

Converting Colors

RGB(206, 132, 132)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(206, 132, 132) contains.

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Color

RGB(206, 132, 132)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	CE8484
RGB	206, 132, 132
RGB Percent	81%, 52%, 52%
CMY	0.1922, 0.4824, 0.4824
CMYK	0.00, 0.36, 0.36, 0.19
HSL	0°, 43%, 66%
HSV	0°, 36%, 81%
XYZ	37.8697, 31.2903, 25.8735
YIQ	154.1260, 44.1040, 15.6880

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

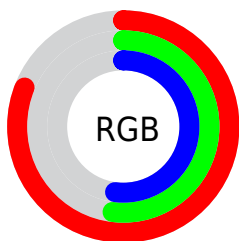
Format	Color
RYB	206, 132, 132
Decimal	13534340
CIELab	62.75, 28.47, 11.90
CIELCh	63, 30.860, 22.684
Yxy	31.2903, 0.3985, 0.3293
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291724420 (0xFFCE8484)
YUV	154.1260, -10.9081, 45.4935
Hunter-Lab	55.9377, 22.9531, 11.7324

Details

The RGB color **206, 132, 132** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **132, 206, 206**, and the grayscale version is **154, 154, 154**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 186, 185**, and **149, 81, 83** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **206, 111, 111**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **206, 153, 153**.

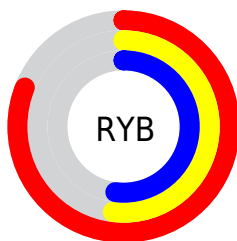
Distribution



Red (81%)

Green (52%)

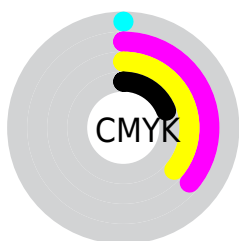
Blue (52%)



Red (81%)

Yellow (52%)

Blue (52%)

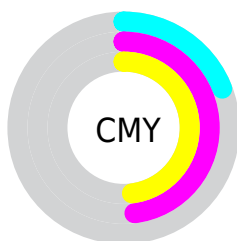


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (36%)

Black (19%)



Cyan (19%)

Magenta (48%)

Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 206, 132, 132 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, 132, 132 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 206, 132, 132


255, 255, 255

 255, 186, 185

 255, 214, 213


 255, 242, 241

 206, 132, 132

 177, 106, 107

 149, 81, 83

 122, 57, 60

 95, 34, 38

 69, 9, 18

 46, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 206, 132, 132

 206, 111, 111

 206, 132, 132

 206, 153, 153

 206, 91, 91

 206, 173, 173

 206, 70, 70

 206, 194, 194

 206, 50, 50

 206, 214, 214

 206, 29, 29

 206, 235, 235

 206, 8, 8

 206, 255, 255

 206, 0, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



201, 132, 160



206, 132, 132



197, 139, 109

Triad

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



206, 132, 132



118, 163, 118



104, 156, 206

Complementary

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



206, 132, 132



132, 206, 206

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.



65, 163, 195



206, 132, 132



84, 166, 144

Square

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



206, 132, 132



149, 157, 101



57, 166, 172



146, 147, 202

Rectangle

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



206, 132, 132



184, 145, 100



57, 166, 172



89, 159, 203

Sweetspot

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



206, 132, 132



255, 227, 227



206, 132, 206



128, 111, 111



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



206, 132, 132



255, 145, 145



206, 169, 132



102, 92, 92



166, 0, 0



38, 0, 0

Inverse Universe

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



132, 206, 206



145, 255, 255



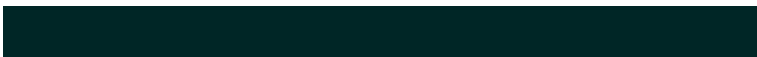
132, 169, 206



92, 102, 102



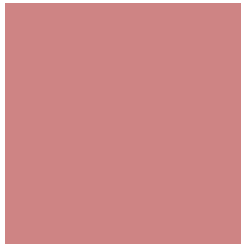
0, 166, 166



0, 38, 38

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 206, 132, 132 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

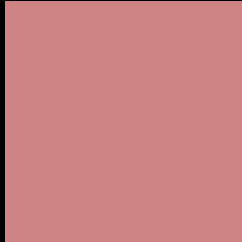
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 132, 132 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

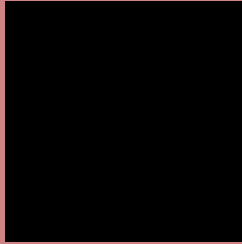
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 206, 132, 132 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 206, 132, 132.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 206, 132, 132.

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



Original Color

206, 132, 132

Protanopia

157, 152, 142

Deuteranopia

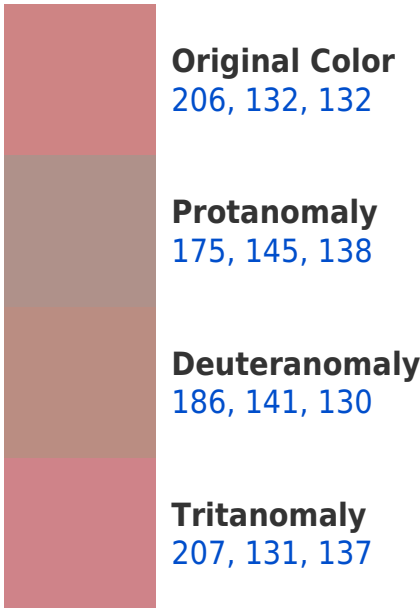
175, 146, 129



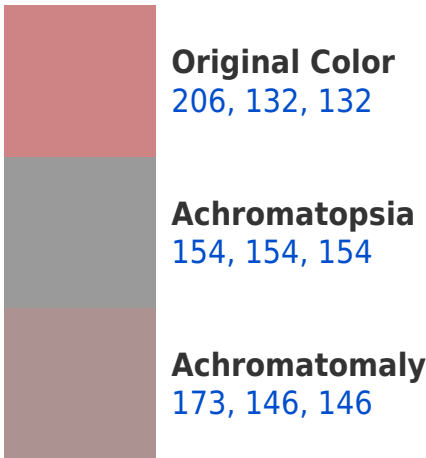
Tritanopia

207, 131, 140

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 206, 132, 132 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, 132, 132) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(206, 132, 132)  
}
```

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, 132, 132) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(206, 132, 132) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 206, 132, 132 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, 132, 132) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(206, 132, 132) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(206, 132, 132) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(206, 132, 132); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 132, 132);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 132,  
132) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 206, 132, 132 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(206, 132, 132) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(206,  
132, 132) }
```

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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