

Converting Colors

RGB(206, 150, 188)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(206, 150, 188) contains.

RGB(206, 150, 188)	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, 150, 188)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CE96BC
RGB	206, 150, 188
RGB Percent	81%, 59%, 74%
CMY	0.1922, 0.4118, 0.2627
CMYK	0.00, 0.27, 0.09, 0.19
HSL	319°, 36%, 70%
HSV	319°, 27%, 81%
XYZ	45.4370, 38.5653, 52.6260
YIQ	171.0760, 21.1780, 23.6900

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

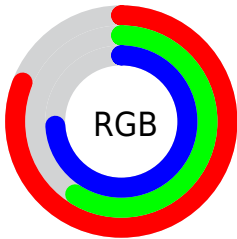
Format	Color
R_{YB}	206, 150, 188
Decimal	13539004
CIE _{Lab}	68.44, 27.01, -11.38
CIE _{LCh}	68, 29.309, 337.158
Yxy	38.5653, 0.3326, 0.2823
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291729084 (0xFFCE96BC)
YUV	171.0760, 8.3435, 30.6283
Hunter-Lab	62.1010, 21.9252, -6.7732

Details

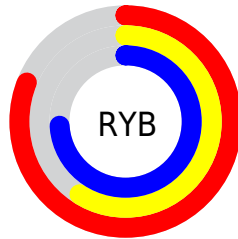
The RGB color **206, 150, 188** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **150, 206, 168**, and the grayscale version is **171, 171, 171**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 205, 244**, and **151, 98, 135** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **206, 129, 181**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **206, 171, 195**.

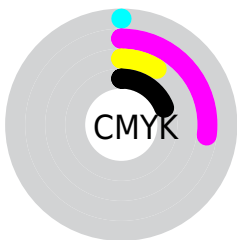
Distribution



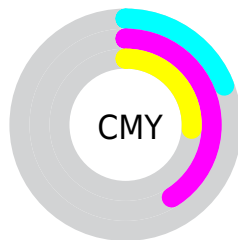
- Red (81%)
- Green (59%)
- Blue (74%)



- Red (81%)
- Yellow (59%)
- Blue (74%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Black (19%)




- Cyan (19%)
- Magenta (41%)
- Yellow (26%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 206, 150, 188 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, 150, 188 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 206, 150, 188

 206, 150, 188


255, 255, 255

 178, 124, 161

 255, 205, 244

 151, 98, 135

 255, 233, 255

 125, 74, 109

 99, 50, 85


 74, 28, 62

 50, 4, 40

 30, 0, 19


 0, 0, 0

 206, 150, 188

 206, 150, 188

 206, 129, 181

 206, 171, 195

 206, 109, 175

 206, 191, 201

 206, 88, 168

 206, 212, 208

 206, 68, 162

 206, 232, 214

 206, 47, 155

 206, 253, 221

 206, 26, 148

 206, 255, 228

 206, 6, 142

 206, 255, 234

 206, 0, 140

 206, 255, 241

 206, 255, 248

Harmonies

Analogous

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



179, 158, 209



206, 150, 188



219, 147, 161

Triad

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



206, 150, 188



179, 167, 114



82, 180, 198

Complementary

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



206, 150, 188



150, 206, 168

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.



92, 182, 173



206, 150, 188



150, 175, 124

Square

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



206, 150, 188



203, 158, 119



119, 180, 145



104, 175, 215

Rectangle

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



206, 150, 188



220, 149, 144



119, 180, 145



82, 181, 190

Sweetspot

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



206, 150, 188



255, 235, 248



168, 150, 206



128, 115, 123



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



206, 150, 188



255, 171, 228



206, 150, 160



102, 92, 99



166, 0, 112



38, 0, 26

Inverse Universe

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



206, 150, 188



255, 171, 228



150, 206, 196



102, 92, 99



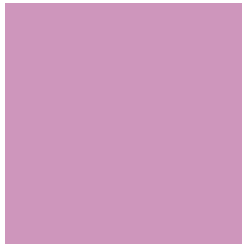
166, 0, 112



38, 0, 26

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 206, 150, 188 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

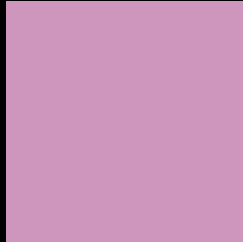
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 150, 188 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

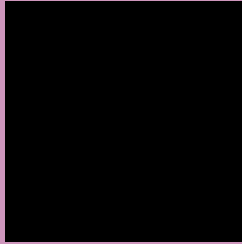
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 150, 188 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 206, 150, 188.

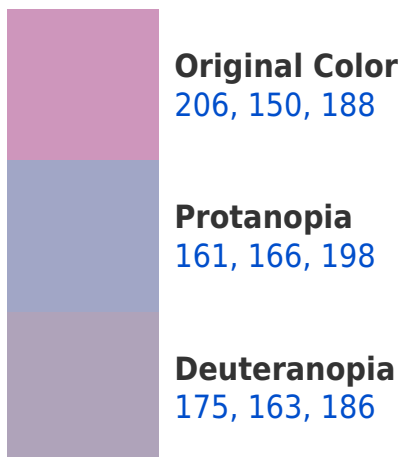



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 206, 150, 188.

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

203, 154, 166

Trichromacy



Original Color
206, 150, 188

Protanomaly
177, 160, 194

Deuteranomaly
186, 158, 187

Tritanomaly
204, 153, 174

Monochromacy



Original Color
206, 150, 188

Achromatopsia
171, 171, 171

Achromatomaly
184, 163, 177

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 206, 150, 188 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, 150, 188) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(206, 150, 188)  
}
```

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, 150, 188) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(206, 150, 188) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 206, 150, 188 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

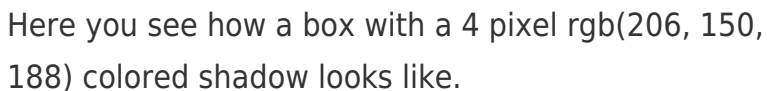
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(206, 150, 188) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(206, 150, 188) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(206, 150, 188)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(206, 150, 188); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 150, 188);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 150,  
188) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 206, 150, 188 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(206, 150, 188) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(206,  
150, 188) }
```

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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