

Converting Colors

RGB(206, 150, 189)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(206, 150, 189) contains.

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Color

RGB(206, 150, 189)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CE96BD
RGB	206, 150, 189
RGB Percent	81%, 59%, 74%
CMY	0.1922, 0.4118, 0.2588
CMYK	0.00, 0.27, 0.08, 0.19
HSL	318°, 36%, 70%
HSV	318°, 27%, 81%
XYZ	45.5453, 38.6086, 53.1958
YIQ	171.1900, 20.8570, 24.0010

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

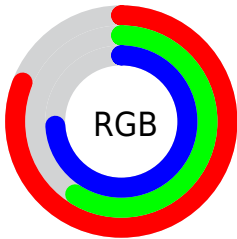
Format	Color
R_{YB}	206, 150, 189
Decimal	13539005
CIE _{Lab}	68.47, 27.18, -11.89
CIE _{LCh}	68, 29.670, 336.380
Yxy	38.6086, 0.3316, 0.2811
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291729085 (0xFFCE96BD)
YUV	171.1900, 8.7803, 30.5284
Hunter-Lab	62.1358, 22.1019, -7.2644

Details

The RGB color **206, 150, 189** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **150, 206, 167**, and the grayscale version is **171, 171, 171**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 205, 245**, and **151, 98, 136** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **206, 129, 183**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **206, 171, 195**.

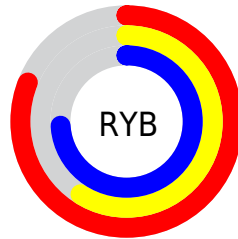
Distribution



Red (81%)

Green (59%)

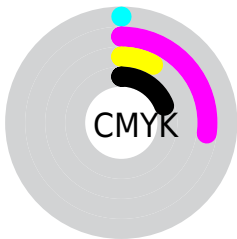
Blue (74%)



Red (81%)

Yellow (59%)

Blue (74%)

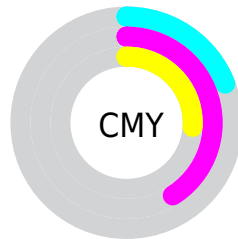


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (27%)

Yellow (8%)

Black (19%)



Cyan (19%)

Magenta (41%)

Yellow (26%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 206, 150, 189 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, 189 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 206, 150, 189


255, 255, 255


 255, 205, 245

 255, 233, 255

 206, 150, 189

 178, 124, 162

 151, 98, 136

 125, 74, 110

 99, 50, 86

 74, 27, 63

 50, 4, 41

 30, 0, 20

 0, 0, 0

 206, 150, 189

 206, 150, 189

 206, 129, 183


 206, 171, 195

 206, 109, 176

 206, 191, 202

 206, 88, 170

 206, 212, 208

 206, 68, 164

 206, 232, 214

 206, 47, 158

 206, 253, 220

 206, 26, 151

 206, 255, 227

 206, 6, 145

 206, 255, 233

 206, 0, 143

 206, 255, 239

 206, 255, 245

Harmonies

Analogous

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



178, 158, 210



206, 150, 189



220, 147, 162

Triad

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



206, 150, 189



180, 167, 113



81, 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, 189



150, 206, 167

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.



91, 182, 172



206, 150, 189



151, 175, 123

Square

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



206, 150, 189



204, 158, 119



120, 180, 145



102, 176, 215

Rectangle

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



206, 150, 189



220, 148, 144



120, 180, 145



81, 181, 190

Sweetspot

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



206, 150, 189



255, 235, 249



167, 150, 206



128, 115, 124



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



206, 150, 189



255, 171, 229



206, 150, 161



102, 92, 99



166, 0, 115



38, 0, 27

Inverse Universe

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



206, 150, 189



255, 171, 229



150, 206, 195



102, 92, 99



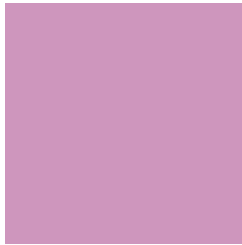
166, 0, 115



38, 0, 27

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 206, 150, 189 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

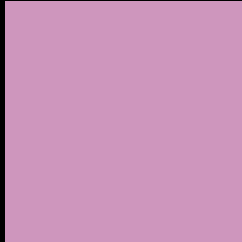
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 189 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

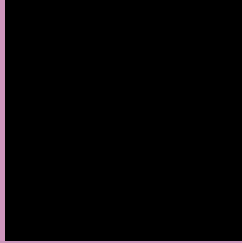
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 189 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 206, 150, 189.

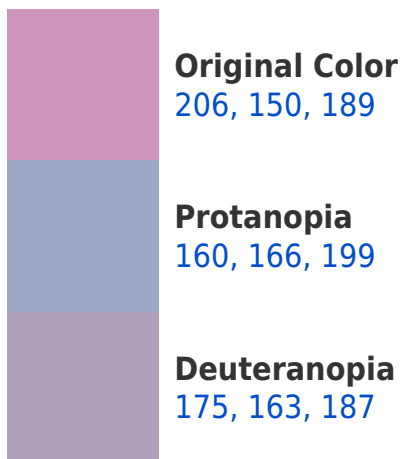



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 206, 150, 189.

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, 189

Protanomaly
177, 160, 195

Deuteranomaly
186, 158, 188

Tritanomaly
204, 153, 174

Monochromacy



Original Color
206, 150, 189

Achromatopsia
171, 171, 171

Achromatomaly
184, 163, 178

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 206, 150, 189 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, 189) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(206, 150, 189)  
}
```

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, 189) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(206, 150, 189) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 206, 150, 189 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, 189) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(206, 150, 189) }
```

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, 189)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(206, 150, 189); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 150, 189);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 150,  
189) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 206, 150, 189 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, 189) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(206,  
150, 189) }
```

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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