

Converting Colors

RGB(210, 116, 226)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(210, 116, 226) contains.

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Color

RGB(210, 116, 226)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D274E2
RGB	210, 116, 226
RGB Percent	82%, 45%, 89%
CMY	0.1765, 0.5451, 0.1137
CMYK	0.07, 0.49, 0.00, 0.11
HSL	291°, 65%, 67%
HSV	291°, 49%, 89%
XYZ	46.5512, 31.6834, 75.6135
YIQ	156.6460, 20.7140, 54.1380

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

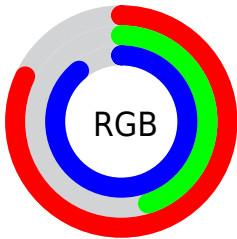
Format	Color
R _Y B	210, 116, 226
Decimal	13792482
CIE Lab	63.08, 53.26, -40.76
CIE LCh	63, 67.071, 322.571
Yxy	31.6834, 0.3026, 0.2059
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291982562 (0xFFD274E2)
YUV	156.6460, 34.1915, 46.7915
Hunter-Lab	56.2880, 49.1187, -40.2445

Details

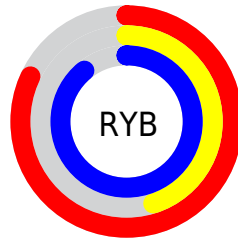
The RGB color **210, 116, 226** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC66CC**. A complement of this color would be **132, 226, 116**, and the grayscale version is **156, 156, 156**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 171, 255**, and **153, 63, 170** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **207, 93, 226**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **213, 139, 226**.

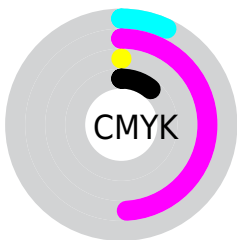
Distribution



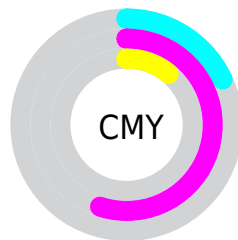
- Red (82%)
- Green (45%)
- Blue (89%)



- Red (82%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (49%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (11%)




- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (55%)
- Yellow (11%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 210, 116, 226 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, 116, 226 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 210, 116, 226


255, 255, 255

 255, 171, 255


 255, 199, 255

 255, 228, 255

 210, 116, 226

 181, 89, 198

 153, 63, 170

 126, 35, 143

 99, 0, 117

 72, 0, 92


 47, 0, 68

 19, 0, 45


 0, 1, 23


 0, 0, 0

 210, 116, 226


 210, 116, 226


 207, 93, 226

 213, 139, 226

 203, 71, 226

 217, 161, 226

 200, 48, 226

 220, 184, 226

 197, 26, 226

 223, 206, 226

 194, 3, 226

 226, 229, 226

 193, 0, 226

 230, 252, 226

 233, 255, 226

 236, 255, 226

 240, 255, 226

Harmonies

Analogous

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



123, 143, 255



210, 116, 226



252, 95, 170

Triad

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



210, 116, 226



194, 145, 8



0, 180, 197

Complementary

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



210, 116, 226



132, 226, 116

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, 180, 135



210, 116, 226



138, 163, 22

Square

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



210, 116, 226



237, 120, 57



56, 174, 75



0, 176, 247

Rectangle

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



210, 116, 226



255, 93, 130



56, 174, 75



0, 181, 177

Sweetspot

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



210, 116, 226



249, 217, 255



116, 132, 226



124, 105, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



210, 116, 226



233, 107, 255



226, 116, 187



111, 101, 112



150, 0, 176



41, 0, 48

Inverse Universe

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



226, 116, 132



255, 107, 129



116, 226, 155



112, 101, 103



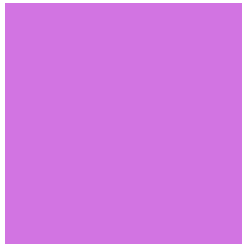
176, 0, 26



48, 0, 7

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 210, 116, 226 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

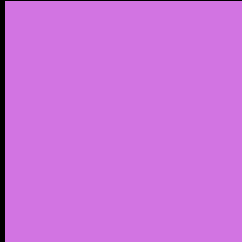
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 116, 226 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, 116, 226 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 210, 116, 226.

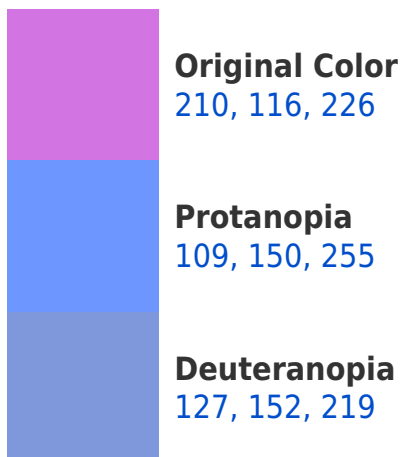


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 210, 116, 226.

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

199, 135, 145

Trichromacy



Original Color

210, 116, 226



Protanomaly

146, 138, 244



Deuteranomaly

157, 139, 222



Tritanomaly

203, 128, 174

Monochromacy



Original Color

210, 116, 226



Achromatopsia

157, 157, 157



Achromatomaly

176, 142, 182

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 210, 116, 226 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, 116, 226) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(210, 116, 226)  
}
```

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, 116, 226) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(210, 116, 226) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 210, 116, 226 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

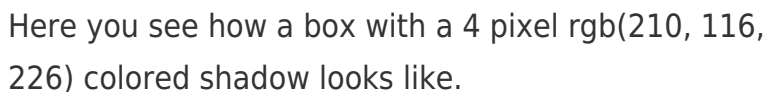
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(210, 116, 226) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(210, 116, 226) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(210, 116, 226)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(210, 116, 226); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(210, 116, 226);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(210, 116,  
226) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 210, 116, 226 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(210, 116, 226) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(210,  
116, 226) }
```

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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