

Converting Colors

RGB(206, 118, 176)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(206, 118, 176) contains.

RGB(206, 118, 176)	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(206, 118, 176)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CE76B0
RGB	206, 118, 176
RGB Percent	81%, 46%, 69%
CMY	0.1922, 0.5373, 0.3098
CMYK	0.00, 0.43, 0.15, 0.19
HSL	320°, 47%, 64%
HSV	320°, 43%, 81%
XYZ	39.7685, 29.2133, 44.6170
YIQ	150.9240, 33.8300, 36.6940

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

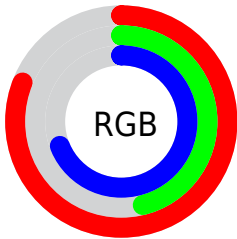
Format	Color
RYB	206, 118, 176
Decimal	13530800
CIELab	60.97, 42.21, -15.85
CIElCh	61, 45.082, 339.422
Yxy	29.2133, 0.3501, 0.2572
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291720880 (0xFFCE76B0)
YUV	150.9240, 12.3625, 48.3017
Hunter-Lab	54.0493, 36.7508, -11.1086

Details

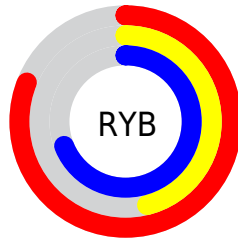
The RGB color **206, 118, 176** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6699**. A complement of this color would be **118, 206, 148**, and the grayscale version is **151, 151, 151**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 172, 232**, and **150, 66, 123** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **206, 97, 169**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **206, 139, 183**.

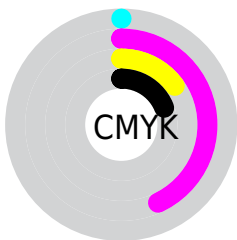
Distribution



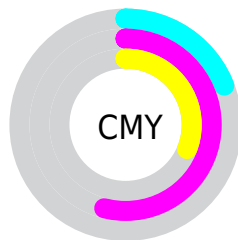
- Red (81%)
- Green (46%)
- Blue (69%)



- Red (81%)
- Yellow (46%)
- Blue (69%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Black (19%)





- Cyan (19%)
- Magenta (54%)
- Yellow (31%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 206, 118, 176 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, 118, 176 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 206, 118, 176

 206, 118, 176

255, 255, 255

 178, 92, 149

 255, 172, 232


 150, 66, 123

 255, 200, 255

 123, 41, 98

 255, 228, 255

 96, 11, 74


 71, 0, 52


 48, 0, 31

 8, 0, 1


 0, 0, 0

 206, 118, 176


 206, 118, 176


 206, 97, 169


 206, 139, 183

 206, 77, 162


 206, 159, 190

 206, 56, 155


 206, 180, 197

 206, 36, 148

 206, 200, 204

 206, 15, 141

 206, 221, 211

 206, 0, 136

 206, 242, 218

 206, 255, 225

 206, 255, 232

 206, 255, 239

Harmonies

Analogous

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



167, 132, 209



206, 118, 176



222, 114, 136

Triad

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



206, 118, 176



159, 149, 66



0, 166, 197

Complementary

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



206, 118, 176



118, 206, 148

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, 167, 159



206, 118, 176



116, 159, 83

Square

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



206, 118, 176



193, 135, 72



57, 165, 118



0, 159, 221

Rectangle

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



206, 118, 176



220, 117, 110



57, 165, 118



0, 167, 185

Sweetspot

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



206, 118, 176



255, 222, 244



147, 118, 206



128, 107, 121



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



206, 118, 176



255, 125, 211



206, 118, 133



102, 92, 99



166, 0, 109



38, 0, 25

Inverse Universe

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



206, 118, 176



255, 125, 211



118, 206, 191



102, 92, 99



166, 0, 109



38, 0, 25

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 206, 118, 176 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

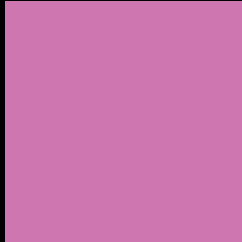
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 118, 176 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

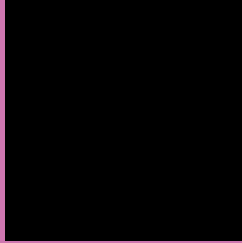
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 118, 176 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 206, 118, 176.

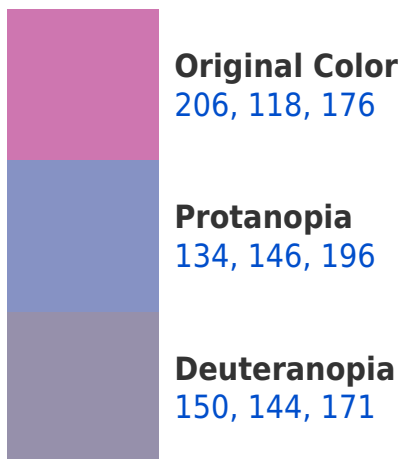


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 206, 118, 176.

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
202, 126, 136

Trichromacy



Original Color

206, 118, 176



Protanomaly

160, 136, 189



Deuteranomaly

170, 135, 173



Tritanomaly

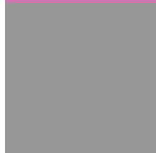
203, 123, 151

Monochromacy



Original Color

206, 118, 176



Achromatopsia

151, 151, 151



Achromatomaly

171, 139, 160

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 206, 118, 176 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, 118, 176) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(206, 118, 176)  
}
```

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, 118, 176) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(206, 118, 176) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 206, 118, 176 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, 118, 176) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(206, 118, 176) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(206, 118, 176)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(206, 118, 176); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 118, 176);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 118,  
176) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 206, 118, 176 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(206, 118, 176) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(206,  
118, 176) }
```

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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