

Converting Colors

RGB(210, 156, 174)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(210, 156, 174) contains.

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Color

RGB(210, 156, 174)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D29CAE
RGB	210, 156, 174
RGB Percent	82%, 61%, 68%
CMY	0.1765, 0.3882, 0.3176
CMYK	0.00, 0.26, 0.17, 0.18
HSL	340°, 37%, 72%
HSV	340°, 26%, 82%
XYZ	46.1068, 40.5346, 45.4383
YIQ	174.1980, 26.4060, 17.0460

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

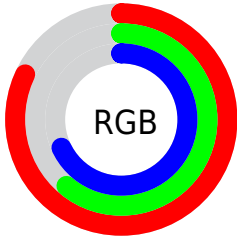
Format	Color
R _Y B	210, 156, 174
Decimal	13802670
CIE Lab	69.85, 22.83, -1.44
CIE LCh	70, 22.875, 356.385
Yxy	40.5346, 0.3491, 0.3069
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291992750 (0xFFD29CAE)
YUV	174.1980, -0.0976, 31.3984
Hunter-Lab	63.6668, 17.8510, 2.2521

Details

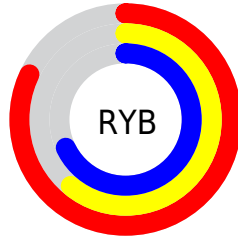
The RGB color **210, 156, 174** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **156, 210, 192**, and the grayscale version is **174, 174, 174**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 211, 229**, and **155, 104, 122** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **210, 135, 160**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **210, 177, 188**.

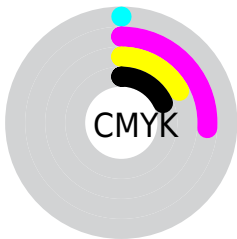
Distribution



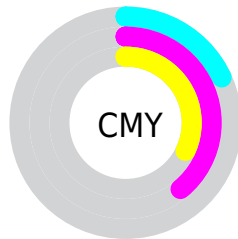
- Red (82%)
- Green (61%)
- Blue (68%)



- Red (82%)
- Yellow (61%)
- Blue (68%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Black (18%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (39%)
- Yellow (32%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 210, 156, 174 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, 156, 174 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 210, 156, 174


255, 255, 255

 255, 211, 229

 255, 239, 255

 210, 156, 174

 182, 130, 147

 155, 104, 122

 128, 80, 97

 102, 56, 73

 77, 34, 51

 53, 11, 30

 35, 0, 4

 0, 0, 0

 210, 156, 174

 210, 156, 174

■ 210, 135, 160

■ 210, 177, 188

■ 210, 114, 146

■ 210, 198, 202

■ 210, 93, 132

■ 210, 219, 216

■ 210, 72, 118

■ 210, 240, 230

■ 210, 51, 104

■ 210, 255, 244

■ 210, 30, 90

■ 210, 255, 255

■ 210, 9, 76

■ 210, 0, 70

Harmonies

Analogous

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



195, 160, 194



210, 156, 174



213, 157, 153

Triad

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



210, 156, 174



167, 175, 133



119, 179, 205

Complementary

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



210, 156, 174



156, 210, 192

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.



112, 182, 188



210, 156, 174



143, 180, 147

Square

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



210, 156, 174



189, 168, 129



122, 182, 167



142, 173, 212

Rectangle

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



210, 156, 174



209, 160, 141



122, 182, 167



115, 180, 200

Sweetspot

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



210, 156, 174



255, 235, 241



192, 156, 210



128, 115, 119



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



210, 156, 174



255, 176, 202



210, 165, 156



105, 94, 98



168, 0, 56



41, 0, 14

Inverse Universe

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



210, 156, 174



255, 176, 202



156, 201, 210



105, 94, 98



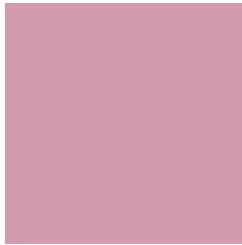
168, 0, 56



41, 0, 14

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 210, 156, 174 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

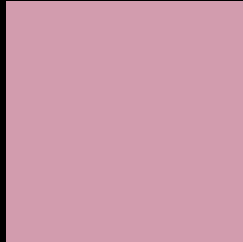
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 156, 174 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, 156, 174 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 210, 156, 174.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 210, 156, 174.

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, 156, 174

Protanopia
171, 170, 182

Deuteranopia
187, 166, 172



Tritanopia
209, 157, 169

Trichromacy



Original Color
210, 156, 174

Protanomaly
185, 165, 179

Deuteranomaly
195, 162, 173

Tritanomaly
209, 157, 171

Monochromacy



Original Color
210, 156, 174

Achromatopsia
174, 174, 174

Achromatomaly
187, 167, 174

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 210, 156, 174 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, 156, 174) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(210, 156, 174)  
}
```

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, 156, 174) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(210, 156, 174) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 210, 156, 174 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, 156, 174) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(210, 156, 174) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(210, 156, 174)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(210, 156, 174); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(210, 156, 174);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(210, 156,  
174) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 210, 156, 174 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(210, 156, 174) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(210,  
156, 174) }
```

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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