

Converting Colors

RGB(210, 23, 226)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(210, 23, 226) contains.

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Color

RGB(210, 23, 226)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D217E2
RGB	210, 23, 226
RGB Percent	82%, 9%, 89%
CMY	0.1765, 0.9098, 0.1137
CMYK	0.07, 0.90, 0.00, 0.11
HSL	295°, 82%, 49%
HSV	295°, 90%, 89%
XYZ	40.6122, 19.8054, 73.6338
YIQ	102.0550, 46.2890, 102.7770

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

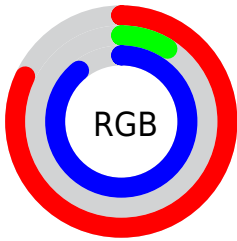
Format	Color
R _Y B	210, 23, 226
Decimal	13768674
CIE Lab	51.62, 85.15, -58.97
CIE LCh	52, 103.573, 325.294
Yxy	19.8054, 0.3030, 0.1477
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291958754 (0xFFD217E2)
YUV	102.0550, 61.1049, 94.6678
Hunter-Lab	44.5033, 85.0124, -66.9472

Details

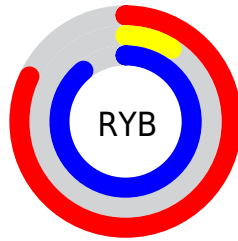
The RGB color **210, 23, 226** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC00CC**. The color can be described as light washed magenta. A complement of this color would be **39, 226, 23**, and the grayscale version is **101, 101, 101**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 101, 255**, and **150, 0, 170** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **208, 0, 226**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **212, 46, 226**.

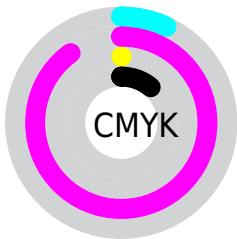
Distribution



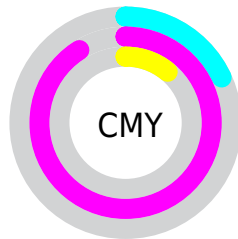
- Red (82%)
- Green (9%)
- Blue (89%)



- Red (82%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (90%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (91%)
- Yellow (11%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 210, 23, 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, 23, 226 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



210, 23, 226



210, 23, 226

255, 255, 255



180, 0, 197



255, 101, 255



150, 0, 170



255, 132, 255



121, 0, 143



255, 162, 255



92, 0, 116



255, 192, 255



64, 0, 91



255, 222, 255



33, 0, 66



255, 253, 255



0, 0, 43



0, 1, 21



0, 0, 0

■ 210, 23, 226

■ 210, 23, 226

■ 208, 0, 226

■ 212, 46, 226

■ 208, 0, 226

■ 214, 68, 226

■ 215, 91, 226

■ 217, 113, 226

■ 219, 136, 226

■ 221, 159, 226

■ 222, 181, 226

■ 224, 204, 226

■ 226, 226, 226

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 106, 255



210, 23, 226



255, 0, 141

Triad

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



210, 23, 226



162, 115, 0



0, 157, 197

Complementary

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



210, 23, 226



39, 226, 23

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.



0, 155, 106



210, 23, 226



74, 140, 0

Square

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



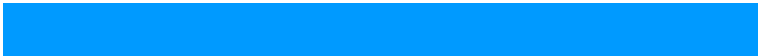
210, 23, 226



225, 66, 0



0, 151, 0



0, 154, 255

Rectangle

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



210, 23, 226



255, 0, 83



0, 151, 0



0, 157, 168

Sweetspot

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



210, 23, 226



250, 186, 255



23, 40, 226



124, 87, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



210, 23, 226



235, 0, 255



226, 23, 141



111, 101, 112



162, 0, 176



45, 0, 48

Inverse Universe

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



226, 23, 39



255, 0, 20



23, 226, 108



112, 101, 102



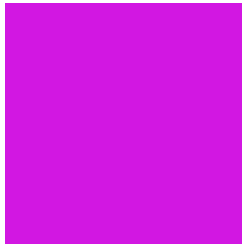
176, 0, 14



48, 0, 4

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 210, 23, 226 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

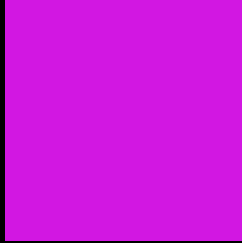
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 23, 226 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

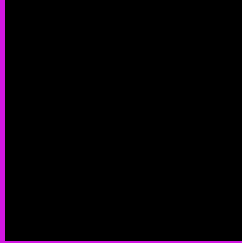
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 210, 23, 226 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 210, 23, 226.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 210, 23, 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, 23, 226

Protanopia

0, 119, 252

Deuteranopia

55, 125, 213



Tritanopia
195, 90, 97

Trichromacy



Original Color

210, 23, 226



Protanomaly

76, 84, 243



Deuteranomaly

111, 88, 218



Tritanomaly

200, 66, 144

Monochromacy



Original Color

210, 23, 226



Achromatopsia

102, 102, 102



Achromatomaly

141, 73, 147

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 210, 23, 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, 23, 226) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(210, 23, 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, 23, 226) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(210, 23, 226) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 210, 23, 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, 23, 226) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(210, 23, 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, 23, 226)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(210, 23, 226); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(210, 23, 226);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(210, 23,  
226) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 210, 23, 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, 23, 226) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(210, 23,  
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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