

Converting Colors

RGB(206, 56, 156)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(206, 56, 156) contains.

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Color

RGB(206, 56, 156)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CE389C
RGB	206, 56, 156
RGB Percent	81%, 22%, 61%
CMY	0.1922, 0.7804, 0.3882
CMYK	0.00, 0.73, 0.24, 0.19
HSL	320°, 60%, 51%
HSV	320°, 73%, 81%
XYZ	32.8685, 18.3505, 33.2621
YIQ	112.2500, 57.3000, 62.9000

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

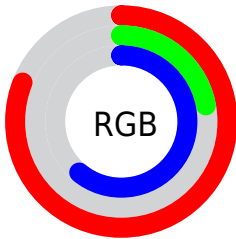
Format	Color
R_{YB}	206, 56, 156
Decimal	13514908
CIE _{Lab}	49.92, 66.82, -21.05
CIE _{LCh}	50, 70.059, 342.519
Yxy	18.3505, 0.3891, 0.2172
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291704988 (0xFFCE389C)
YUV	112.2500, 21.5688, 82.2188
Hunter-Lab	42.8374, 61.9949, -16.0509

Details

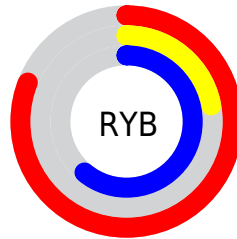
The RGB color **206, 56, 156** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC3399**. The color can be described as middle muted rose. A complement of this color would be **56, 206, 106**, and the grayscale version is **112, 112, 112**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 116, 211**, and **147, 0, 105** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **206, 35, 149**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **206, 77, 163**.

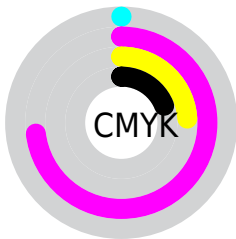
Distribution



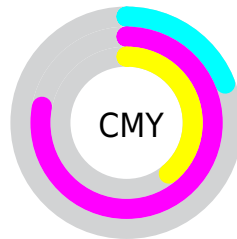
- Red (81%)
- Green (22%)
- Blue (61%)



- Red (81%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Blue (61%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (73%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Black (19%)





- Cyan (19%)
- Magenta (78%)
- Yellow (39%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 206, 56, 156 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, 56, 156 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 206, 56, 156

 206, 56, 156

255, 255, 255

 176, 14, 130


 255, 116, 211

 147, 0, 105

 255, 144, 239

 119, 0, 80


 255, 173, 255

 91, 0, 57

 255, 202, 255

 65, 0, 36

 255, 232, 255

 35, 0, 10

 0, 0, 0

 206, 56, 156

 206, 56, 156

 206, 35, 149

 206, 77, 163

■ 206, 15, 142

■ 206, 97, 170

■ 206, 0, 137

■ 206, 118, 177

■ 206, 138, 183

■ 206, 159, 190

■ 206, 180, 197

■ 206, 200, 204

■ 206, 221, 211

■ 206, 241, 218

Harmonies

Analogous

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



151, 90, 208



206, 56, 156



222, 46, 97

Triad

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



206, 56, 156



121, 124, 0



0, 143, 199

Complementary

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



206, 56, 156



56, 206, 106

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, 145, 143



206, 56, 156



47, 136, 8

Square

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



206, 56, 156



172, 103, 0



0, 143, 80



0, 135, 233

Rectangle

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



206, 56, 156



216, 62, 58



0, 143, 80



0, 144, 182

Sweetspot

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



206, 56, 156



255, 199, 236



106, 56, 206



128, 94, 116



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



206, 56, 156



255, 33, 181



206, 56, 81



102, 92, 99



166, 0, 111



38, 0, 26

Inverse Universe

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



206, 56, 156



255, 33, 181



56, 206, 181



102, 92, 99



166, 0, 111



38, 0, 26

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 206, 56, 156 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

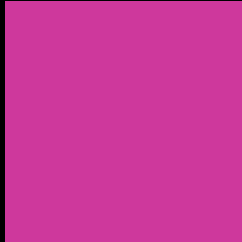
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 206, 56, 156 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, 56, 156 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 206, 56, 156.

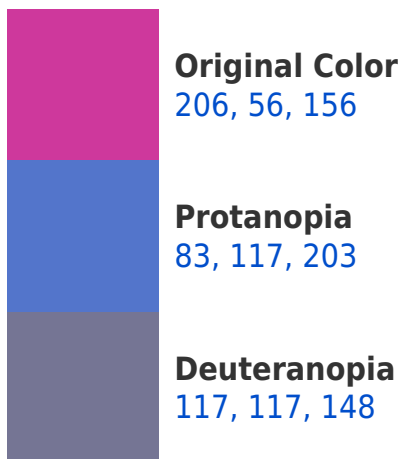


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 206, 56, 156.

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](#).

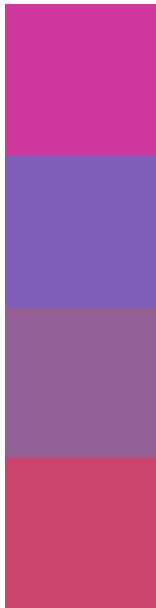
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
200, 78, 83

Trichromacy



Original Color

206, 56, 156

Protanomaly

128, 95, 186

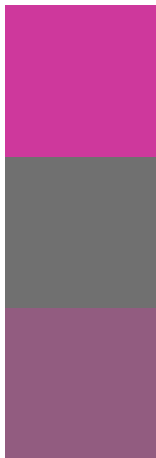
Deuteranomaly

149, 95, 151

Tritanomaly

202, 70, 110

Monochromacy



Original Color

206, 56, 156

Achromatopsia

112, 112, 112

Achromatomaly

146, 92, 128

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 206, 56, 156 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, 56, 156) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(206, 56, 156)  
}
```

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, 56, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(206, 56, 156) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 206, 56, 156 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, 56, 156) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(206, 56, 156) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(206, 56, 156)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(206, 56, 156); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 56, 156);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 56,  
156) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 206, 56, 156 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(206, 56, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(206, 56,  
156) }
```

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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