

Converting Colors

RGB(206, 176, 208)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(206, 176, 208) contains.

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Color

RGB(206, 176, 208)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CEB0D0
RGB	206, 176, 208
RGB Percent	81%, 69%, 82%
CMY	0.1922, 0.3098, 0.1843
CMYK	0.01, 0.15, 0.00, 0.18
HSL	296°, 25%, 75%
HSV	296°, 15%, 82%
XYZ	52.3641, 48.7265, 66.3198
YIQ	188.6180, 7.6080, 16.3120

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

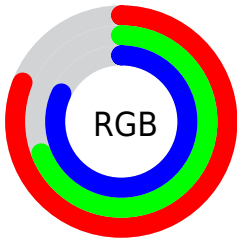
Format	Color
R_{YB}	206, 176, 208
Decimal	13545680
CIE _{Lab}	75.28, 16.44, -12.15
CIE _{LCh}	75, 20.444, 323.524
Yxy	48.7265, 0.3128, 0.2911
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291735760 (0xFFCEB0D0)
YUV	188.6180, 9.5553, 15.2440
Hunter-Lab	69.8044, 11.7449, -7.4672

Details

The RGB color **206, 176, 208** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **178, 208, 176**, and the grayscale version is **189, 189, 189**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 232, 255**, and **152, 123, 154** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **205, 155, 208**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **207, 197, 208**.

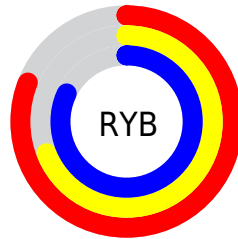
Distribution



Red (81%)

Green (69%)

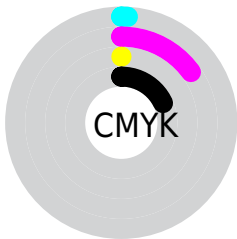
Blue (82%)



Red (81%)

Yellow (69%)

Blue (82%)

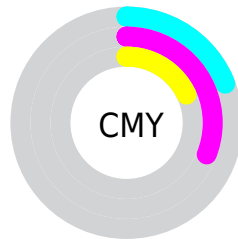


Cyan (1%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (18%)



Cyan (19%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (18%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 206, 176, 208 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, 176, 208 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 206, 176, 208

255, 255, 255


 255, 232, 255

 206, 176, 208


 178, 149, 180

 152, 123, 154

 125, 98, 128

 100, 74, 103

 76, 51, 78

 53, 30, 56


 32, 8, 34

 0, 0, 10

 0, 0, 0

 206, 176, 208


 206, 176, 208

 205, 155, 208


 207, 197, 208

 203, 134, 208


 209, 218, 208

 202, 114, 208


 210, 238, 208

 201, 93, 208

 211, 255, 208

 200, 72, 208

 213, 255, 208

 198, 51, 208

 214, 255, 208

 197, 30, 208

 215, 255, 208

 196, 10, 208

 216, 255, 208

 195, 0, 208

 218, 255, 208

Harmonies

Analogous

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



183, 182, 220



206, 176, 208



221, 172, 190

Triad

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



206, 176, 208



204, 183, 148



134, 196, 200

Complementary

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



206, 176, 208



178, 208, 176

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.



144, 196, 180



206, 176, 208



184, 189, 151

Square

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



206, 176, 208



219, 177, 156



162, 194, 163



140, 193, 215

Rectangle

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



206, 176, 208



225, 172, 177



162, 194, 163



136, 196, 193

Sweetspot

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



206, 176, 208



254, 242, 255



176, 178, 208



127, 120, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



206, 176, 208



252, 209, 255



208, 176, 194



104, 94, 105



158, 0, 168



38, 0, 41

Inverse Universe

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



208, 176, 178



255, 209, 212



176, 208, 190



105, 94, 95



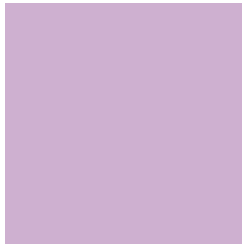
168, 0, 11



41, 0, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 206, 176, 208 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

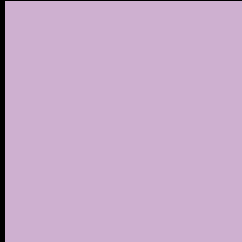
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 176, 208 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

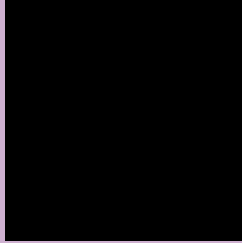
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 176, 208 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 206, 176, 208.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 206, 176, 208.

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, 176, 208](#)

Protanopia
[181, 184, 213](#)

Deuteranopia
[194, 181, 207](#)



Tritanopia
204, 179, 193

Trichromacy



Original Color
206, 176, 208

Protanomaly
190, 181, 211

Deuteranomaly
198, 179, 207

Tritanomaly
205, 178, 198

Monochromacy



Original Color
206, 176, 208

Achromatopsia
189, 189, 189

Achromatomaly
195, 184, 196

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 206, 176, 208 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, 176, 208)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(206, 176, 208)  
}
```

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, 176, 208) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(206, 176, 208) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 206, 176, 208 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, 176, 208) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(206, 176, 208) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(206, 176, 208)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(206, 176, 208); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 176, 208);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 176,  
208) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 206, 176, 208 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(206, 176, 208) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(206,  
176, 208) }
```

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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