

Converting Colors

RGB(206, 160, 139)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(206, 160, 139) contains.

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Color

RGB(206, 160, 139)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CEA08B
RGB	206, 160, 139
RGB Percent	81%, 63%, 55%
CMY	0.1922, 0.3725, 0.4549
CMYK	0.00, 0.22, 0.33, 0.19
HSL	19°, 41%, 68%
HSV	19°, 33%, 81%
XYZ	42.6846, 40.1275, 29.9218
YIQ	171.3600, 34.1570, 3.2210

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

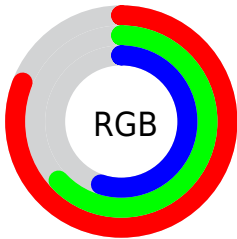
Format	Color
R _Y B	206, 170, 139
Decimal	13541515
CIE Lab	69.56, 14.10, 17.49
CIE LCh	70, 22.466, 51.120
Yxy	40.1275, 0.3786, 0.3559
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291731595 (0xFFCEA08B)
YUV	171.3600, -15.9535, 30.3793
Hunter-Lab	63.3463, 9.4226, 16.3366

Details

The RGB color **206, 160, 139** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **139, 185, 206**, and the grayscale version is **171, 171, 171**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 215, 193**, and **150, 108, 89** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **206, 146, 118**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **206, 174, 160**.

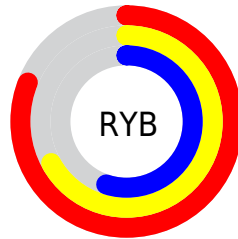
Distribution



Red (81%)

Green (63%)

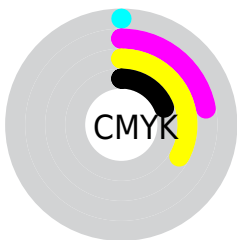
Blue (55%)



Red (81%)

Yellow (67%)

Blue (55%)

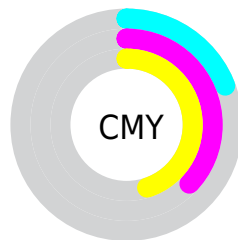


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (33%)

Black (19%)



Cyan (19%)

Magenta (37%)


Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 206, 160, 139 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, 160, 139 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 206, 160, 139

 206, 160, 139

255, 255, 255

 178, 134, 113

 255, 215, 193

 150, 108, 89

 255, 243, 220

 124, 84, 65

 255, 255, 249

 98, 61, 43


 72, 39, 22

 49, 18, 0

 25, 0, 1

 0, 0, 0

 206, 160, 139


 206, 160, 139

 206, 146, 118


 206, 174, 160

 206, 132, 98

 206, 188, 180

 206, 118, 77

 206, 202, 201

 206, 103, 57

 206, 217, 221

 206, 89, 36

 206, 231, 242

 206, 75, 15

 206, 245, 255

 206, 65, 0

 206, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



212, 156, 156



206, 160, 139



191, 166, 130

Triad

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



206, 160, 139



125, 181, 163



165, 167, 208

Complementary

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



206, 160, 139



139, 185, 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.



138, 174, 210



206, 160, 139



113, 181, 184

Square

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



206, 160, 139



147, 178, 144



117, 179, 201



190, 160, 196

Rectangle

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



206, 160, 139



177, 171, 130



117, 179, 201



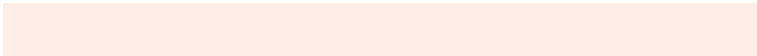
156, 169, 210

Sweetspot

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



206, 160, 139



255, 237, 230



206, 139, 186



128, 117, 112



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



206, 160, 139



255, 187, 156



206, 193, 139



102, 95, 92



166, 52, 0



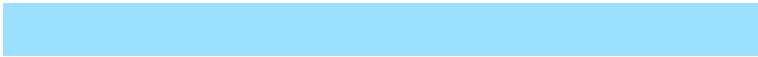
38, 12, 0

Inverse Universe

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



139, 185, 206



156, 224, 255



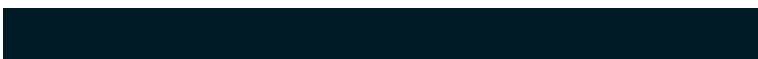
139, 152, 206



92, 99, 102



0, 114, 166



0, 26, 38

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 206, 160, 139 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, 160, 139 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

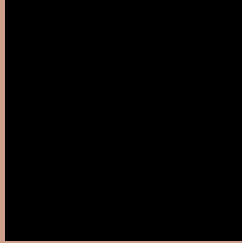
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 160, 139 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 206, 160, 139.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 206, 160, 139.

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, 160, 139

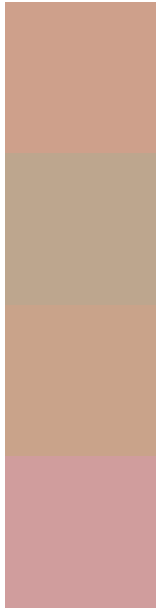
Protanopia
179, 170, 144

Deuteranopia
198, 164, 138



Tritanopia
209, 156, 168

Trichromacy



Original Color
206, 160, 139

Protanomaly
189, 166, 142

Deuteranomaly
201, 163, 138

Tritanomaly
208, 157, 157

Monochromacy



Original Color
206, 160, 139

Achromatopsia
171, 171, 171

Achromatomaly
184, 167, 159

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 206, 160, 139 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, 160, 139)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(206, 160, 139)  
}
```

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, 160, 139) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(206, 160, 139) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 206, 160, 139 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

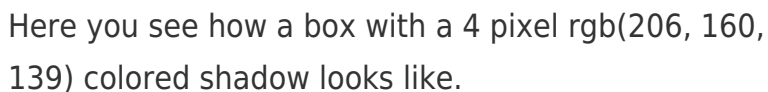
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(206, 160, 139) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(206, 160, 139) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(206, 160, 139)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 160, 139); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 160, 139); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 160, 139) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 206, 160, 139 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(206, 160, 139) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(206,  
160, 139) }
```

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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