

Converting Colors

RGB(210, 190, 223)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(210, 190, 223) contains.

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Color

RGB(210, 190, 223)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D2BEDF
RGB	210, 190, 223
RGB Percent	82%, 75%, 87%
CMY	0.1765, 0.2549, 0.1255
CMYK	0.06, 0.15, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	276°, 34%, 81%
HSV	276°, 15%, 87%
XYZ	58.3111, 55.8563, 77.5200
YIQ	199.7420, 1.3270, 14.5030

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

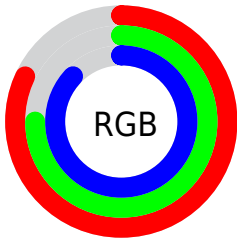
Format	Color
R _Y B	210, 190, 223
Decimal	13811423
CIE Lab	79.53, 13.08, -13.88
CIE LCh	80, 19.069, 313.308
Yxy	55.8563, 0.3042, 0.2914
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292001503 (0xFFD2BEDF)
YUV	199.7420, 11.4662, 8.9963
Hunter-Lab	74.7370, 8.4788, -9.1819

Details

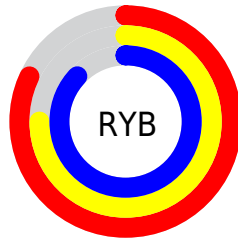
The RGB color **210, 190, 223** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **203, 223, 190**, and the grayscale version is **200, 200, 200**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 246, 255**, and **155, 137, 168** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **201, 168, 223**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **219, 212, 223**.

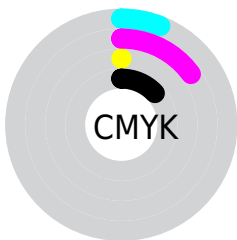
Distribution



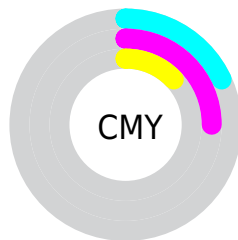
- Red (82%)
- Green (75%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (82%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (13%)




- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (13%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 210, 190, 223 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, 190, 223 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 210, 190, 223

255, 255, 255

 255, 246, 255

 210, 190, 223

 182, 163, 195

 155, 137, 168

 129, 111, 141

 104, 87, 116

 80, 63, 91

 56, 41, 68


 35, 21, 45

 13, 0, 25


 0, 0, 0

 210, 190, 223


 210, 190, 223

 201, 168, 223

 219, 212, 223

 192, 145, 223


 228, 235, 223

 184, 123, 223

 236, 255, 223

 175, 101, 223

 245, 255, 223


 166, 79, 223

 254, 255, 223

 157, 56, 223

 255, 255, 223

 149, 34, 223

 140, 12, 223

 135, 0, 223

Harmonies

Analogous

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



187, 196, 231



210, 190, 223



227, 186, 208

Triad

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



210, 190, 223



220, 193, 163



151, 207, 205

Complementary

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



210, 190, 223



203, 223, 190

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.



164, 207, 186



210, 190, 223



203, 198, 163

Square

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



210, 190, 223



232, 187, 173



182, 203, 171



152, 206, 221

Rectangle

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



210, 190, 223



233, 185, 196



182, 203, 171



154, 207, 198

Sweetspot

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



210, 190, 223



251, 245, 255



190, 203, 223



125, 121, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



210, 190, 223



237, 209, 255



223, 190, 220



108, 101, 112



107, 0, 176



29, 0, 48

Inverse Universe

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



223, 190, 203



255, 209, 227



190, 223, 193



112, 101, 105



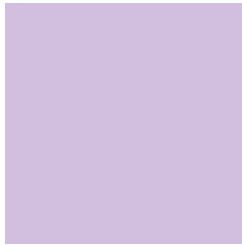
176, 0, 69



48, 0, 19

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 210, 190, 223 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

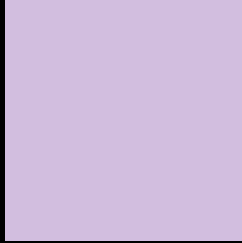
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 190, 223 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

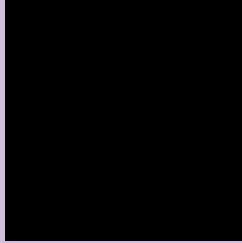
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 190, 223 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 210, 190, 223.

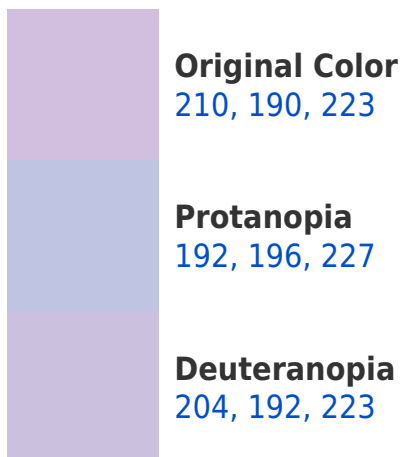



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 210, 190, 223.

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





Tritanopia
208, 193, 208

Trichromacy



Original Color
210, 190, 223

Protanomaly
199, 194, 226

Deuteranomaly
206, 191, 223

Tritanomaly
209, 192, 213

Monochromacy



Original Color
210, 190, 223

Achromatopsia
200, 200, 200

Achromatomaly
204, 196, 208

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 210, 190, 223 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, 190, 223)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(210, 190, 223)  
}
```

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, 190, 223) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(210, 190, 223) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 210, 190, 223 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, 190, 223) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(210, 190, 223) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(210, 190, 223)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(210, 190, 223); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(210, 190, 223);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(210, 190,  
223) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 210, 190, 223 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(210, 190, 223) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(210,  
190, 223) }
```

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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