47%, 82%
XYZ	37.2968, 27.0841, 29.6476
YIQ	144.3630, 48.4110, 31.2510

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

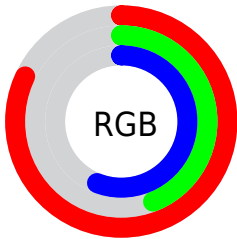
Format	Color
R _Y B	210, 111, 144
Decimal	13791120
CIE Lab	59.05, 42.56, -0.23
CIE LCh	59, 42.556, 359.690
Yxy	27.0841, 0.3967, 0.2880
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291981200 (0xFFD26F90)
YUV	144.3630, -0.1790, 57.5636
Hunter-Lab	52.0424, 36.8499, 2.6533

Details

The RGB color **210, 111, 144** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6699**. A complement of this color would be **111, 210, 177**, and the grayscale version is **144, 144, 144**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 165, 198**, and **153, 59, 94** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **210, 90, 130**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **210, 132, 158**.

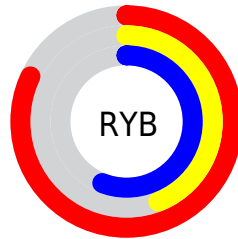
Distribution



Red (82%)

Green (44%)

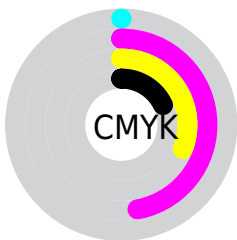
Blue (56%)



Red (82%)

Yellow (44%)

Blue (56%)

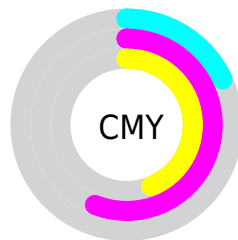


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (47%)

Yellow (31%)

Black (18%)



Cyan (18%)


Magenta (56%)

Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 210, 111, 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, 111, 144 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 210, 111, 144


255, 255, 255


 255, 165, 198

 255, 193, 226

 255, 221, 254

 255, 250, 255


 210, 111, 144

 181, 85, 118

 153, 59, 94

 125, 32, 70

 98, 0, 48


 71, 0, 27


 49, 0, 2

 0, 0, 0

 210, 111, 144

 210, 90, 130


 210, 111, 144

 210, 132, 158


 210, 69, 116

 210, 153, 172

 210, 48, 102

 210, 174, 186

 210, 27, 88

 210, 195, 200

 210, 6, 74

 210, 216, 214

 210, 0, 70

 210, 237, 228

 210, 255, 242

 210, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



188, 119, 180



210, 111, 144



211, 115, 107

Triad

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



210, 111, 144



127, 151, 75



0, 156, 206

Complementary

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



210, 111, 144



111, 210, 177

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, 161, 178



210, 111, 144



80, 158, 103

Square

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



210, 111, 144



165, 140, 65



0, 161, 140



75, 146, 217

Rectangle

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



210, 111, 144



202, 122, 86



0, 161, 140



0, 158, 198

Sweetspot

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



210, 111, 144



255, 219, 231



177, 111, 210



128, 106, 113



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



210, 111, 144



255, 110, 158



210, 128, 111



105, 94, 98



168, 0, 56



41, 0, 14

Inverse Universe

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



210, 111, 144



255, 110, 158



111, 193, 210



105, 94, 98



168, 0, 56



41, 0, 14

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 210, 111, 144 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

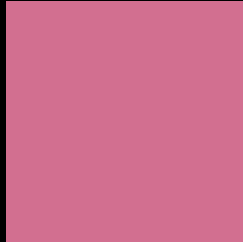
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 111, 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, 111, 144 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 210, 111, 144.

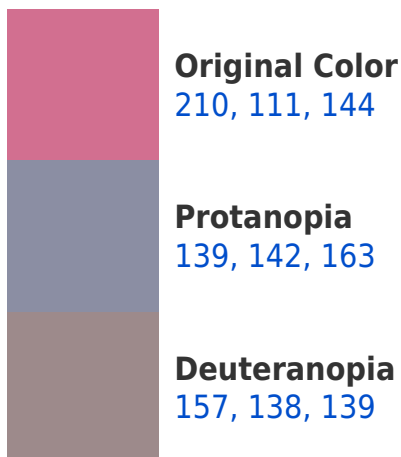



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 210, 111, 144.

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





Tritanopia
208, 115, 123

Trichromacy



Original Color

210, 111, 144

Protanomaly

165, 131, 156

Deuteranomaly

176, 128, 141

Tritanomaly

209, 114, 131

Monochromacy



Original Color

210, 111, 144

Achromatopsia

144, 144, 144

Achromatomaly

168, 132, 144

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 210, 111, 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, 111, 144) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(210, 111, 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, 111, 144) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(210, 111, 144) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 210, 111, 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, 111, 144) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(210, 111, 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, 111, 144)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(210, 111, 144); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(210, 111, 144);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(210, 111,  
144) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 210, 111, 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, 111, 144) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(210,  
111, 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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