

Converting Colors

RGB(210, 56, 207)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(210, 56, 207) contains.

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Color

RGB(210, 56, 207)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D238CF
RGB	210, 56, 207
RGB Percent	82%, 22%, 81%
CMY	0.1765, 0.7804, 0.1882
CMYK	0.00, 0.73, 0.01, 0.18
HSL	301°, 63%, 52%
HSV	301°, 73%, 82%
XYZ	39.2550, 21.0350, 61.0227
YIQ	119.2600, 43.3130, 79.6090

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

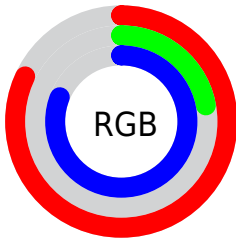
Format	Color
RYB	210, 56, 207
Decimal	13777103
CIELab	52.99, 74.99, -45.95
CIELCh	53, 87.951, 328.503
Yxy	21.0350, 0.3236, 0.1734
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291967183 (0xFFD238CF)
YUV	119.2600, 43.2558, 79.5790
Hunter-Lab	45.8639, 72.5166, -46.7816

Details

The RGB color **210, 56, 207** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC33CC**. The color can be described as light muted magenta. A complement of this color would be **56, 210, 59**, and the grayscale version is **119, 119, 119**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 118, 255**, and **151, 0, 152** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **210, 35, 207**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **210, 77, 207**.

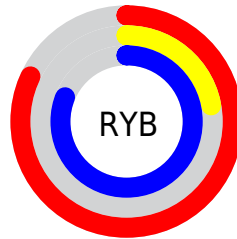
Distribution



Red (82%)

Green (22%)

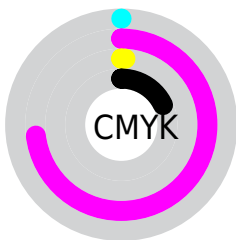
Blue (81%)



Red (82%)

Yellow (22%)

Blue (81%)

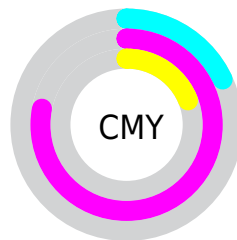


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (73%)

Yellow (1%)

Black (18%)



Cyan (18%)

Magenta (78%)


Yellow (19%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 210, 56, 207 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, 56, 207 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 210, 56, 207

 210, 56, 207

255, 255, 255

 180, 6, 179

 255, 118, 255

 151, 0, 152

 255, 147, 255

 123, 0, 126

 255, 177, 255

 94, 0, 100

 255, 206, 255

 67, 0, 75

 255, 236, 255

 39, 0, 52

 0, 0, 29

 0, 0, 0

 210, 56, 207

 210, 56, 207

■ 210, 35, 207

■ 210, 77, 207

■ 210, 14, 206

■ 210, 98, 208

■ 210, 0, 206

■ 210, 119, 208

■ 210, 140, 209

■ 210, 161, 209

■ 210, 182, 209

■ 210, 203, 210

■ 210, 224, 210

■ 210, 245, 211

Harmonies

Analogous

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



100, 108, 255



210, 56, 207



251, 0, 134

Triad

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



210, 56, 207



157, 123, 0



0, 158, 197

Complementary

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



210, 56, 207



56, 210, 59

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, 157, 120



210, 56, 207



81, 142, 0

Square

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



210, 56, 207



213, 88, 0



0, 152, 36



0, 153, 255

Rectangle

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



210, 56, 207



253, 0, 84



0, 152, 36



0, 158, 173

Sweetspot

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



210, 56, 207



255, 199, 254



59, 56, 210



128, 94, 127



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



210, 56, 207



255, 31, 251



210, 56, 130



105, 94, 104



168, 0, 165



41, 0, 40

Inverse Universe

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



210, 56, 207



255, 31, 251



56, 210, 136



105, 94, 104



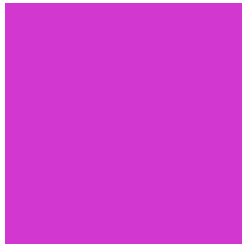
168, 0, 165



41, 0, 40

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 210, 56, 207 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

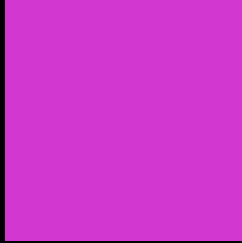
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 56, 207 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

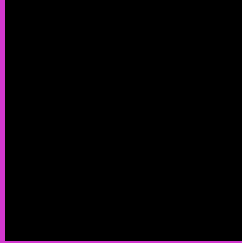
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 56, 207 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 210, 56, 207.

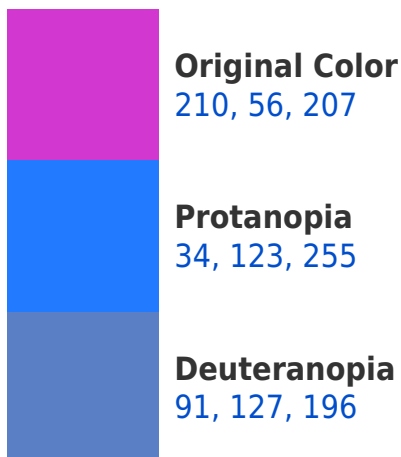



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 210, 56, 207.

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
198, 94, 100

Trichromacy



Original Color

210, 56, 207



Protanomaly

98, 99, 238



Deuteranomaly

134, 101, 200



Tritanomaly

202, 80, 139

Monochromacy



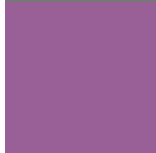
Original Color

210, 56, 207



Achromatopsia

119, 119, 119



Achromatomaly

152, 96, 151

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 210, 56, 207 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, 56, 207)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(210, 56, 207)  
}
```

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, 56, 207) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(210, 56, 207) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 210, 56, 207 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, 56, 207) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(210, 56, 207) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(210, 56, 207)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(210, 56, 207); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(210, 56, 207);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(210, 56,  
207) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 210, 56, 207 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(210, 56, 207) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(210, 56,  
207) }
```

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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