

Converting Colors

RGB(204, 215, 166)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(204, 215, 166) contains.

RGB(204, 215, 166)	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(204, 215, 166)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CCD7A6
RGB	204, 215, 166
RGB Percent	80%, 84%, 65%
CMY	0.2000, 0.1569, 0.3490
CMYK	0.05, 0.00, 0.23, 0.16
HSL	73°, 38%, 75%
HSV	73°, 23%, 84%
XYZ	56.0852, 64.1914, 45.5106
YIQ	206.1250, 9.1730, -17.5710

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

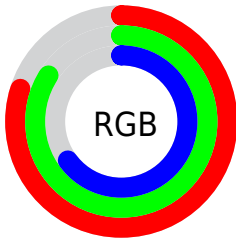
Format	Color
RYB	166, 215, 177
Decimal	13424550
CIELab	84.07, -11.94, 22.99
CIElCh	84, 25.904, 117.440
Yxy	64.1914, 0.3383, 0.3872
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291614630 (0xFFCCD7A6)
YUV	206.1250, -19.7816, -1.8636
Hunter-Lab	80.1195, -15.2558, 22.4050

Details

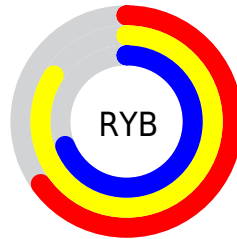
The RGB color **204, 215, 166** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **C9C999**. A complement of this color would be **177, 166, 215**, and the grayscale version is **206, 206, 206**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 221**, and **149, 160, 114** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **199, 215, 145**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **209, 215, 188**.

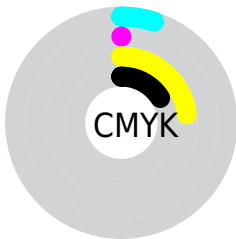
Distribution



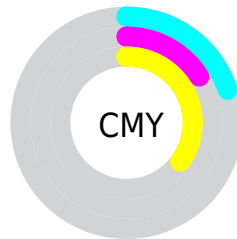
- Red (80%)
- Green (84%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (84%)
- Blue (69%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Black (16%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 204, 215, 166 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 204, 215, 166 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 204, 215, 166

255, 255, 255


 255, 255, 221


 255, 255, 250

 204, 215, 166

 176, 187, 139

 149, 160, 114

 123, 134, 89

 98, 109, 65

 74, 85, 43

 50, 61, 21

 30, 39, 0

 0, 20, 0

 0, 0, 0

 204, 215, 166

 204, 215, 166

 199, 215, 145


 209, 215, 188

 194, 215, 123


 214, 215, 209

 190, 215, 102


 218, 215, 231

 185, 215, 80


 223, 215, 252

 180, 215, 59

 228, 215, 255

 175, 215, 37

 233, 215, 255

 170, 215, 16

 238, 215, 255

 167, 215, 0

 243, 215, 255

 247, 215, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



230, 207, 161



204, 215, 166



176, 221, 183

Triad

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



204, 215, 166



150, 219, 250



255, 192, 213

Complementary

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



204, 215, 166



177, 166, 215

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.



239, 197, 236



204, 215, 166



178, 212, 255

Square

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



204, 215, 166



141, 223, 231



211, 204, 253



255, 194, 188

Rectangle

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



204, 215, 166



159, 223, 198



211, 204, 253



252, 193, 221

Sweetspot

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



204, 215, 166



251, 255, 237



215, 177, 166



125, 128, 117



0, 0, 0



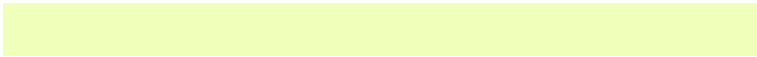
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



204, 215, 166



240, 255, 186



180, 215, 166



105, 107, 96



132, 171, 0



34, 43, 0

Inverse Universe

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



177, 166, 215



202, 186, 255



201, 166, 215



99, 96, 107



38, 0, 171



10, 0, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 204, 215, 166 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

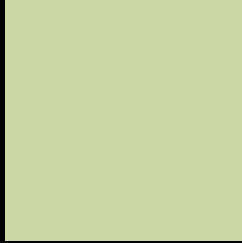
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 204, 215, 166 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

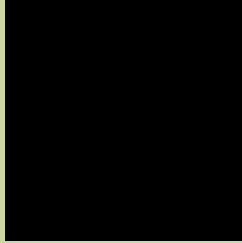
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

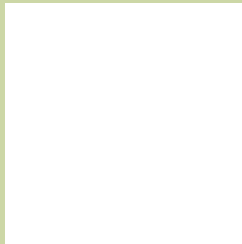
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 204, 215, 166 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 204, 215, 166.

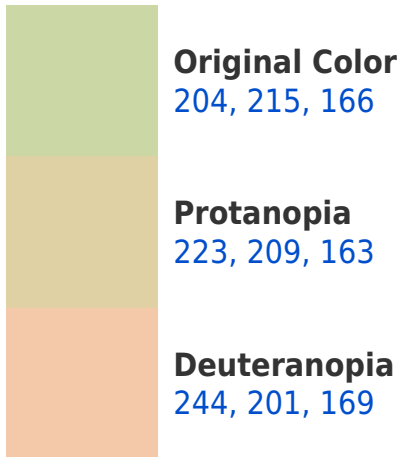


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 204, 215, 166.

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](#).

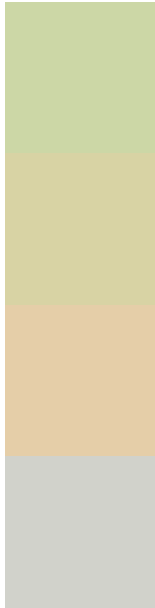
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
212, 207, 224

Trichromacy



Original Color

204, 215, 166

Protanomaly

216, 211, 164

Deuteranomaly

229, 206, 168

Tritanomaly

209, 210, 203

Monochromacy



Original Color

204, 215, 166

Achromatopsia

206, 206, 206

Achromatomaly

205, 209, 191

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 204, 215, 166 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(204, 215, 166)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(204, 215, 166)  
}
```

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(204, 215, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(204, 215, 166) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 204, 215, 166 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(204, 215, 166) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(204, 215, 166) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(204, 215, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(204, 215, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(204, 215, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(204, 215,  
166) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 204, 215, 166 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(204, 215, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(204,  
215, 166) }
```

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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