

Converting Colors

RGB(206, 132, 230)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(206, 132, 230) contains.

RGB(206, 132, 230)	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, 132, 230)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CE84E6
RGB	206, 132, 230
RGB Percent	81%, 52%, 90%
CMY	0.1922, 0.4824, 0.0980
CMYK	0.10, 0.43, 0.00, 0.10
HSL	285°, 66%, 71%
HSV	285°, 43%, 90%
XYZ	47.9878, 35.3375, 79.1545
YIQ	165.2980, 12.6460, 46.1660

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

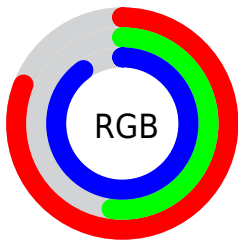
Format	Color
R _Y B	206, 132, 230
Decimal	13534438
CIE _{Lab}	66.01, 44.64, -38.44
CIE _{LCh}	66, 58.910, 319.274
Y _{xy}	35.3375, 0.2953, 0.2175
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291724518 (0xFFCE84E6)
YUV	165.2980, 31.8981, 35.6957
Hunter-Lab	59.4454, 40.0663, -37.3359

Details

The RGB color **206, 132, 230** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99FF**. A complement of this color would be **156, 230, 132**, and the grayscale version is **165, 165, 165**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 187, 255**, and **150, 80, 174** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **200, 109, 230**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **212, 155, 230**.

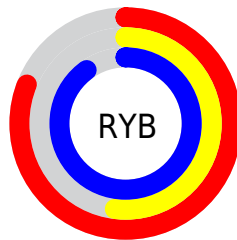
Distribution



Red (81%)

Green (52%)

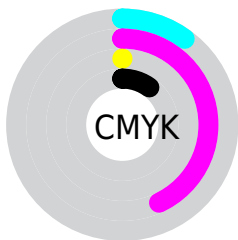
Blue (90%)



Red (81%)

Yellow (52%)

Blue (90%)

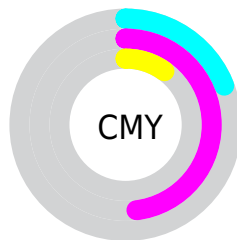


Cyan (10%)

Magenta (43%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (10%)



Cyan (19%)

Magenta (48%)


Yellow (10%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 206, 132, 230 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, 230 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 206, 132, 230

 206, 132, 230


255, 255, 255

 178, 106, 202

 255, 187, 255

 150, 80, 174

 255, 215, 255


 123, 55, 147

 255, 244, 255

 96, 29, 121

 70, 0, 96

 45, 0, 72


 21, 0, 49


 0, 1, 26

 0, 0, 0

 206, 132, 230


 206, 132, 230

 200, 109, 230

 212, 155, 230

 195, 86, 230


 217, 178, 230

 189, 63, 230

 223, 201, 230

 183, 40, 230

 229, 224, 230

 178, 17, 230

 234, 247, 230

 174, 0, 230

 240, 255, 230

 245, 255, 230

 251, 255, 230

 255, 255, 230

Harmonies

Analogous

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



128, 154, 255



206, 132, 230



247, 115, 182

Triad

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



206, 132, 230



205, 151, 50



0, 186, 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, 230



156, 230, 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, 185, 139



206, 132, 230



156, 168, 52

Square

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



206, 132, 230



241, 130, 82



93, 179, 88



0, 182, 240

Rectangle

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



206, 132, 230



255, 112, 146



93, 179, 88



0, 186, 176

Sweetspot

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



206, 132, 230



247, 222, 255



132, 156, 230



123, 107, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



206, 132, 230



223, 125, 255



230, 132, 206



112, 103, 115



135, 0, 179



39, 0, 51

Inverse Universe

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



230, 132, 156



255, 125, 157



132, 230, 156



115, 103, 106



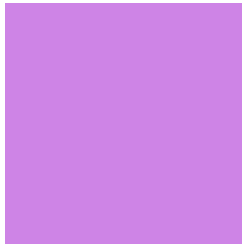
179, 0, 44



51, 0, 12

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 206, 132, 230 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

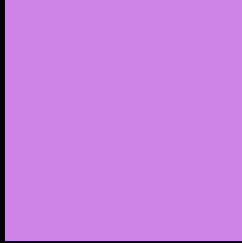
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 230 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

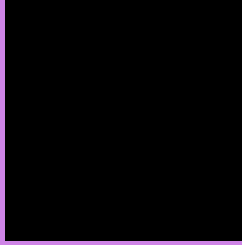
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 230 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 206, 132, 230.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 206, 132, 230.

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, 230

Protanopia
126, 158, 251

Deuteranopia
139, 159, 225



Tritanopia
196, 148, 159

Trichromacy



Original Color

206, 132, 230



Protanomaly

155, 149, 243



Deuteranomaly

163, 149, 227



Tritanomaly

200, 142, 185

Monochromacy



Original Color

206, 132, 230



Achromatopsia

165, 165, 165



Achromatomaly

180, 153, 189

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 206, 132, 230 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, 230)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(206, 132, 230)  
}
```

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, 230) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(206, 132, 230) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 206, 132, 230 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, 230) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(206, 132, 230) }
```

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, 230)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(206, 132, 230); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 132, 230);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 132,  
230) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 206, 132, 230 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, 230) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(206,  
132, 230) }
```

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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