

Converting Colors

RGB(210, 44, 213)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(210, 44, 213) contains.

RGB(210, 44, 213)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(210, 44, 213)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D22CD5
RGB	210, 44, 213
RGB Percent	82%, 17%, 84%
CMY	0.1765, 0.8275, 0.1647
CMYK	0.01, 0.79, 0.00, 0.16
HSL	299°, 67%, 50%
HSV	299°, 79%, 84%
XYZ	39.4893, 20.3071, 64.7891
YIQ	112.9000, 44.6870, 87.7510

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

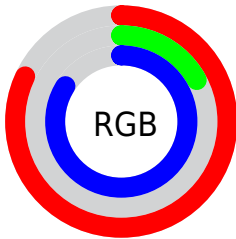
Format	Color
R _{YB}	210, 44, 213
Decimal	13774037
CIE Lab	52.18, 79.20, -50.66
CIE LCh	52, 94.020, 327.394
Yxy	20.3071, 0.3170, 0.1630
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291964117 (0xFFD22CD5)
YUV	112.9000, 49.3493, 85.1567
Hunter-Lab	45.0634, 77.5594, -53.6988

Details

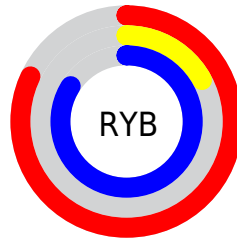
The RGB color **210, 44, 213** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC00CC**. The color can be described as light washed magenta. A complement of this color would be **47, 213, 44**, and the grayscale version is **112, 112, 112**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 110, 255**, and **151, 0, 157** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **210, 23, 213**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **210, 65, 213**.

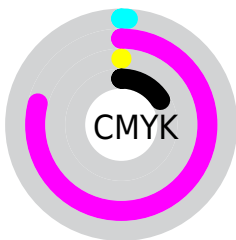
Distribution



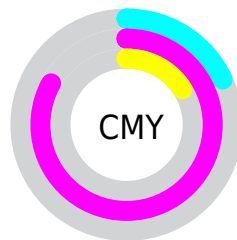
- Red (82%)
- Green (17%)
- Blue (84%)



- Red (82%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Blue (84%)



- Cyan (1%)
- Magenta (79%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (16%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (83%)
- Yellow (16%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 210, 44, 213 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, 44, 213 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



210, 44, 213



210, 44, 213

255, 255, 255



180, 0, 185



255, 110, 255



151, 0, 157



255, 140, 255



122, 0, 131



255, 170, 255



94, 0, 105



255, 199, 255



66, 0, 80



255, 229, 255



37, 0, 56



0, 0, 33



0, 0, 7



0, 0, 0

■ 210, 44, 213

■ 210, 44, 213

■ 210, 23, 213

■ 210, 65, 213

■ 209, 1, 213

■ 211, 87, 213

■ 209, 0, 213

■ 211, 108, 213

■ 212, 129, 213

■ 212, 150, 213

■ 212, 172, 213

■ 213, 193, 213

■ 213, 214, 213

■ 213, 236, 213

Harmonies

Analogous

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



80, 106, 255



210, 44, 213



255, 0, 135

Triad

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



210, 44, 213



158, 119, 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, 44, 213



47, 213, 44

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, 156, 115



210, 44, 213



77, 141, 0

Square

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



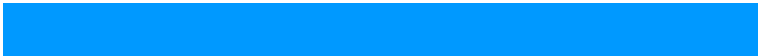
210, 44, 213



217, 80, 0



0, 151, 18



0, 153, 255

Rectangle

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



210, 44, 213



255, 0, 83



0, 151, 18



0, 157, 171

Sweetspot

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



210, 44, 213



254, 194, 255



44, 50, 213



127, 91, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



210, 44, 213



251, 13, 255



213, 44, 134



107, 96, 107



168, 0, 171



43, 0, 43

Inverse Universe

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



213, 44, 47



255, 13, 17



44, 213, 123



107, 96, 97



171, 0, 3



43, 0, 1

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 210, 44, 213 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

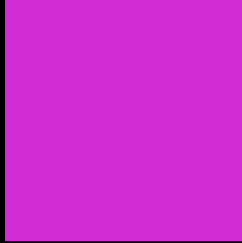
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 44, 213 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

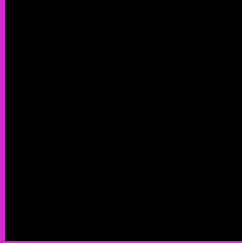
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 44, 213 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 210, 44, 213.

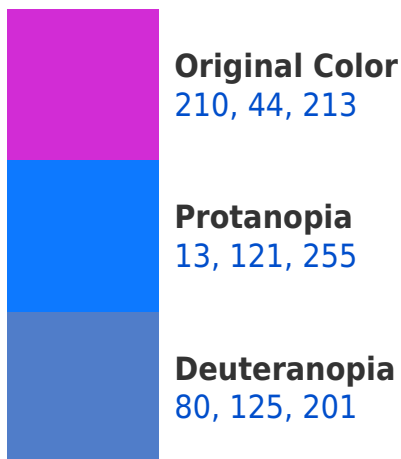


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 210, 44, 213.

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
197, 91, 97

Trichromacy



Original Color

210, 44, 213



Protanomaly

85, 93, 240



Deuteranomaly

127, 96, 205



Tritanomaly

202, 74, 139

Monochromacy



Original Color

210, 44, 213



Achromatopsia

113, 113, 113



Achromatomaly

148, 88, 149

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 210, 44, 213 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, 44, 213)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(210, 44, 213)  
}
```

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, 44, 213) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(210, 44, 213) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 210, 44, 213 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, 44, 213) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(210, 44, 213) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(210, 44, 213)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(210, 44, 213); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(210, 44, 213);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(210, 44,  
213) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 210, 44, 213 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(210, 44, 213) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(210, 44,  
213) }
```

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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