

Converting Colors

RGB(206, 102, 150)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(206, 102, 150) contains.

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Color

RGB(206, 102, 150)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CE6696
RGB	206, 102, 150
RGB Percent	81%, 40%, 59%
CMY	0.1922, 0.6000, 0.4118
CMYK	0.00, 0.50, 0.27, 0.19
HSL	332°, 51%, 60%
HSV	332°, 50%, 81%
XYZ	35.7100, 24.8266, 31.7640
YIQ	138.5680, 46.5760, 36.9760

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

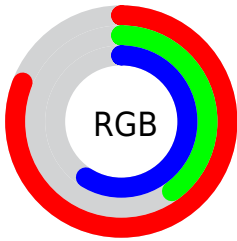
Format	Color
R _Y B	206, 102, 150
Decimal	13526678
CIE Lab	56.91, 46.54, -6.94
CIE LCh	57, 47.054, 351.513
Yxy	24.8266, 0.3869, 0.2690
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291716758 (0xFFCE6696)
YUV	138.5680, 5.6360, 59.1379
Hunter-Lab	49.8263, 40.7332, -2.9188

Details

The RGB color **206, 102, 150** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6699**. A complement of this color would be **102, 206, 158**, and the grayscale version is **138, 138, 138**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 156, 204**, and **149, 49, 99** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **206, 81, 139**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **206, 123, 161**.

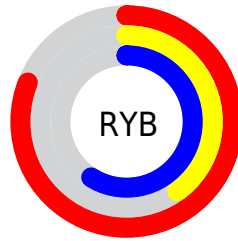
Distribution



Red (81%)

Green (40%)

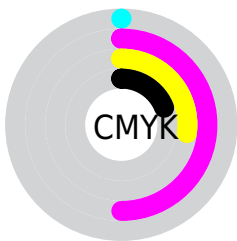
Blue (59%)



Red (81%)

Yellow (40%)

Blue (59%)

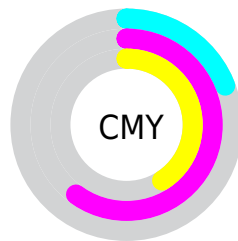


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (50%)

Yellow (27%)

Black (19%)



Cyan (19%)

Magenta (60%)

Yellow (41%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 206, 102, 150 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, 102, 150 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 206, 102, 150


255, 255, 255

 255, 156, 204

 255, 184, 232


 255, 212, 255

 255, 241, 255

 206, 102, 150

 177, 76, 124

 149, 49, 99

 121, 19, 75

 94, 0, 53


 68, 0, 32


 44, 0, 5

 0, 0, 0

 206, 102, 150

 206, 81, 139


 206, 102, 150


 206, 123, 161


 206, 61, 128

 206, 143, 172

 206, 40, 117

 206, 164, 183

 206, 20, 106

 206, 184, 194

 206, 0, 95

 206, 205, 205

 206, 226, 217

 206, 246, 228

 206, 255, 239

 206, 255, 250

Harmonies

Analogous

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



176, 114, 188



206, 102, 150



213, 103, 109

Triad

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



206, 102, 150



131, 143, 56



0, 153, 200

Complementary

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



206, 102, 150



102, 206, 158

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, 165



206, 102, 150



82, 152, 83

Square

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



206, 102, 150



170, 130, 52



0, 156, 123



0, 144, 217

Rectangle

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



206, 102, 150



205, 110, 84



0, 156, 123



0, 155, 190

Sweetspot

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



206, 102, 150



255, 217, 234



157, 102, 206



128, 105, 115



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



206, 102, 150



255, 99, 171



206, 105, 102



102, 92, 97



166, 0, 77



38, 0, 18

Inverse Universe

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



206, 102, 150



255, 99, 171



102, 203, 206



102, 92, 97



166, 0, 76



38, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 206, 102, 150 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

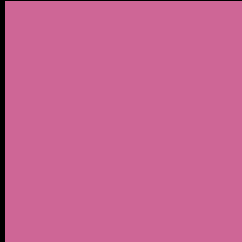
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 102, 150 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, 102, 150 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 206, 102, 150.

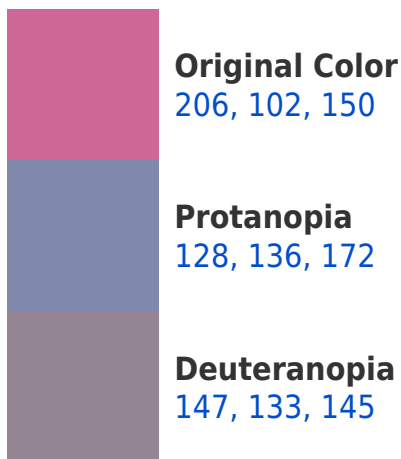



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 206, 102, 150.

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
203, 109, 116

Trichromacy



Original Color

206, 102, 150



Protanomaly

156, 124, 164



Deuteranomaly

168, 122, 147



Tritanomaly

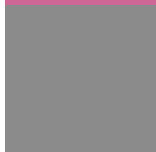
204, 106, 128

Monochromacy



Original Color

206, 102, 150



Achromatopsia

139, 139, 139



Achromatomaly

163, 126, 143

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 206, 102, 150 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, 102, 150)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(206, 102, 150)  
}
```

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, 102, 150) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(206, 102, 150) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 206, 102, 150 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, 102, 150) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(206, 102, 150) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(206, 102, 150)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(206, 102, 150); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 102, 150);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 102,  
150) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 206, 102, 150 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(206, 102, 150) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(206,  
102, 150) }
```

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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