

Converting Colors

RGB(210, 177, 210)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(210, 177, 210) contains.

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Color

RGB(210, 177, 210)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D2B1D2
RGB	210, 177, 210
RGB Percent	82%, 69%, 82%
CMY	0.1765, 0.3059, 0.1765
CMYK	0.00, 0.16, 0.00, 0.18
HSL	300°, 27%, 76%
HSV	300°, 16%, 82%
XYZ	53.9333, 49.7991, 67.7424
YIQ	190.6290, 9.0750, 17.2590

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

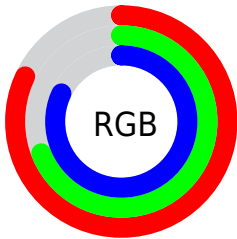
Format	Color
R_{YB}	210, 177, 210
Decimal	13808082
CIE _{Lab}	75.95, 17.63, -12.21
CIE _{LCh}	76, 21.444, 325.289
Yxy	49.7991, 0.3145, 0.2904
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291998162 (0xFFD2B1D2)
YUV	190.6290, 9.5499, 16.9884
Hunter-Lab	70.5685, 12.9274, -7.5177

Details

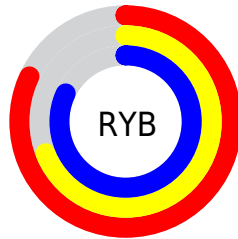
The RGB color **210, 177, 210** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **177, 210, 177**, and the grayscale version is **191, 191, 191**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 233, 255**, and **155, 124, 156** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **210, 156, 210**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **210, 198, 210**.

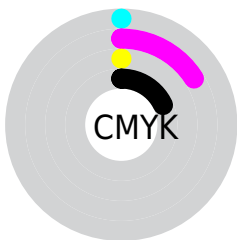
Distribution



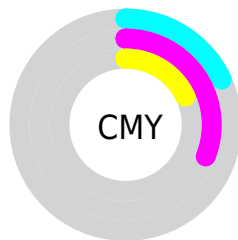
- Red (82%)
- Green (69%)
- Blue (82%)



- Red (82%)
- Yellow (69%)
- Blue (82%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (18%)





- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (18%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 210, 177, 210 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, 177, 210 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 210, 177, 210

 210, 177, 210

255, 255, 255

 182, 150, 182

 255, 233, 255

 155, 124, 156

 129, 99, 129

 104, 75, 104


 79, 52, 80


 56, 30, 57


 34, 9, 36


 0, 0, 13


 0, 0, 0

 210, 177, 210


 210, 177, 210

 210, 156, 210

 210, 198, 210

 210, 135, 210


 210, 219, 210

 210, 114, 210

 210, 240, 210

 210, 93, 210

 210, 255, 210

 210, 72, 210

 210, 51, 210

 210, 30, 210

 210, 9, 210

 210, 0, 210

Harmonies

Analogous

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



187, 183, 223



210, 177, 210



225, 173, 191

Triad

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



210, 177, 210



205, 185, 148



133, 198, 203

Complementary

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



210, 177, 210



177, 210, 177

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.



142, 198, 183



210, 177, 210



184, 191, 151

Square

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



210, 177, 210



221, 178, 155



162, 196, 164



139, 195, 219

Rectangle

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



210, 177, 210



228, 173, 178



162, 196, 164



134, 199, 197

Sweetspot

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



210, 177, 210



255, 242, 255



177, 177, 210



128, 120, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



210, 177, 210



255, 207, 255



210, 177, 194



105, 94, 105



168, 0, 168



41, 0, 41

Inverse Universe

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



210, 177, 210



255, 207, 255



177, 210, 194



105, 94, 105



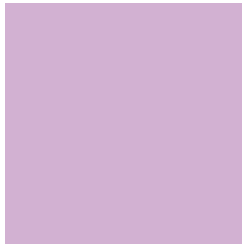
168, 0, 168



41, 0, 41

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 210, 177, 210 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

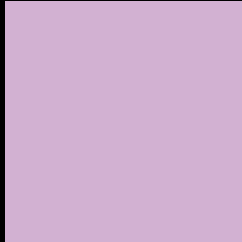
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 177, 210 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

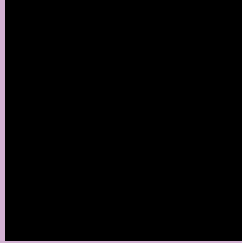
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 177, 210 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 210, 177, 210.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 210, 177, 210.

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, 177, 210

Protanopia
182, 186, 216

Deuteranopia
196, 182, 209



Tritanopia
208, 180, 194

Trichromacy



Original Color

210, 177, 210

Protanomaly

192, 183, 214

Deuteranomaly

201, 180, 209

Tritanomaly

209, 179, 200

Monochromacy



Original Color

210, 177, 210

Achromatopsia

191, 191, 191

Achromatomaly

198, 186, 198

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 210, 177, 210 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, 177, 210)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(210, 177, 210)  
}
```

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, 177, 210) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(210, 177, 210) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 210, 177, 210 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, 177, 210) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(210, 177, 210) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(210, 177, 210)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(210, 177, 210); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(210, 177, 210);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(210, 177,  
210) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 210, 177, 210 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(210, 177, 210) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(210,  
177, 210) }
```

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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