

Converting Colors

RGB(206, 132, 211)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(206, 132, 211) contains.

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Color

RGB(206, 132, 211)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CE84D3
RGB	206, 132, 211
RGB Percent	81%, 52%, 83%
CMY	0.1922, 0.4824, 0.1725
CMYK	0.02, 0.37, 0.00, 0.17
HSL	296°, 47%, 67%
HSV	296°, 37%, 83%
XYZ	45.4627, 34.3275, 65.8577
YIQ	163.1320, 18.7450, 40.2570

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

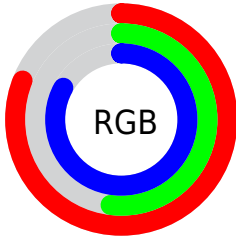
Format	Color
RYB	206, 132, 211
Decimal	13534419
CIELab	65.22, 40.94, -29.10
CIELCh	65, 50.226, 324.590
Yxy	34.3275, 0.3121, 0.2357
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291724499 (0xFFCE84D3)
YUV	163.1320, 23.5989, 37.5952
Hunter-Lab	58.5897, 35.9754, -25.6322

Details

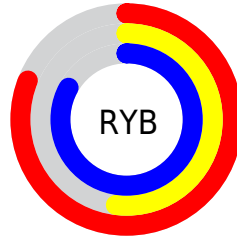
The RGB color **206, 132, 211** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99FF**. A complement of this color would be **137, 211, 132**, and the grayscale version is **163, 163, 163**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 186, 255**, and **150, 80, 156** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **205, 111, 211**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **207, 153, 211**.

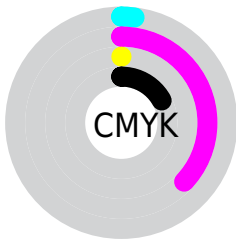
Distribution



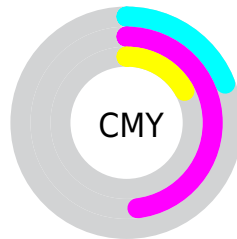
- Red (81%)
- Green (52%)
- Blue (83%)



- Red (81%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Blue (83%)



- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (17%)




- Cyan (19%)
- Magenta (48%)
- Yellow (17%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 206, 132, 211 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, 211 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 206, 132, 211

 206, 132, 211


255, 255, 255

 178, 106, 183

 255, 186, 255

 150, 80, 156

 255, 215, 255

 123, 55, 130

 255, 243, 255

 97, 30, 105

 72, 0, 80

 48, 0, 57

 23, 0, 35

 0, 0, 9


 0, 0, 0

 206, 132, 211


 206, 132, 211


 205, 111, 211


 207, 153, 211

 203, 90, 211

 209, 174, 211

 202, 69, 211

 210, 195, 211

 201, 48, 211

 211, 216, 211

 199, 27, 211

 213, 237, 211

 198, 5, 211

 214, 255, 211

 198, 0, 211

 215, 255, 211

 217, 255, 211

 218, 255, 211

Harmonies

Analogous

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



148, 150, 240



206, 132, 211



237, 120, 168

Triad

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



206, 132, 211



191, 153, 66



0, 181, 194

Complementary

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



206, 132, 211



137, 211, 132

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, 180, 148



206, 132, 211



148, 167, 73

Square

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



206, 132, 211



225, 136, 86



92, 176, 104



0, 176, 231

Rectangle

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



206, 132, 211



243, 120, 138



92, 176, 104



0, 181, 180

Sweetspot

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



206, 132, 211



253, 227, 255



132, 137, 211



126, 111, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



206, 132, 211



248, 140, 255



211, 132, 177



104, 94, 105



158, 0, 168



38, 0, 41

Inverse Universe

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



211, 132, 137



255, 140, 148



132, 211, 166



105, 94, 95



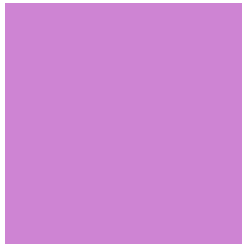
168, 0, 11



41, 0, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 206, 132, 211 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

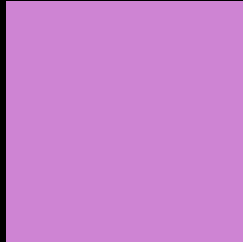
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 211 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

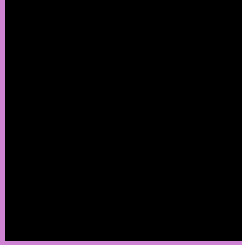
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 211 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 206, 132, 211.

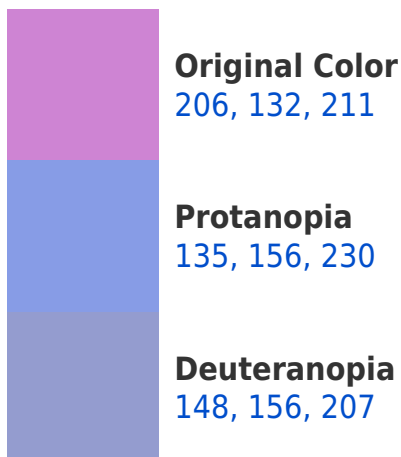


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 206, 132, 211.

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
198, 144, 155

Trichromacy



Original Color

206, 132, 211



Protanomaly

161, 147, 223



Deuteranomaly

169, 147, 208



Tritanomaly

201, 140, 175

Monochromacy



Original Color

206, 132, 211



Achromatopsia

163, 163, 163



Achromatomaly

179, 152, 180

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 206, 132, 211 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, 211)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(206, 132, 211)  
}
```

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, 211) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(206, 132, 211) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 206, 132, 211 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, 211) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(206, 132, 211) }
```

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, 211)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(206, 132, 211); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 132, 211);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 132,  
211) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 206, 132, 211 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, 211) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(206,  
132, 211) }
```

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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