

# Converting Colors

RGB(210, 177, 227)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(210, 177, 227) contains.

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# **Color**

**RGB(210, 177, 227)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D2B1E3
RGB	210, 177, 227
RGB Percent	82%, 69%, 89%
CMY	0.1765, 0.3059, 0.1098
CMYK	0.07, 0.22, 0.00, 0.11
HSL	280°, 47%, 79%
HSV	280°, 22%, 89%
XYZ	56.1656, 50.6920, 79.4973
YIQ	192.5670, 3.6180, 22.5460

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

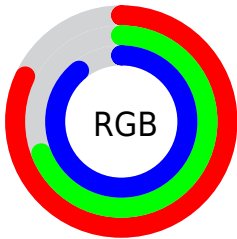
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	210, 177, 227
Decimal	13808099
CIE Lab	76.49, 20.91, -20.62
CIE LCh	76, 29.366, 315.392
Yxy	50.6920, 0.3014, 0.2720
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291998179 (0xFFD2B1E3)
YUV	192.5670, 16.9755, 15.2887
Hunter-Lab	71.1983, 16.2148, -16.3622

# Details

The RGB color **210, 177, 227** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **194, 227, 177**, and the grayscale version is **192, 192, 192**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 233, 255**, and **155, 124, 172** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **202, 154, 227**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **218, 200, 227**.

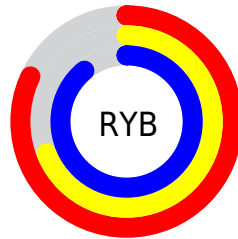
# Distribution



Red (82%)

Green (69%)

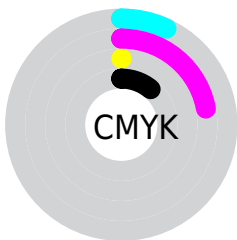
Blue (89%)



Red (82%)

Yellow (69%)

Blue (89%)

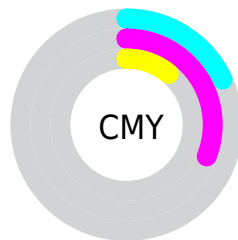


Cyan (7%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (11%)



Cyan (18%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (11%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 210, 177, 227 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, 227 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 210, 177, 227

255, 255, 255

■ 255, 233, 255

■ 210, 177, 227

■ 182, 150, 199

■ 155, 124, 172

■ 129, 99, 145

■ 103, 75, 119


■ 79, 52, 94


■ 55, 30, 70


■ 33, 9, 48

■ 0, 0, 27

■ 0, 0, 0

 210, 177, 227

 210, 177, 227

 202, 154, 227


 218, 200, 227


 195, 132, 227


 225, 222, 227

 187, 109, 227

 233, 245, 227

 179, 86, 227


 241, 255, 227

 171, 64, 227

 249, 255, 227

 164, 41, 227

 255, 255, 227

 156, 18, 227

 150, 0, 227

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



175, 186, 241



210, 177, 227



234, 170, 203

# Triad

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



210, 177, 227



220, 182, 137



110, 204, 202

# Complementary

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



210, 177, 227



194, 227, 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.



133, 203, 174



210, 177, 227



194, 191, 136

# Square

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



210, 177, 227



238, 174, 151



163, 199, 150



109, 201, 226

# Rectangle

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



210, 177, 227



242, 169, 185



163, 199, 150



116, 204, 193



# Sweetspot

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



210, 177, 227



249, 237, 255



177, 195, 227



124, 117, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

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



210, 177, 227



232, 189, 255



227, 177, 220



111, 103, 115



118, 0, 179



34, 0, 51



# Inverse Universe

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



227, 177, 194



255, 189, 211



177, 227, 185



115, 103, 107



179, 0, 61

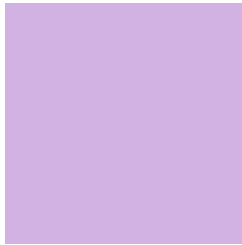


51, 0, 17



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 210, 177, 227 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

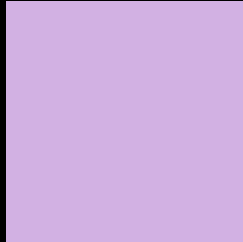
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 227 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

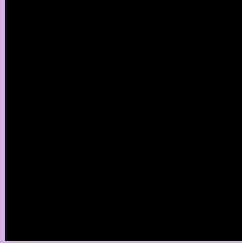
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RGB 210, 177, 227 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 210, 177, 227.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 210, 177, 227.

# 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, 227

**Protanopia**  
178, 187, 234

**Deuteranopia**  
189, 185, 226



**Tritanopia**  
205, 182, 197

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
210, 177, 227

**Protanomaly**  
190, 183, 231

**Deuteranomaly**  
197, 182, 226

**Tritanomaly**  
207, 180, 208

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
210, 177, 227

**Achromatopsia**  
193, 193, 193

**Achromatomaly**  
199, 187, 205

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 210, 177, 227 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, 227) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(210, 177, 227)  
}
```

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, 227) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(210, 177, 227) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 210, 177, 227 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, 227) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(210, 177, 227) }
```

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, 227)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(210, 177, 227); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(210, 177, 227);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(210, 177,  
227) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 210, 177, 227 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, 227) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(210,  
177, 227) }
```

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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