

Converting Colors

RGB(206, 166, 180)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(206, 166, 180) contains.

RGB(206, 166, 180)	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, 166, 180)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CEA6B4
RGB	206, 166, 180
RGB Percent	81%, 65%, 71%
CMY	0.1922, 0.3490, 0.2941
CMYK	0.00, 0.19, 0.13, 0.19
HSL	339°, 29%, 73%
HSV	339°, 19%, 81%
XYZ	47.3280, 43.6895, 49.1185
YIQ	179.5560, 19.3460, 12.8340

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

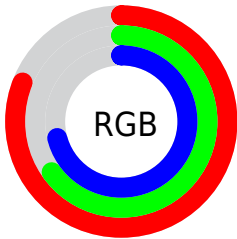
Format	Color
R _Y B	206, 166, 180
Decimal	13543092
CIE Lab	72.02, 16.91, -1.63
CIE LCh	72, 16.985, 354.498
Yxy	43.6895, 0.3377, 0.3118
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291733172 (0xFFCEA6B4)
YUV	179.5560, 0.2189, 23.1914
Hunter-Lab	66.0981, 12.1393, 2.2093

Details

The RGB color **206, 166, 180** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **166, 206, 192**, and the grayscale version is **180, 180, 180**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 221, 236**, and **151, 114, 127** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **206, 145, 167**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **206, 187, 193**.

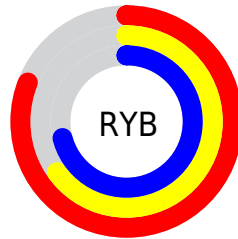
Distribution



Red (81%)

Green (65%)

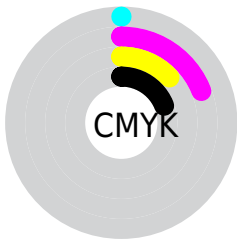
Blue (71%)



Red (81%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (71%)

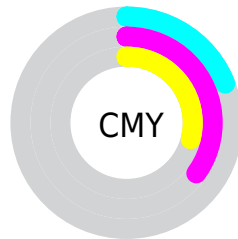


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (19%)

Yellow (13%)

Black (19%)



Cyan (19%)

Magenta (35%)


Yellow (29%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 206, 166, 180 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, 166, 180 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 206, 166, 180

 206, 166, 180

255, 255, 255

 178, 140, 153

 255, 221, 236


 151, 114, 127

 255, 250, 255

 125, 89, 102

 100, 66, 78

 75, 43, 56

 52, 22, 34

 33, 0, 12


 0, 0, 0

 206, 166, 180

 206, 166, 180

 206, 145, 167

 206, 187, 193

 206, 125, 153

 206, 207, 207

 206, 104, 140

 206, 228, 220

 206, 84, 126

 206, 248, 234

 206, 63, 113

 206, 255, 247

 206, 42, 100

 206, 255, 255

 206, 22, 86

 206, 1, 73

 206, 0, 72

Harmonies

Analogous

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



194, 169, 195



206, 166, 180



209, 166, 164

Triad

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



206, 166, 180



175, 179, 148



140, 183, 201

Complementary

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



206, 166, 180



166, 206, 192

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.



136, 185, 189



206, 166, 180



157, 183, 158

Square

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



206, 166, 180



192, 174, 146



142, 185, 173



156, 179, 207

Rectangle

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



206, 166, 180



207, 168, 155



142, 185, 173



137, 184, 198

Sweetspot

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



206, 166, 180



255, 240, 245



192, 166, 206



128, 119, 122



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



206, 166, 180



255, 196, 217



206, 172, 166



102, 92, 95



166, 0, 58



38, 0, 13

Inverse Universe

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



206, 166, 180



255, 196, 217



166, 200, 206



102, 92, 95



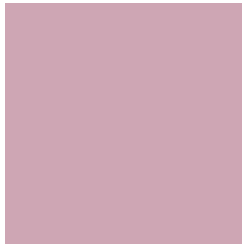
166, 0, 58



38, 0, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 206, 166, 180 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

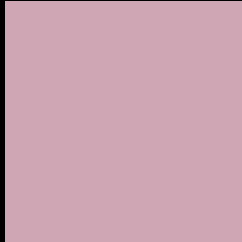
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 166, 180 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

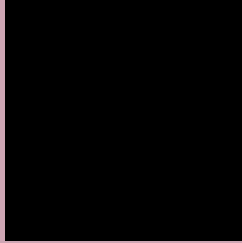
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 166, 180 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 206, 166, 180.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 206, 166, 180.

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, 166, 180

Protanopia
177, 176, 186

Deuteranopia
193, 171, 179



Tritanopia
206, 166, 179

Trichromacy



Original Color
206, 166, 180

Protanomaly
188, 172, 184

Deuteranomaly
198, 169, 179

Tritanomaly
206, 166, 179

Monochromacy



Original Color
206, 166, 180

Achromatopsia
180, 180, 180

Achromatomaly
189, 175, 180

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 206, 166, 180 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, 166, 180)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(206, 166, 180)  
}
```

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, 166, 180) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(206, 166, 180) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 206, 166, 180 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, 166, 180) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(206, 166, 180) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(206, 166, 180)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(206, 166, 180); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 166, 180);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 166,  
180) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 206, 166, 180 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(206, 166, 180) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(206,  
166, 180) }
```

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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