

Converting Colors

RGB(206, 49, 198)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(206, 49, 198) contains.

RGB(206, 49, 198)	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, 49, 198)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	CE31C6
RGB	206, 49, 198
RGB Percent	81%, 19%, 78%
CMY	0.1922, 0.8078, 0.2235
CMYK	0.00, 0.76, 0.04, 0.19
HSL	303°, 62%, 50%
HSV	303°, 76%, 81%
XYZ	36.7450, 19.3957, 55.2331
YIQ	112.9290, 45.7430, 79.6230

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

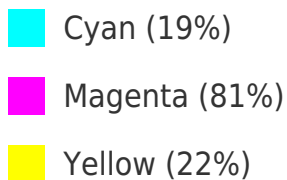
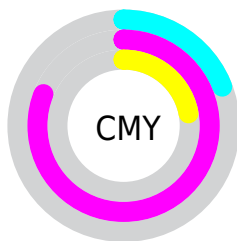
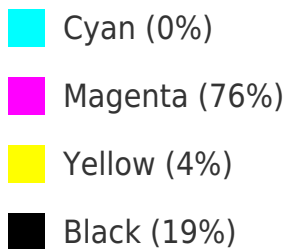
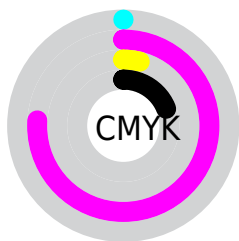
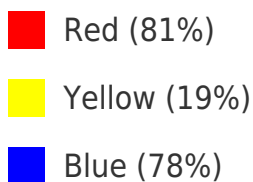
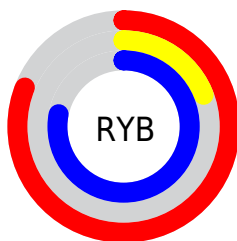
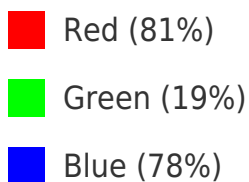
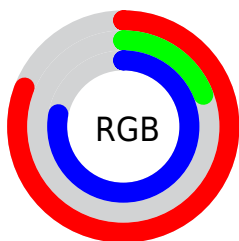
Format	Color
RYB	206, 49, 198
Decimal	13513158
CIELab	51.15, 74.82, -43.74
CIELCh	51, 86.661, 329.690
Yxy	19.3957, 0.3299, 0.1741
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291703238 (0xFFCE31C6)
YUV	112.9290, 41.9400, 81.6233
Hunter-Lab	44.0405, 71.8597, -43.5299

Details

The RGB color **206, 49, 198** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC33CC**. The color can be described as light muted magenta. A complement of this color would be **49, 206, 57**, and the grayscale version is **112, 112, 112**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 112, 255**, and **147, 0, 143** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **206, 28, 197**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **206, 70, 199**.

Distribution



Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 206, 49, 198 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, 49, 198 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 206, 49, 198

255, 255, 255

 255, 112, 255

 255, 142, 255

 255, 171, 255


 255, 200, 255

 255, 230, 255

 206, 49, 198

 176, 0, 170

 147, 0, 143

 119, 0, 117

 91, 0, 92

 65, 0, 68

 35, 0, 45


 0, 1, 23

 0, 0, 0

 206, 49, 198

 206, 49, 198


 206, 28, 197


 206, 70, 199


 206, 8, 196


 206, 90, 200


 206, 0, 196

 206, 111, 201

 206, 131, 202

 206, 152, 203

 206, 173, 204

 206, 193, 205

 206, 214, 206

 206, 234, 207

Harmonies

Analogous

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



102, 102, 253



206, 49, 198



244, 0, 126

Triad

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



206, 49, 198



149, 119, 0



0, 152, 194

Complementary

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



206, 49, 198



49, 206, 57

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.



0, 151, 119



206, 49, 198



73, 138, 0

Square

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



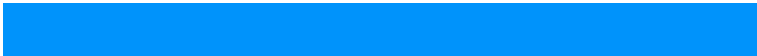
206, 49, 198



205, 85, 0



0, 147, 37



0, 147, 251

Rectangle

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



206, 49, 198



245, 0, 78



0, 147, 37



0, 152, 170

Sweetspot

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



206, 49, 198



255, 196, 252



57, 49, 206



128, 92, 126



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



206, 49, 198



255, 23, 243



206, 49, 120



102, 92, 101



166, 0, 157



38, 0, 36

Inverse Universe

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



206, 49, 198



255, 23, 243



49, 206, 135



102, 92, 101



166, 0, 157



38, 0, 36

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 206, 49, 198 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

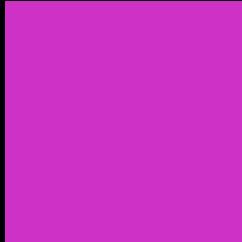
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 49, 198 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 × Fail

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

RGB 206, 49, 198 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 206, 49, 198.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 206, 49, 198.

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, 49, 198

Protanopia

0, 118, 251

Deuteranopia

90, 122, 187



Tritanopia

195, 88, 94

Trichromacy



Original Color

206, 49, 198



Protanomaly

75, 93, 232



Deuteranomaly

132, 95, 191



Tritanomaly

199, 74, 132

Monochromacy



Original Color

206, 49, 198



Achromatopsia

113, 113, 113



Achromatomaly

147, 90, 144

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 206, 49, 198 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, 49, 198) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(206, 49, 198)  
}
```

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, 49, 198) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(206, 49, 198) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 206, 49, 198 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, 49, 198) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(206, 49, 198) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(206, 49, 198) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(206, 49, 198); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 49, 198);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 49,  
198) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 206, 49, 198 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(206, 49, 198) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(206, 49,  
198) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet
interesting? Support Converting
Colors with the new Membership
Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you
double the colors in the color bucket, and more
awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor