

# Converting Colors

RGB(210, 150, 204)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(210, 150, 204) contains.

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# **Color**

**RGB(210, 150, 204)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	D296CC
RGB	210, 150, 204
RGB Percent	82%, 59%, 80%
CMY	0.1765, 0.4118, 0.2000
CMYK	0.00, 0.29, 0.03, 0.18
HSL	306°, 40%, 71%
HSV	306°, 29%, 82%
XYZ	48.3838, 39.8740, 62.2731
YIQ	174.0960, 18.4260, 29.5140

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

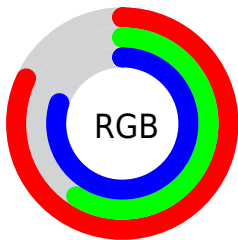
Format	Color
RYB	210, 150, 204
Decimal	13801164
CIELab	69.38, 31.21, -18.81
CIElCh	69, 36.443, 328.931
Yxy	39.8740, 0.3214, 0.2649
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291991244 (0xFFD296CC)
YUV	174.0960, 14.7427, 31.4878
Hunter-Lab	63.1458, 26.2655, -14.2685

# Details

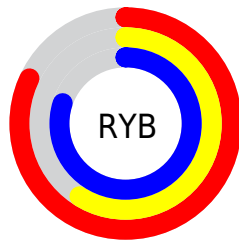
The RGB color **210, 150, 204** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **150, 210, 156**, and the grayscale version is **174, 174, 174**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 205, 255**, and **155, 98, 150** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **210, 129, 202**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **210, 171, 206**.

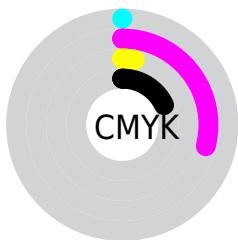
# Distribution



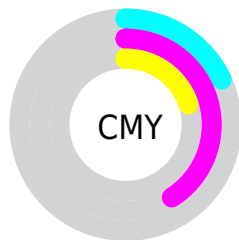
- Red (82%)
- Green (59%)
- Blue (80%)



- Red (82%)
- Yellow (59%)
- Blue (80%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Black (18%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (41%)
- Yellow (20%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 210, 150, 204 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, 150, 204 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 210, 150, 204

255, 255, 255


 255, 205, 255

 255, 233, 255

 210, 150, 204

 182, 124, 176

 155, 98, 150

 128, 74, 124

 102, 50, 99

 77, 26, 75


 53, 2, 52


 34, 0, 31


 0, 0, 1


 0, 0, 0


 210, 150, 204

 210, 150, 204

 210, 129, 202


 210, 171, 206

 210, 108, 200

 210, 192, 208

 210, 87, 198

 210, 213, 210

 210, 66, 196


 210, 234, 212

 210, 45, 194


 210, 255, 214

 210, 24, 191

 210, 255, 217

 210, 3, 189

 210, 255, 219

 210, 0, 189

 210, 255, 221

 210, 255, 223

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



172, 161, 227



210, 150, 204



231, 144, 172

# Triad

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



210, 150, 204



192, 167, 103



37, 186, 200

# Complementary

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



210, 150, 204



150, 210, 156

# 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.



76, 187, 167



210, 150, 204



158, 177, 111

# Square

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



210, 150, 204



219, 156, 114



119, 184, 134



64, 182, 225

# Rectangle

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



210, 150, 204



234, 145, 150



119, 184, 134



47, 187, 190



# Sweetspot

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



210, 150, 204



255, 232, 253



156, 150, 210



128, 113, 126



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

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



210, 150, 204



255, 168, 246



210, 150, 174



105, 94, 104



168, 0, 151



41, 0, 37



# Inverse Universe

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



210, 150, 204



255, 168, 246



150, 210, 186



105, 94, 104



168, 0, 151

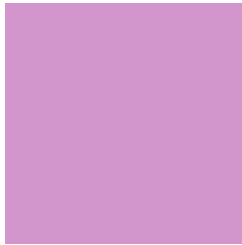


41, 0, 37



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 210, 150, 204 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

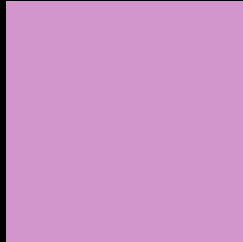
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 150, 204 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, 150, 204 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 210, 150, 204.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 210, 150, 204.

# 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, 150, 204

**Protanopia**  
157, 168, 217

**Deuteranopia**  
171, 166, 201



**Tritanopia**  
205, 157, 169

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

210, 150, 204



**Protanomaly**

176, 161, 212



**Deuteranomaly**

185, 160, 202



**Tritanomaly**

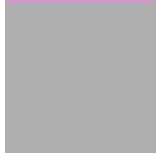
207, 154, 182

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

210, 150, 204



**Achromatopsia**

174, 174, 174



**Achromatomaly**

187, 165, 185

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 210, 150, 204 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, 150, 204) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(210, 150, 204)  
}
```

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, 150, 204) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(210, 150, 204) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 210, 150, 204 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, 150, 204) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(210, 150, 204) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(210, 150, 204)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(210, 150, 204); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(210, 150, 204);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(210, 150,  
204) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 210, 150, 204 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(210, 150, 204) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(210,  
150, 204) }
```

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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