

Converting Colors

RGB(210, 183, 226)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(210, 183, 226) contains.

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Color

RGB(210, 183, 226)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D2B7E2
RGB	210, 183, 226
RGB Percent	82%, 72%, 89%
CMY	0.1765, 0.2824, 0.1137
CMYK	0.07, 0.19, 0.00, 0.11
HSL	278°, 43%, 80%
HSV	278°, 19%, 89%
XYZ	57.2393, 53.0596, 79.1762
YIQ	195.9750, 2.2890, 19.0970

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

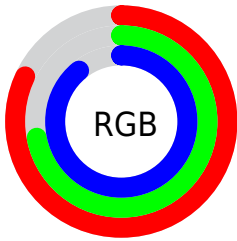
Format	Color
R _Y B	210, 183, 226
Decimal	13809634
CIE Lab	77.91, 17.45, -17.93
CIE LCh	78, 25.024, 314.216
Yxy	53.0596, 0.3021, 0.2800
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291999714 (0xFFD2B7E2)
YUV	195.9750, 14.8023, 12.2999
Hunter-Lab	72.8420, 12.7919, -13.4563

Details

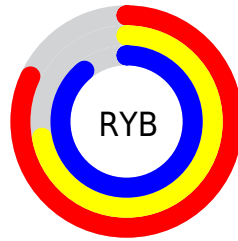
The RGB color `210, 183, 226` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCFF`. A complement of this color would be `199, 226, 183`, and the grayscale version is `196, 196, 196`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `255, 239, 255`, and `155, 130, 171` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `202, 160, 226`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `218, 206, 226`.

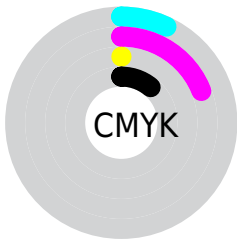
Distribution



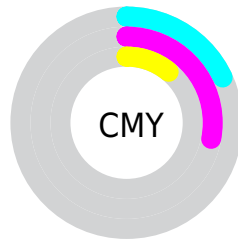
- Red (82%)
- Green (72%)
- Blue (89%)



- Red (82%)
- Yellow (72%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (11%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 210, 183, 226 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, 183, 226 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 210, 183, 226

255, 255, 255

 255, 239, 255

 210, 183, 226

 182, 156, 198

 155, 130, 171

 129, 105, 144

 104, 80, 118

 79, 57, 94


 56, 35, 70


 34, 15, 47

 6, 0, 27

 0, 0, 0

 210, 183, 226


 210, 183, 226

 202, 160, 226

 218, 206, 226

 193, 138, 226


 227, 228, 226

 185, 115, 226

 235, 251, 226

 176, 93, 226


 244, 255, 226

 168, 70, 226

 252, 255, 226

 160, 47, 226

 255, 255, 226

 151, 25, 226

 143, 2, 226

 142, 0, 226

Harmonies

Analogous

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



180, 191, 237



210, 183, 226



231, 177, 206

Triad

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



210, 183, 226



221, 187, 148



129, 206, 203

Complementary

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



210, 183, 226



199, 226, 183

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.



147, 205, 179



210, 183, 226



199, 195, 147

Square

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



210, 183, 226



236, 180, 161



172, 201, 159



129, 204, 224

Rectangle

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



210, 183, 226



239, 176, 190



172, 201, 159



134, 206, 195

Sweetspot

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



210, 183, 226



249, 240, 255



183, 199, 226



124, 119, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



210, 183, 226



233, 196, 255



226, 183, 221



108, 101, 112



110, 0, 176



30, 0, 48

Inverse Universe

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



226, 183, 199



255, 196, 218



183, 226, 188



112, 101, 105



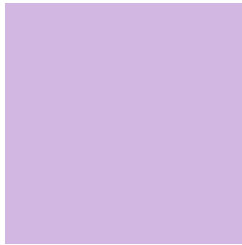
176, 0, 65



48, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 210, 183, 226 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

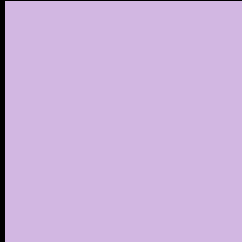
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 183, 226 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

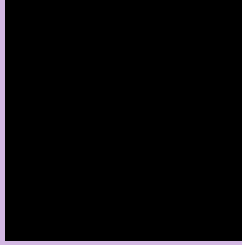
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 183, 226 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 210, 183, 226.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 210, 183, 226.

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, 183, 226

Protanopia
184, 191, 231

Deuteranopia
196, 188, 225



Tritanopia
206, 187, 202

Trichromacy



Original Color
210, 183, 226

Protanomaly
193, 188, 229

Deuteranomaly
201, 186, 225

Tritanomaly
207, 186, 211

Monochromacy



Original Color
210, 183, 226

Achromatopsia
196, 196, 196

Achromatomaly
201, 191, 207

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 210, 183, 226 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, 183, 226) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(210, 183, 226)  
}
```

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, 183, 226) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(210, 183, 226) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 210, 183, 226 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, 183, 226) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(210, 183, 226) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(210, 183, 226)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(210, 183, 226); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(210, 183, 226); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(210, 183, 226) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 210, 183, 226 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(210, 183, 226) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(210,  
183, 226) }
```

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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