

Converting Colors

RGB(206, 169, 138)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(206, 169, 138) contains.

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Color

RGB(206, 169, 138)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CEA98A
RGB	206, 169, 138
RGB Percent	81%, 66%, 54%
CMY	0.1922, 0.3373, 0.4588
CMYK	0.00, 0.18, 0.33, 0.19
HSL	27°, 41%, 67%
HSV	27°, 33%, 81%
XYZ	44.2290, 43.3327, 30.0777
YIQ	176.5290, 32.0030, -1.7970

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

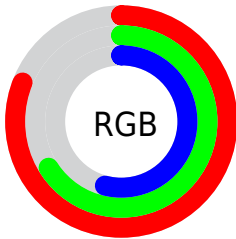
Format	Color
R _Y B	206, 195, 138
Decimal	13543818
CIE Lab	71.78, 9.10, 21.09
CIE LCh	72, 22.969, 66.670
Yxy	43.3327, 0.3760, 0.3684
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291733898 (0xFFCEA98A)
YUV	176.5290, -18.9948, 25.8461
Hunter-Lab	65.8276, 4.7344, 18.9888

Details

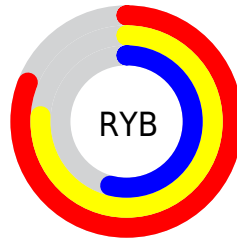
The RGB color **206, 169, 138** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. A complement of this color would be **138, 175, 206**, and the grayscale version is **177, 177, 177**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 224, 192**, and **151, 117, 88** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **206, 158, 117**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **206, 180, 159**.

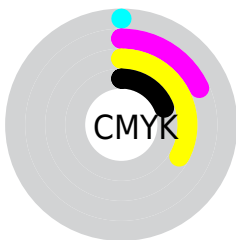
Distribution



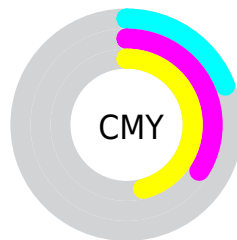
- Red (81%)
- Green (66%)
- Blue (54%)



- Red (81%)
- Yellow (76%)
- Blue (54%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Black (19%)




- Cyan (19%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (46%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 206, 169, 138 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, 169, 138 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 206, 169, 138

 206, 169, 138

255, 255, 255

 178, 143, 112

 255, 224, 192

 151, 117, 88

 255, 253, 219

 124, 92, 64

 255, 255, 248

 98, 69, 42


 73, 46, 21

 50, 25, 0

 26, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0

 206, 169, 138


 206, 169, 138

 206, 158, 117


 206, 180, 159

 206, 147, 97


 206, 191, 179

 206, 135, 76


 206, 203, 200

 206, 124, 56

 206, 214, 220

 206, 113, 35

 206, 225, 241

 206, 102, 14

 206, 236, 255

 206, 94, 0

 206, 247, 255

 206, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



217, 163, 152



206, 169, 138



187, 176, 134

Triad

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



206, 169, 138



122, 188, 180



185, 169, 210

Complementary

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



206, 169, 138



138, 175, 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.



157, 176, 217



206, 169, 138



117, 187, 200

Square

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



206, 169, 138



140, 186, 159



131, 183, 214



207, 163, 193

Rectangle

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



206, 169, 138



172, 180, 138



131, 183, 214



176, 171, 213

Sweetspot

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



206, 169, 138



255, 241, 230



206, 138, 175



128, 119, 112



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



206, 169, 138



255, 200, 153



206, 203, 138



102, 96, 92



166, 76, 0



38, 17, 0

Inverse Universe

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



138, 175, 206



153, 209, 255



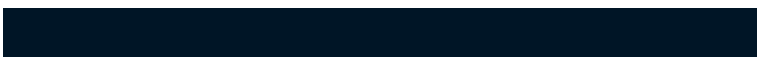
138, 141, 206



92, 97, 102



0, 90, 166



0, 21, 38

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 206, 169, 138 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

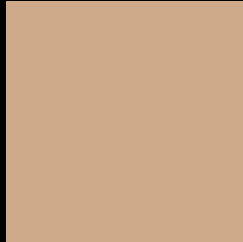
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 169, 138 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

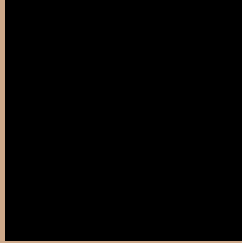
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 169, 138 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 206, 169, 138.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 206, 169, 138.

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, 169, 138

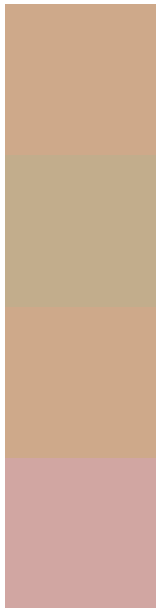
Protanopia
187, 176, 141

Deuteranopia
206, 169, 138



Tritanopia
210, 164, 176

Trichromacy



Original Color
206, 169, 138

Protanomaly
194, 173, 140

Deuteranomaly
206, 169, 138

Tritanomaly
209, 166, 162

Monochromacy



Original Color
206, 169, 138

Achromatopsia
177, 177, 177

Achromatomaly
188, 174, 163

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 206, 169, 138 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, 169, 138) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(206, 169, 138)  
}
```

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, 169, 138) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(206, 169, 138) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 206, 169, 138 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, 169, 138) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(206, 169, 138) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(206, 169, 138)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(206, 169, 138); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 169, 138);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 169,  
138) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 206, 169, 138 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(206, 169, 138) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(206,  
169, 138) }
```

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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