

Converting Colors

RGB(210, 134, 166)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(210, 134, 166) contains.

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Color

RGB(210, 134, 166)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D286A6
RGB	210, 134, 166
RGB Percent	82%, 53%, 65%
CMY	0.1765, 0.4745, 0.3490
CMYK	0.00, 0.36, 0.21, 0.18
HSL	335°, 46%, 67%
HSV	335°, 36%, 82%
XYZ	41.9864, 33.5050, 40.3306
YIQ	160.3720, 35.0240, 26.0640

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

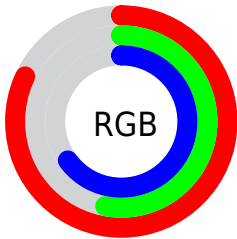
Format	Color
R _Y B	210, 134, 166
Decimal	13797030
CIE Lab	64.57, 33.52, -4.72
CIE LCh	65, 33.853, 351.980
Yxy	33.5050, 0.3625, 0.2893
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291987110 (0xFFD286A6)
YUV	160.3720, 2.7746, 43.5238
Hunter-Lab	57.8835, 28.1806, -0.7921

Details

The RGB color **210, 134, 166** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6699**. A complement of this color would be **134, 210, 178**, and the grayscale version is **160, 160, 160**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 188, 221**, and **154, 83, 114** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **210, 113, 154**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **210, 155, 178**.

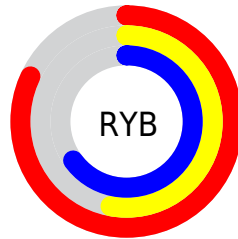
Distribution



Red (82%)

Green (53%)

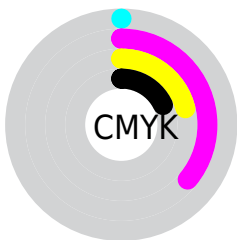
Blue (65%)



Red (82%)

Yellow (53%)

Blue (65%)

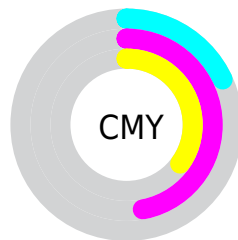


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (21%)

Black (18%)



Cyan (18%)


Magenta (47%)

Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 210, 134, 166 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, 134, 166 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 210, 134, 166

 210, 134, 166

255, 255, 255

 182, 108, 140

 255, 188, 221

 154, 83, 114

 255, 216, 250

 127, 58, 90

 255, 245, 255

 101, 34, 66

 75, 7, 44

 51, 0, 24


 22, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0


 210, 134, 166


 210, 134, 166


 210, 113, 154

 210, 155, 178

 210, 92, 142


 210, 176, 190

 210, 71, 130

 210, 197, 202

 210, 50, 117

 210, 218, 215

 210, 29, 105

 210, 239, 227

 210, 8, 93

 210, 255, 239

 210, 0, 88

 210, 255, 251

 210, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



187, 141, 194



210, 134, 166



216, 134, 135

Triad

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



210, 134, 166



154, 162, 100



52, 169, 203

Complementary

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



210, 134, 166



134, 210, 178

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.



44, 173, 178



210, 134, 166



119, 169, 118

Square

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



210, 134, 166



184, 152, 97



81, 172, 147



100, 162, 216

Rectangle

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



210, 134, 166



211, 139, 118



81, 172, 147



41, 171, 196

Sweetspot

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



210, 134, 166



255, 227, 239



177, 134, 210



128, 111, 118



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



210, 134, 166



255, 145, 192



210, 139, 134



105, 94, 98



168, 0, 71



41, 0, 17

Inverse Universe

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



210, 134, 166



255, 145, 192



134, 205, 210



105, 94, 98



168, 0, 71



41, 0, 17

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 210, 134, 166 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

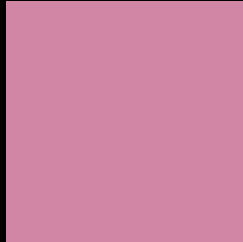
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 134, 166 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, 134, 166 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 210, 134, 166.

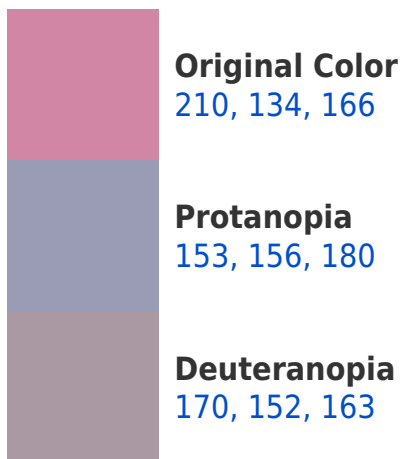


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 210, 134, 166.

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, 137, 148

Trichromacy



Original Color

210, 134, 166

Protanomaly

174, 148, 175

Deuteranomaly

185, 145, 164

Tritanomaly

209, 136, 155

Monochromacy



Original Color

210, 134, 166

Achromatopsia

160, 160, 160

Achromatomaly

178, 151, 162

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 210, 134, 166 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, 134, 166) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(210, 134, 166)  
}
```

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, 134, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(210, 134, 166) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 210, 134, 166 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, 134, 166) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(210, 134, 166) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(210, 134, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(210, 134, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(210, 134, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(210, 134,  
166) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 210, 134, 166 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(210, 134, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(210,  
134, 166) }
```

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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