

Converting Colors

RGB(206, 100, 140)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(206, 100, 140) contains.

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Color

RGB(206, 100, 140)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CE648C
RGB	206, 100, 140
RGB Percent	81%, 39%, 55%
CMY	0.1922, 0.6078, 0.4510
CMYK	0.00, 0.51, 0.32, 0.19
HSL	337°, 52%, 60%
HSV	337°, 51%, 81%
XYZ	34.7444, 24.1296, 27.6372
YIQ	136.2540, 50.3360, 34.9120

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

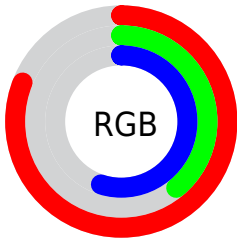
Format	Color
R _Y B	206, 100, 140
Decimal	13526156
CIE Lab	56.22, 46.23, -2.12
CIE LCh	56, 46.275, 357.376
Yxy	24.1296, 0.4016, 0.2789
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291716236 (0xFFCE648C)
YUV	136.2540, 1.8468, 61.1672
Hunter-Lab	49.1219, 40.2915, 1.0273

Details

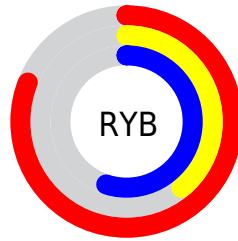
The RGB color **206, 100, 140** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6699**. A complement of this color would be **100, 206, 166**, and the grayscale version is **136, 136, 136**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 154, 193**, and **149, 47, 90** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **206, 79, 127**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **206, 121, 153**.

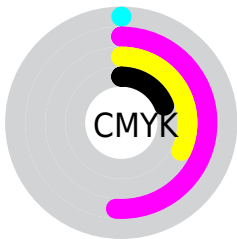
Distribution



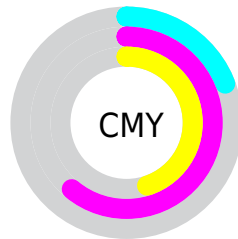
- Red (81%)
- Green (39%)
- Blue (55%)



- Red (81%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Blue (55%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (51%)
- Yellow (32%)
- Black (19%)



- Cyan (19%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 206, 100, 140 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 206, 100, 140 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 206, 100, 140

 206, 100, 140

255, 255, 255

 177, 74, 115

 255, 154, 193

 149, 47, 90

 255, 182, 221

 121, 16, 67

 255, 210, 250

 93, 0, 45

 255, 239, 255


 67, 0, 24

 43, 0, 1

 0, 0, 0

 206, 100, 140


 206, 100, 140


 206, 79, 127

 206, 121, 153

 206, 59, 114

 206, 141, 166

 206, 38, 102

 206, 162, 178

 206, 18, 89

 206, 182, 191

 206, 0, 78

 206, 203, 204

 206, 224, 217

 206, 244, 230

 206, 255, 243

 206, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



181, 110, 179



206, 100, 140



208, 103, 100

Triad

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



206, 100, 140



121, 143, 60



0, 150, 202

Complementary

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



206, 100, 140



100, 206, 166

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, 154, 171



206, 100, 140



69, 151, 90

Square

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



206, 100, 140



161, 131, 51



0, 155, 130



38, 140, 215

Rectangle

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



206, 100, 140



199, 112, 77



0, 155, 130



0, 152, 193

Sweetspot

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



206, 100, 140



255, 217, 231



165, 100, 206



128, 105, 113



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



206, 100, 140



255, 97, 157



206, 112, 100



102, 92, 96



166, 0, 63



38, 0, 14

Inverse Universe

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



206, 100, 140



255, 97, 157



100, 194, 206



102, 92, 96



166, 0, 63



38, 0, 14

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 206, 100, 140 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

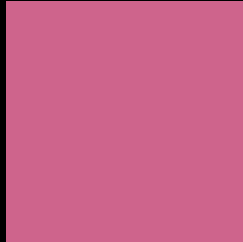
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 206, 100, 140 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 206, 100, 140 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 206, 100, 140.

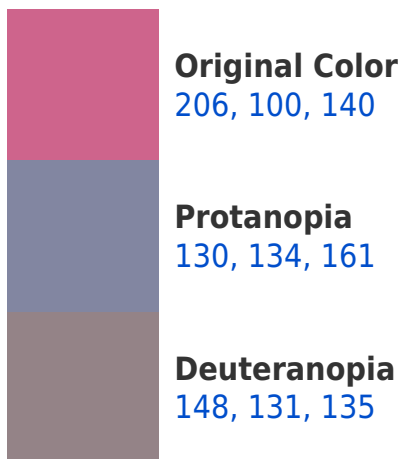



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 206, 100, 140.

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
204, 105, 113

Trichromacy



Original Color

206, 100, 140

Protanomaly

158, 122, 153

Deuteranomaly

169, 120, 137

Tritanomaly

205, 103, 123

Monochromacy



Original Color

206, 100, 140

Achromatopsia

136, 136, 136

Achromatomaly

161, 123, 137

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 206, 100, 140 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(206, 100, 140) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(206, 100, 140)  
}
```

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(206, 100, 140) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(206, 100, 140) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 206, 100, 140 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(206, 100, 140) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(206, 100, 140) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(206, 100, 140) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(206, 100, 140); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 100, 140);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 100,  
140) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 206, 100, 140 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(206, 100, 140) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(206,  
100, 140) }
```

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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