

Converting Colors

`RYB(206, 130, 142)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(206, 130, 142) contains.

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Color

$\text{RYB}(206, 130, 142)$

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CE828E
RGB	206, 130, 142
RGB Percent	81%, 51%, 56%
CMY	0.1922, 0.4902, 0.4431
CMYK	0.00, 0.37, 0.31, 0.19
HSL	351°, 44%, 66%
HSV	351°, 37%, 81%
XYZ	38.3187, 31.0401, 29.5629
YIQ	154.0920, 41.4440, 19.8440

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

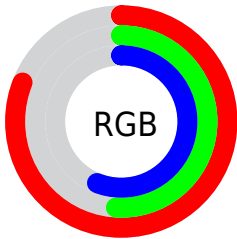
Format	Color
R _Y B	206, 130, 142
Decimal	13533838
CIE Lab	62.54, 30.83, 5.91
CIE LCh	63, 31.390, 10.851
Yxy	31.0401, 0.3874, 0.3138
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291723918 (0xFFCE828E)
YUV	154.0920, -5.9614, 45.5233
Hunter-Lab	55.7136, 25.2699, 7.5389

Details

The RYB color **206, 130, 142** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **130, 171, 206**, and the grayscale version is **154, 154, 154**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 184, 196**, and **150, 79, 92** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **206, 109, 125**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **206, 151, 159**.

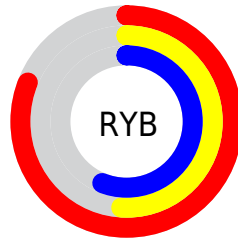
Distribution



Red (81%)

Green (51%)

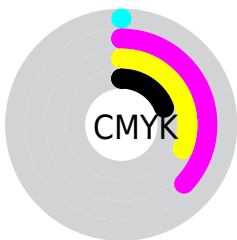
Blue (56%)



Red (81%)

Yellow (51%)

Blue (56%)

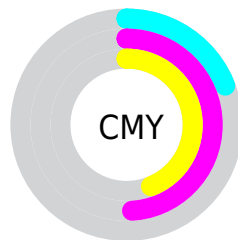


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (31%)

Black (19%)



Cyan (19%)

Magenta (49%)

Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 206, 130, 142 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 RYB color 206, 130, 142 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 206, 130, 142

255, 255, 255

 255, 184, 196

 255, 212, 224

 255, 240, 252

 206, 130, 142

 178, 104, 116

 150, 79, 92

 122, 55, 68

 96, 31, 46

 70, 5, 26

 48, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 206, 130, 142

 206, 109, 125


 206, 130, 142

 206, 151, 159

 206, 89, 107

 206, 171, 177

 206, 68, 90

 206, 192, 194

 206, 48, 73

 206, 209, 212

 206, 27, 55

 206, 221, 233

 206, 6, 38

 206, 232, 254

 206, 0, 33

 206, 231, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



195, 132, 170



206, 130, 142



202, 140, 116

Triad

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



206, 130, 142



108, 160, 139



84, 130, 203

Complementary

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



206, 130, 142



130, 171, 206

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.



52, 114, 187



206, 130, 142



96, 141, 165

Square

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



206, 130, 142



104, 160, 96



63, 116, 166



129, 146, 206

Rectangle

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



206, 130, 142



192, 166, 103



63, 116, 166



71, 124, 199

Sweetspot

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



206, 130, 142



255, 227, 231



193, 130, 206



128, 111, 114



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



206, 130, 142



255, 143, 161



206, 167, 130



102, 92, 93



166, 0, 26



38, 0, 6

Inverse Universe

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



206, 130, 142



255, 143, 161



130, 161, 206



102, 92, 93



166, 0, 26



38, 0, 6

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 206, 130, 142 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

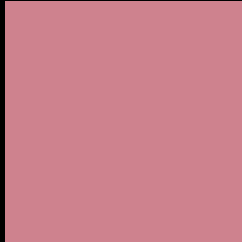
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 206, 130, 142 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](#).

RYB 206, 130, 142 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 206, 130, 142.

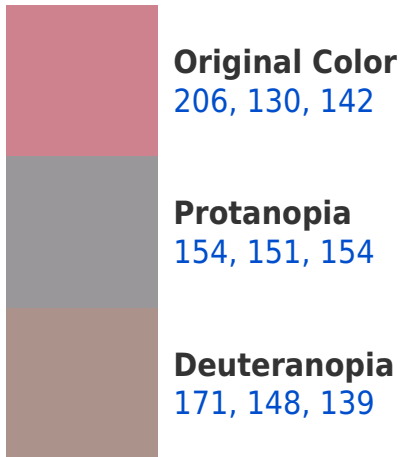



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 206, 130, 142.

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
206, 130, 140

Trichromacy



Original Color

206, 130, 142

Protanomaly

173, 143, 150

Deuteranomaly

184, 140, 140

Tritanomaly

206, 130, 141

Monochromacy



Original Color

206, 130, 142

Achromatopsia

154, 154, 154

Achromatomaly

173, 145, 150

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 206, 130, 142 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, 130, 142) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(206, 130, 142)  
}
```

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, 130, 142) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(206, 130, 142) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 206, 130, 142 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, 130, 142) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(206, 130, 142) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(206, 130, 142)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 130, 142); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 130, 142); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 130, 142) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 206, 130, 142 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(206, 130, 142) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(206,  
130, 142) }
```

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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