

Converting Colors

RGB(206, 112, 138)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(206, 112, 138) contains.

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Color

RGB(206, 112, 138)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CE708A
RGB	206, 112, 138
RGB Percent	81%, 44%, 54%
CMY	0.1922, 0.5608, 0.4588
CMYK	0.00, 0.46, 0.33, 0.19
HSL	343°, 49%, 62%
HSV	343°, 46%, 81%
XYZ	35.8352, 26.5451, 27.2798
YIQ	143.0700, 47.6780, 28.0140

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

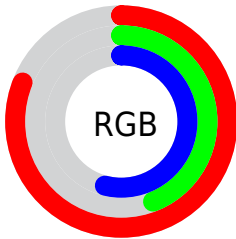
Format	Color
R _Y B	206, 112, 138
Decimal	13529226
CIE Lab	58.55, 39.87, 2.45
CIE LCh	59, 39.946, 3.521
Yxy	26.5451, 0.3997, 0.2961
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291719306 (0xFFCE708A)
YUV	143.0700, -2.4995, 55.1896
Hunter-Lab	51.5220, 33.9892, 4.6726

Details

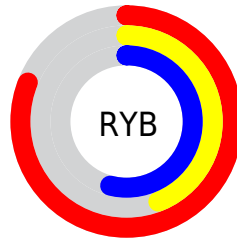
The RGB color **206, 112, 138** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6699**. A complement of this color would be **112, 206, 180**, and the grayscale version is **143, 143, 143**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 166, 191**, and **149, 61, 88** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **206, 91, 123**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **206, 133, 153**.

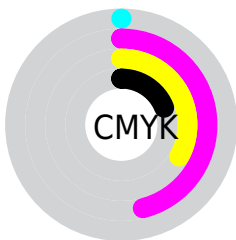
Distribution



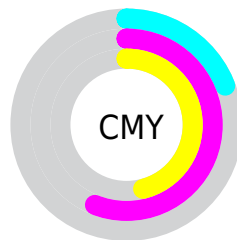
- Red (81%)
- Green (44%)
- Blue (54%)



- Red (81%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Blue (54%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Black (19%)



- Cyan (19%)
- Magenta (56%)
- Yellow (46%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 206, 112, 138 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, 112, 138 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 206, 112, 138

255, 255, 255

 255, 166, 191

 255, 193, 219


 255, 222, 248

 255, 251, 255

 206, 112, 138

 177, 86, 113

 149, 61, 88

 121, 35, 65

 94, 3, 43

 68, 0, 23


 45, 0, 2

 0, 0, 0

 206, 112, 138

 206, 91, 123


 206, 112, 138

 206, 133, 153

 206, 71, 108

 206, 153, 168

 206, 50, 93

 206, 174, 183

 206, 30, 78

 206, 194, 198

 206, 9, 63

 206, 215, 213

 206, 0, 57

 206, 236, 227

 206, 255, 242

 206, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



188, 118, 173



206, 112, 138



205, 116, 104

Triad

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



206, 112, 138



122, 150, 81



0, 153, 203

Complementary

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



206, 112, 138



112, 206, 180

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, 158, 178



206, 112, 138



77, 156, 108

Square

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



206, 112, 138



158, 140, 69



0, 159, 144



91, 143, 210

Rectangle

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



206, 112, 138



195, 124, 86



0, 159, 144



0, 155, 196

Sweetspot

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



206, 112, 138



255, 219, 229



179, 112, 206



128, 106, 112



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



206, 112, 138



255, 115, 154



206, 132, 112



102, 92, 95



166, 0, 46



38, 0, 11

Inverse Universe

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



206, 112, 138



255, 115, 154



112, 186, 206



102, 92, 95



166, 0, 46



38, 0, 11

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 206, 112, 138 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

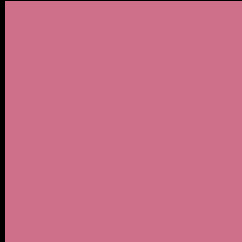
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 112, 138 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, 112, 138 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 206, 112, 138.

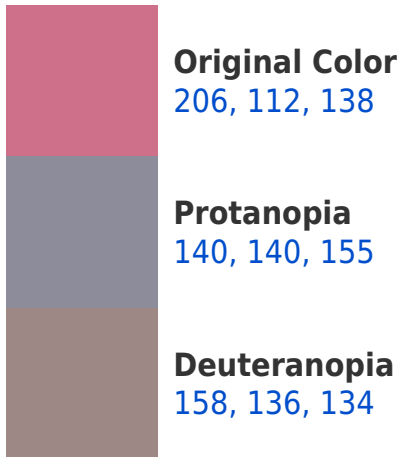



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 206, 112, 138.

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
205, 115, 123

Trichromacy



Original Color
206, 112, 138

Protanomaly
164, 130, 149

Deuteranomaly
175, 127, 135

Tritanomaly
205, 114, 128

Monochromacy



Original Color
206, 112, 138

Achromatopsia
143, 143, 143

Achromatomaly
166, 132, 141

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 206, 112, 138 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, 112, 138) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(206, 112, 138)  
}
```

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, 112, 138) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(206, 112, 138) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 206, 112, 138 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

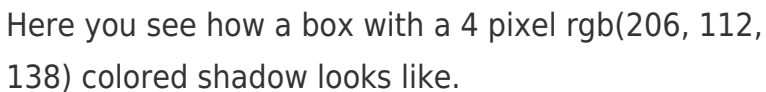
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(206, 112, 138) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(206, 112, 138) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(206, 112, 138)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 112, 138); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 112, 138); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 112, 138) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 206, 112, 138 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(206, 112, 138) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(206,  
112, 138) }
```

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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