

# Converting Colors

RGB(206, 159, 200)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(206, 159, 200) contains.

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# **Color**

**RGB(206, 159, 200)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	CE9FC8
RGB	206, 159, 200
RGB Percent	81%, 62%, 78%
CMY	0.1922, 0.3765, 0.2157
CMYK	0.00, 0.23, 0.03, 0.19
HSL	308°, 32%, 72%
HSV	308°, 23%, 81%
XYZ	48.2771, 42.0882, 60.2229
YIQ	177.7270, 14.8510, 22.7150

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

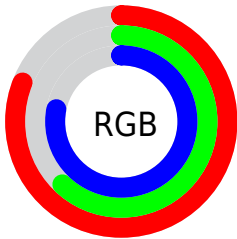
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	206, 159, 200
Decimal	13541320
CIE Lab	70.93, 24.23, -14.29
CIE LCh	71, 28.131, 329.472
Yxy	42.0882, 0.3206, 0.2795
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291731400 (0xFFCE9FC8)
YUV	177.7270, 10.9806, 24.7954
Hunter-Lab	64.8754, 19.2988, -9.6253

# Details

The RGB color **206, 159, 200** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **159, 206, 165**, and the grayscale version is **178, 178, 178**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 214, 255**, and **151, 107, 146** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **206, 138, 197**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **206, 180, 203**.

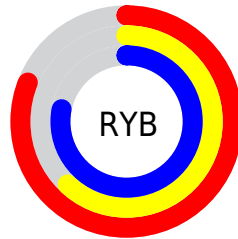
# Distribution



Red (81%)

Green (62%)

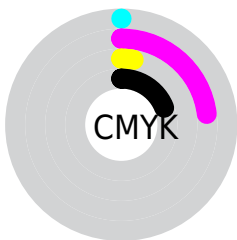
Blue (78%)



Red (81%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (78%)

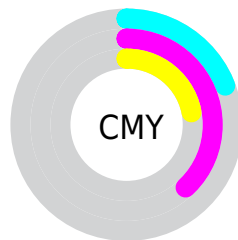


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (23%)

Yellow (3%)

Black (19%)



Cyan (19%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (22%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 206, 159, 200 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, 159, 200 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 206, 159, 200

 206, 159, 200

255, 255, 255

 178, 133, 173

 255, 214, 255


 151, 107, 146

 255, 243, 255

 125, 82, 120

 99, 59, 95


 75, 36, 72

 51, 14, 49

 33, 0, 29


 0, 0, 0

 206, 159, 200

 206, 159, 200

 206, 138, 197


 206, 180, 203

 206, 118, 195


 206, 200, 205

 206, 97, 192


 206, 221, 208

 206, 77, 189


 206, 241, 211

 206, 56, 187

 206, 255, 213

 206, 35, 184

 206, 255, 216

 206, 15, 182

 206, 255, 218

 206, 0, 180

 206, 255, 221

 206, 255, 224

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



177, 167, 218



206, 159, 200



222, 155, 175

# Triad

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



206, 159, 200



192, 172, 122



95, 187, 198

# Complementary

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



206, 159, 200



159, 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.



109, 188, 172



206, 159, 200



165, 180, 128

# Square

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



206, 159, 200



213, 163, 130



136, 185, 147



107, 183, 217

# Rectangle

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



206, 159, 200



225, 155, 158



136, 185, 147



97, 188, 190



# Sweetspot

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



206, 159, 200



255, 237, 253



164, 159, 206



128, 117, 126



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

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



206, 159, 200



255, 186, 246



206, 159, 177



102, 92, 101



166, 0, 145



38, 0, 33



# Inverse Universe

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



206, 159, 200



255, 186, 246



159, 206, 188



102, 92, 101



166, 0, 145

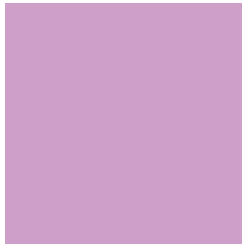


38, 0, 33



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 206, 159, 200 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

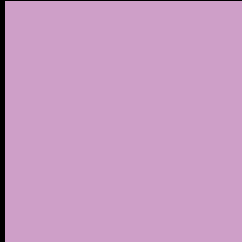
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 159, 200 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

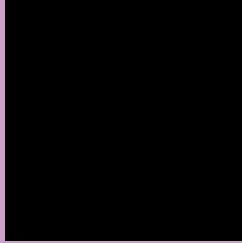
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## RGB 206, 159, 200 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 206, 159, 200.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 206, 159, 200.

# 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, 159, 200

**Protanopia**  
166, 172, 209

**Deuteranopia**  
179, 169, 198



**Tritanopia**  
203, 163, 176

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
206, 159, 200

**Protanomaly**  
181, 167, 206

**Deuteranomaly**  
189, 165, 199

**Tritanomaly**  
204, 162, 185

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
206, 159, 200

**Achromatopsia**  
178, 178, 178

**Achromatomaly**  
188, 171, 186

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 206, 159, 200 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, 159, 200)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(206, 159, 200)  
}
```

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, 159, 200) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(206, 159, 200) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 206, 159, 200 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, 159, 200) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(206, 159, 200) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(206, 159, 200)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(206, 159, 200); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 159, 200);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 159,  
200) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 206, 159, 200 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(206, 159, 200) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(206,  
159, 200) }
```

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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