

Converting Colors

RGB(210, 121, 156)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(210, 121, 156) contains.

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Color

RGB(210, 121, 156)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D2799C
RGB	210, 121, 156
RGB Percent	82%, 47%, 61%
CMY	0.1765, 0.5255, 0.3882
CMYK	0.00, 0.42, 0.26, 0.18
HSL	336°, 50%, 65%
HSV	336°, 42%, 82%
XYZ	39.4165, 29.7767, 35.1225
YIQ	151.6010, 41.8090, 29.7530

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

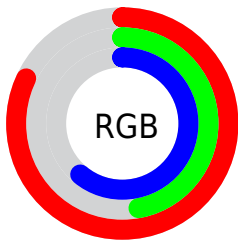
Format	Color
RYB	210, 121, 156
Decimal	13793692
CIELab	61.46, 38.98, -3.61
CIELCh	61, 39.146, 354.709
Yxy	29.7767, 0.3779, 0.2854
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291983772 (0xFFD2799C)
YUV	151.6010, 2.1687, 51.2159
Hunter-Lab	54.5680, 33.4430, 0.0358

Details

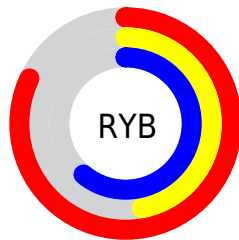
The RGB color **210, 121, 156** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6699**. A complement of this color would be **121, 210, 175**, and the grayscale version is **152, 152, 152**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 175, 210**, and **153, 70, 105** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **210, 100, 143**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **210, 142, 169**.

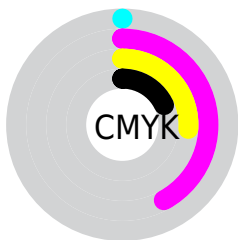
Distribution



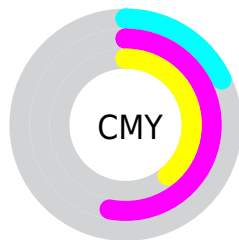
- Red (82%)
- Green (47%)
- Blue (61%)



- Red (82%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Blue (61%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Black (18%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (39%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 210, 121, 156 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, 121, 156 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 210, 121, 156


255, 255, 255

 255, 175, 210

 255, 203, 239

 255, 231, 255

 210, 121, 156

 181, 95, 130

 153, 70, 105

 126, 44, 81

 99, 17, 58

 73, 0, 36

 50, 0, 15


 6, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0


 210, 121, 156

 210, 121, 156


 210, 100, 143

 210, 142, 169

 210, 79, 131


 210, 163, 181

 210, 58, 118

 210, 184, 194

 210, 37, 105

 210, 205, 207

 210, 16, 92

 210, 226, 220

 210, 0, 83

 210, 247, 232

 210, 255, 245

 210, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



186, 129, 189



210, 121, 156



214, 122, 121

Triad

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



210, 121, 156



141, 155, 84



0, 162, 204

Complementary

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



210, 121, 156



121, 210, 175

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, 166, 176



210, 121, 156



100, 162, 107

Square

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



210, 121, 156



176, 144, 79



44, 166, 141



81, 154, 217

Rectangle

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



210, 121, 156



208, 128, 101



44, 166, 141



0, 164, 196

Sweetspot

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



210, 121, 156



255, 222, 235



174, 121, 210



128, 107, 115



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



210, 121, 156



255, 125, 176



210, 130, 121



105, 94, 98



168, 0, 66



41, 0, 16

Inverse Universe

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



210, 121, 156



255, 125, 176



121, 201, 210



105, 94, 98



168, 0, 66



41, 0, 16

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 210, 121, 156 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

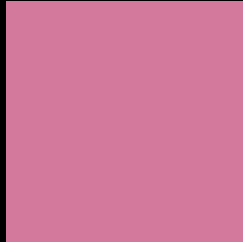
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 121, 156 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, 121, 156 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 210, 121, 156.

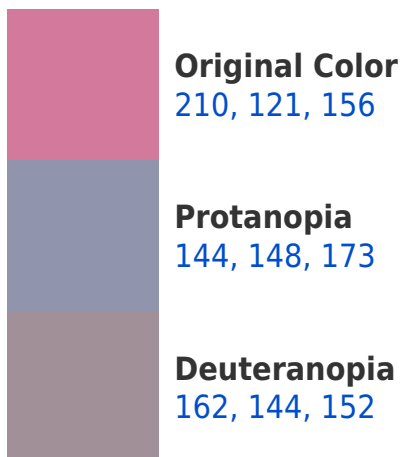


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 210, 121, 156.

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, 125, 134

Trichromacy



Original Color

210, 121, 156



Protanomaly

168, 138, 167



Deuteranomaly

179, 136, 153



Tritanomaly

209, 124, 142

Monochromacy



Original Color

210, 121, 156



Achromatopsia

152, 152, 152



Achromatomaly

173, 141, 153

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 210, 121, 156 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, 121, 156)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(210, 121, 156)  
}
```

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, 121, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(210, 121, 156) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 210, 121, 156 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

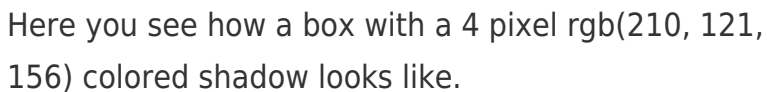
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(210, 121, 156) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(210, 121, 156) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(210, 121, 156)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(210, 121, 156); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(210, 121, 156); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(210, 121, 156) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 210, 121, 156 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(210, 121, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(210,  
121, 156) }
```

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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