

# Converting Colors

RGB(206, 148, 157)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(206, 148, 157) contains.

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# **Color**

**RGB(206, 148, 157)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	CE949D
RGB	206, 148, 157
RGB Percent	81%, 58%, 62%
CMY	0.1922, 0.4196, 0.3843
CMYK	0.00, 0.28, 0.24, 0.19
HSL	351°, 37%, 69%
HSV	351°, 28%, 81%
XYZ	42.1293, 36.7359, 36.7686
YIQ	166.3680, 31.6790, 15.0950

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

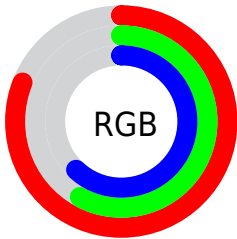
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	206, 148, 157
Decimal	13538461
CIE Lab	67.08, 23.13, 3.97
CIE LCh	67, 23.469, 9.727
Yxy	36.7359, 0.3643, 0.3177
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291728541 (0xFFCE949D)
YUV	166.3680, -4.6184, 34.7573
Hunter-Lab	60.6102, 18.0051, 6.4594

# Details

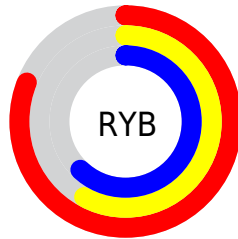
The RGB color **206, 148, 157** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **148, 206, 197**, and the grayscale version is **166, 166, 166**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 202, 211**, and **151, 97, 106** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **206, 127, 140**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **206, 169, 174**.

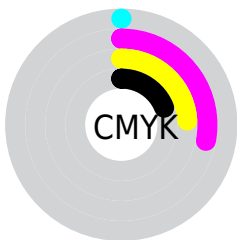
# Distribution



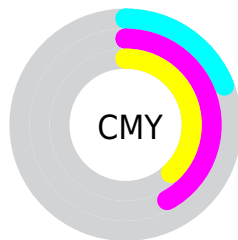
- Red (81%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (81%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (62%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Black (19%)



- Cyan (19%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (38%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 206, 148, 157 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, 148, 157 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 206, 148, 157

 206, 148, 157

255, 255, 255

 178, 122, 131

 255, 202, 211

 151, 97, 106

 255, 231, 240

 124, 73, 82

 98, 49, 59

 73, 27, 37

 49, 4, 16

 23, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0

 206, 148, 157

 206, 148, 157

 206, 127, 140

 206, 169, 174

 206, 107, 122

 206, 189, 192

 206, 86, 105

 206, 210, 209

 206, 66, 87

 206, 230, 227

 206, 45, 70

 206, 251, 244

 206, 24, 53

 206, 255, 255

 206, 4, 35

 206, 0, 32

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



196, 150, 178



206, 148, 157



204, 151, 137

# Triad

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



206, 148, 157



148, 170, 130



119, 169, 202

# Complementary

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



206, 148, 157



148, 206, 197

# 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.



103, 174, 189



206, 148, 157



125, 174, 148

# Square

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



206, 148, 157



172, 164, 122



106, 175, 170



147, 163, 205

# Rectangle

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



206, 148, 157



197, 155, 127



106, 175, 170



112, 171, 199

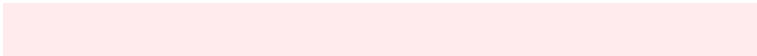


# Sweetspot

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



206, 148, 157



255, 235, 238



196, 148, 206



128, 115, 117



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

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



206, 148, 157



255, 168, 182



206, 167, 148



102, 92, 93



166, 0, 26



38, 0, 6



# Inverse Universe

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



206, 148, 157



255, 168, 182



148, 187, 206



102, 92, 93



166, 0, 26

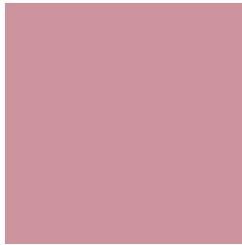


38, 0, 6



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 206, 148, 157 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, 148, 157 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

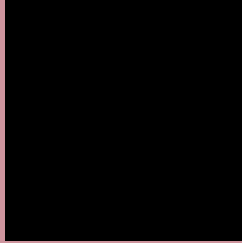
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## RGB 206, 148, 157 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 206, 148, 157.

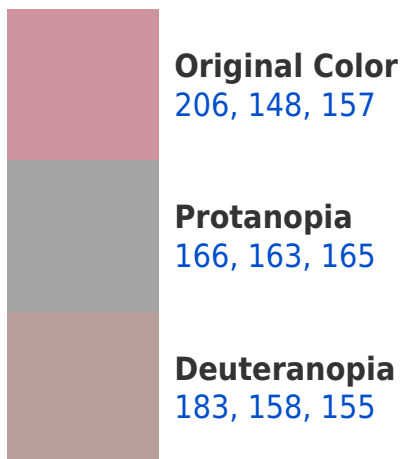


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 206, 148, 157.

# 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**  
206, 148, 159

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
206, 148, 157

**Protanomaly**  
181, 158, 162

**Deuteranomaly**  
191, 154, 156

**Tritanomaly**  
206, 148, 158

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
206, 148, 157

**Achromatopsia**  
166, 166, 166

**Achromatomaly**  
181, 159, 163

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 206, 148, 157 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, 148, 157) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(206, 148, 157)  
}
```

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, 148, 157) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(206, 148, 157) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 206, 148, 157 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, 148, 157) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(206, 148, 157) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(206, 148, 157)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(206, 148, 157); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 148, 157);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 148,  
157) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 206, 148, 157 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(206, 148, 157) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(206,  
148, 157) }
```

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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