

Converting Colors

RGB(206, 166, 133)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(206, 166, 133) contains.

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Color

RGB(206, 166, 133)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CEA685
RGB	206, 166, 133
RGB Percent	81%, 65%, 52%
CMY	0.1922, 0.3490, 0.4784
CMYK	0.00, 0.19, 0.35, 0.19
HSL	27°, 43%, 66%
HSV	27°, 35%, 81%
XYZ	43.3235, 42.0877, 28.0306
YIQ	174.1980, 34.4330, -1.7830

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

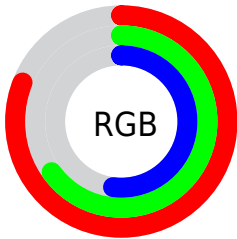
Format	Color
R _Y B	206, 193, 133
Decimal	13543045
CIE Lab	70.93, 10.09, 22.65
CIE LCh	71, 24.799, 65.984
Yxy	42.0877, 0.3819, 0.3710
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291733125 (0xFFCEA685)
YUV	174.1980, -20.3106, 27.8904
Hunter-Lab	64.8750, 5.6707, 19.7950

Details

The RGB color **206, 166, 133** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. A complement of this color would be **133, 173, 206**, and the grayscale version is **174, 174, 174**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 221, 186**, and **150, 114, 83** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **206, 155, 112**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **206, 177, 154**.

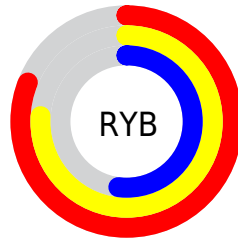
Distribution



Red (81%)

Green (65%)

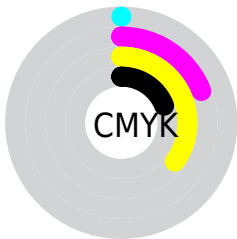
Blue (52%)



Red (81%)

Yellow (76%)

Blue (52%)

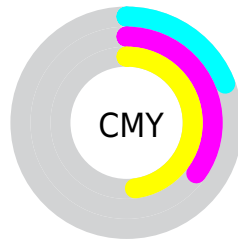


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (19%)

Yellow (35%)

Black (19%)



Cyan (19%)

Magenta (35%)


Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 206, 166, 133 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, 166, 133 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 206, 166, 133

 206, 166, 133

255, 255, 255

 178, 140, 108

 255, 221, 186

 150, 114, 83

 255, 250, 214

 124, 90, 60

 255, 255, 243

 97, 66, 38


 72, 44, 17

 49, 23, 0

 25, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 206, 166, 133


 206, 166, 133

 206, 155, 112


 206, 177, 154

 206, 143, 92


 206, 189, 174

 206, 132, 71

 206, 200, 195

 206, 121, 51

 206, 211, 215

 206, 110, 30

 206, 222, 236

 206, 98, 9

 206, 234, 255

 206, 93, 0

 206, 245, 255

 206, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



218, 160, 148



206, 166, 133



186, 174, 129

Triad

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



206, 166, 133



114, 186, 177



183, 166, 210

Complementary

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



206, 166, 133



133, 173, 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.



152, 174, 218



206, 166, 133



108, 185, 199

Square

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



206, 166, 133



135, 185, 155



123, 181, 214



207, 160, 192

Rectangle

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



206, 166, 133



169, 178, 133



123, 181, 214



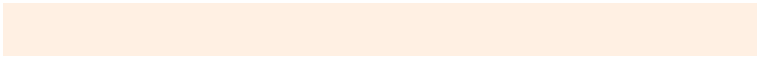
173, 169, 214

Sweetspot

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



206, 166, 133



255, 240, 227



206, 133, 173



128, 118, 111



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



206, 166, 133



255, 195, 145



206, 202, 133



102, 96, 92



166, 75, 0



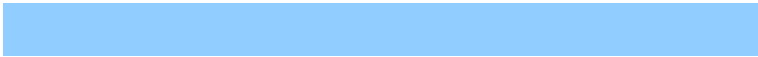
38, 17, 0

Inverse Universe

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



133, 173, 206



145, 205, 255



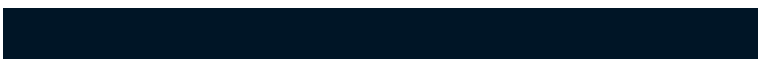
133, 137, 206



92, 97, 102



0, 91, 166



0, 21, 38

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 206, 166, 133 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

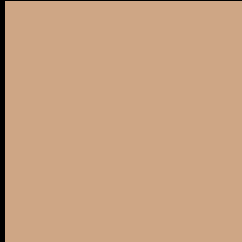
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 166, 133 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

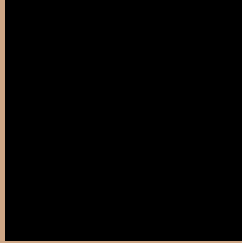
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 166, 133 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 206, 166, 133.


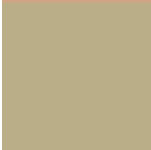




This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 206, 166, 133.

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, 166, 133
	Protanopia 185, 174, 136
	Deuteranopia 204, 167, 133



Tritanopia
210, 161, 173

Trichromacy



Original Color
206, 166, 133

Protanomaly
193, 171, 135

Deuteranomaly
205, 167, 133

Tritanomaly
209, 163, 158

Monochromacy



Original Color
206, 166, 133

Achromatopsia
174, 174, 174

Achromatomaly
186, 171, 159

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 206, 166, 133 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, 166, 133)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(206, 166, 133)  
}
```

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, 166, 133) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(206, 166, 133) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 206, 166, 133 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, 166, 133) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(206, 166, 133) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(206, 166, 133)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(206, 166, 133); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 166, 133);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 166,  
133) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 206, 166, 133 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(206, 166, 133) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(206,  
166, 133) }
```

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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