

Converting Colors

RGB(206, 151, 192)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(206, 151, 192) contains.

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Color

RGB(206, 151, 192)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CE97C0
RGB	206, 151, 192
RGB Percent	81%, 59%, 75%
CMY	0.1922, 0.4078, 0.2471
CMYK	0.00, 0.27, 0.07, 0.19
HSL	315°, 36%, 70%
HSV	315°, 27%, 81%
XYZ	46.0346, 39.0608, 54.9824
YIQ	172.1190, 19.6190, 24.4110

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

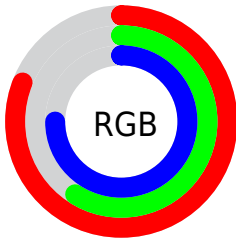
Format	Color
R_{YB}	206, 151, 192
Decimal	13539264
CIE _{Lab}	68.80, 27.16, -13.07
CIE _{LCh}	69, 30.144, 334.314
Yxy	39.0608, 0.3286, 0.2789
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291729344 (0xFFCE97C0)
YUV	172.1190, 9.8013, 29.7136
Hunter-Lab	62.4986, 22.1052, -8.4106

Details

The RGB color **206, 151, 192** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **151, 206, 165**, and the grayscale version is **172, 172, 172**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 206, 248**, and **151, 99, 138** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **206, 130, 187**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **206, 172, 197**.

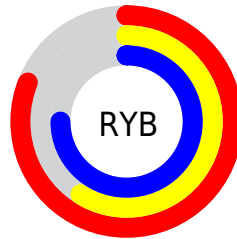
Distribution



Red (81%)

Green (59%)

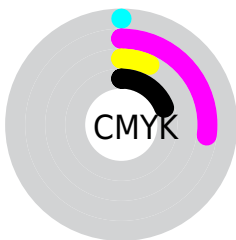
Blue (75%)



Red (81%)

Yellow (59%)

Blue (75%)

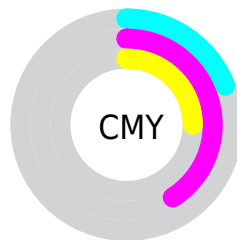


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (27%)

Yellow (7%)

Black (19%)



Cyan (19%)

Magenta (41%)


Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 206, 151, 192 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, 151, 192 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 206, 151, 192

 206, 151, 192

255, 255, 255

 178, 125, 165

 255, 206, 248

 151, 99, 138


 255, 234, 255

 125, 75, 113

 99, 51, 88


 74, 28, 65

 51, 5, 43

 31, 0, 23

 0, 0, 0

 206, 151, 192

 206, 151, 192

■ 206, 130, 187

■ 206, 172, 197

■ 206, 110, 182

■ 206, 192, 202

■ 206, 89, 176

■ 206, 213, 208

■ 206, 69, 171

■ 206, 233, 213

■ 206, 48, 166

■ 206, 254, 218

■ 206, 27, 161

■ 206, 255, 223

■ 206, 7, 155

■ 206, 255, 229

■ 206, 0, 154

■ 206, 255, 234

■ 206, 255, 239

Harmonies

Analogous

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



177, 159, 213



206, 151, 192



221, 147, 165

Triad

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



206, 151, 192



183, 167, 113



79, 182, 198

Complementary

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



206, 151, 192



151, 206, 165

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, 183, 171



206, 151, 192



154, 175, 122

Square

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



206, 151, 192



207, 158, 119



122, 181, 143



99, 177, 216

Rectangle

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



206, 151, 192



222, 149, 147



122, 181, 143



80, 183, 189

Sweetspot

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



206, 151, 192



255, 235, 250



165, 151, 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, 151, 192



255, 173, 234



206, 151, 165



102, 92, 99



166, 0, 124



38, 0, 29

Inverse Universe

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



206, 151, 192



255, 173, 234



151, 206, 192



102, 92, 99



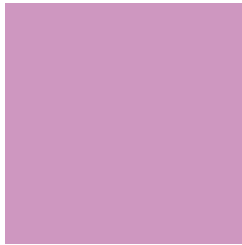
166, 0, 124



38, 0, 29

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 206, 151, 192 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

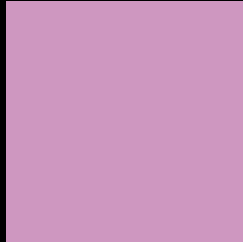
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 151, 192 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

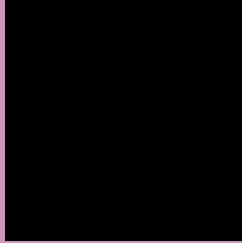
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 151, 192 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 206, 151, 192.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 206, 151, 192.

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, 151, 192

Protanopia
160, 167, 202

Deuteranopia
174, 164, 190



Tritanopia
203, 155, 167

Trichromacy



Original Color
206, 151, 192

Protanomaly
177, 161, 198

Deuteranomaly
186, 159, 191

Tritanomaly
204, 154, 176

Monochromacy



Original Color
206, 151, 192

Achromatopsia
172, 172, 172

Achromatomaly
184, 164, 179

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 206, 151, 192 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, 151, 192)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(206, 151, 192)  
}
```

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, 151, 192) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(206, 151, 192) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 206, 151, 192 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, 151, 192) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(206, 151, 192) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(206, 151, 192)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(206, 151, 192); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 151, 192);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 151,  
192) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 206, 151, 192 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(206, 151, 192) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(206,  
151, 192) }
```

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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