

Converting Colors

RGB(206, 133, 159)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(206, 133, 159) contains.

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Color

RGB(206, 133, 159)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CE859F
RGB	206, 133, 159
RGB Percent	81%, 52%, 62%
CMY	0.1922, 0.4784, 0.3765
CMYK	0.00, 0.35, 0.23, 0.19
HSL	339°, 43%, 66%
HSV	339°, 35%, 81%
XYZ	40.0991, 32.4001, 36.9413
YIQ	157.7910, 35.1620, 23.5620

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

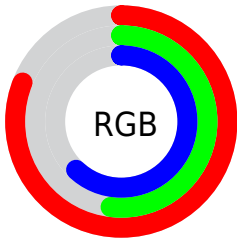
Format	Color
R_{YB}	206, 133, 159
Decimal	13534623
CIE _{Lab}	63.67, 31.59, -2.13
CIE _{LCh}	64, 31.661, 356.151
Yxy	32.4001, 0.3664, 0.2961
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291724703 (0xFFCE859F)
YUV	157.7910, 0.5960, 42.2793
Hunter-Lab	56.9211, 26.1359, 1.3661

Details

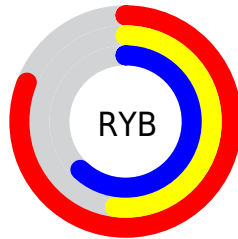
The RGB color **206, 133, 159** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **133, 206, 180**, and the grayscale version is **158, 158, 158**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 187, 214**, and **150, 82, 108** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **206, 112, 146**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **206, 154, 172**.

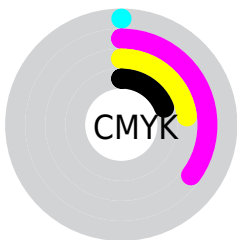
Distribution



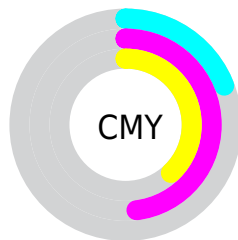
- Red (81%)
- Green (52%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (81%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Blue (62%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Black (19%)



- Cyan (19%)
- Magenta (48%)
- Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 206, 133, 159 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, 133, 159 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 206, 133, 159

 206, 133, 159

255, 255, 255

 178, 107, 133

 255, 187, 214

 150, 82, 108

 255, 215, 242


 123, 58, 83

 255, 244, 255

 97, 34, 60

 72, 8, 39

 48, 0, 18

 11, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0

 206, 133, 159


 206, 133, 159

 206, 112, 146


 206, 154, 172

 206, 92, 132

 206, 174, 186

 206, 71, 119

 206, 195, 199

 206, 51, 106

 206, 215, 212

 206, 30, 93

 206, 236, 225

 206, 9, 79

 206, 255, 239

 206, 0, 73

 206, 255, 252

 206, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



187, 139, 186



206, 133, 159



210, 134, 131

Triad

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



206, 133, 159



148, 160, 103



67, 165, 200

Complementary

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



206, 133, 159



133, 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.



54, 169, 178



206, 133, 159



115, 166, 122

Square

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



206, 133, 159



177, 151, 98



80, 169, 149



109, 158, 210

Rectangle

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



206, 133, 159



204, 139, 115



80, 169, 149



58, 167, 194

Sweetspot

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



206, 133, 159



255, 227, 237



179, 133, 206



128, 111, 117



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



206, 133, 159



255, 145, 184



206, 143, 133



102, 92, 95



166, 0, 59



38, 0, 14

Inverse Universe

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



206, 133, 159



255, 145, 184



133, 196, 206



102, 92, 95



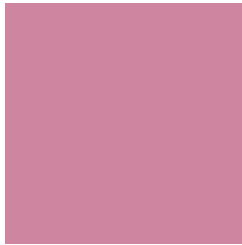
166, 0, 59



38, 0, 14

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 206, 133, 159 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

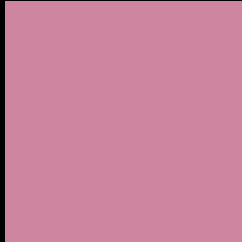
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 133, 159 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, 133, 159 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 206, 133, 159.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 206, 133, 159.

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, 133, 159

Protanopia
152, 154, 171

Deuteranopia
169, 150, 156



Tritanopia

205, 135, 146

Trichromacy



Original Color
206, 133, 159

Protanomaly
172, 146, 167

Deuteranomaly
182, 144, 157

Tritanomaly
205, 134, 151

Monochromacy



Original Color
206, 133, 159

Achromatopsia
158, 158, 158

Achromatomaly
175, 149, 158

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 206, 133, 159 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, 133, 159)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(206, 133, 159)  
}
```

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, 133, 159) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(206, 133, 159) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 206, 133, 159 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, 133, 159) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(206, 133, 159) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(206, 133, 159)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(206, 133, 159); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 133, 159);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 133,  
159) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 206, 133, 159 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(206, 133, 159) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(206,  
133, 159) }
```

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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