

Converting Colors

RGB(206, 177, 141)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(206, 177, 141) contains.

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Color

RGB(206, 177, 141)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CEB18D
RGB	206, 177, 141
RGB Percent	81%, 69%, 55%
CMY	0.1922, 0.3059, 0.4471
CMYK	0.00, 0.14, 0.32, 0.19
HSL	33°, 40%, 68%
HSV	33°, 32%, 81%
XYZ	45.9835, 46.4892, 31.7490
YIQ	181.5670, 28.8400, -5.0480

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

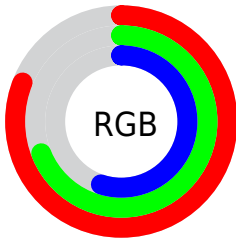
Format	Color
RYB	193, 206, 141
Decimal	13545869
CIELab	73.86, 5.18, 22.31
CIELCh	74, 22.904, 76.927
Yxy	46.4892, 0.3702, 0.3742
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291735949 (0xFFCEB18D)
YUV	181.5670, -19.9995, 21.4277
Hunter-Lab	68.1830, 1.0624, 20.1200

Details

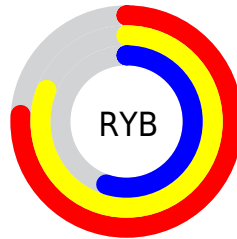
The RGB color **206, 177, 141** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC99**. A complement of this color would be **141, 170, 206**, and the grayscale version is **182, 182, 182**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 233, 195**, and **151, 125, 91** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **206, 168, 120**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **206, 186, 162**.

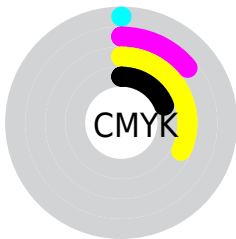
Distribution



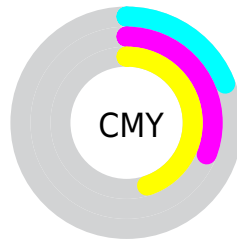
- Red (81%)
- Green (69%)
- Blue (55%)



- Red (76%)
- Yellow (81%)
- Blue (55%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (32%)
- Black (19%)




- Cyan (19%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 206, 177, 141 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, 177, 141 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 206, 177, 141

 206, 177, 141

255, 255, 255

 178, 150, 115


 255, 233, 195

 151, 125, 91

 255, 255, 223

 124, 100, 67

 255, 255, 251

 98, 76, 44


 73, 53, 23

 50, 32, 0

 27, 9, 0


 0, 0, 0

 206, 177, 141


 206, 177, 141

 206, 168, 120


 206, 186, 162

 206, 159, 100


 206, 195, 182

 206, 149, 79


 206, 205, 203

 206, 140, 59

 206, 214, 223

 206, 131, 38

 206, 223, 244

 206, 122, 17

 206, 232, 255

 206, 114, 0

 206, 241, 255

 206, 251, 255

 206, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



220, 171, 152



206, 177, 141



185, 184, 141

Triad

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



206, 177, 141



124, 194, 193



199, 172, 210

Complementary

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



206, 177, 141



141, 170, 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.



173, 179, 221



206, 177, 141



126, 191, 211

Square

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



206, 177, 141



138, 193, 171



145, 186, 222



218, 167, 192

Rectangle

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



206, 177, 141



169, 188, 148



145, 186, 222



191, 175, 215

Sweetspot

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



206, 177, 141



255, 245, 232



206, 141, 170



128, 121, 113



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



206, 177, 141



255, 212, 158



203, 206, 141



102, 97, 92



166, 92, 0



38, 21, 0

Inverse Universe

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



141, 170, 206



158, 201, 255



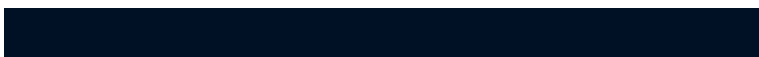
144, 141, 206



92, 96, 102



0, 74, 166



0, 17, 38

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 206, 177, 141 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

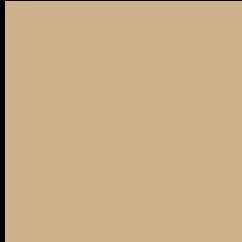
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 177, 141 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

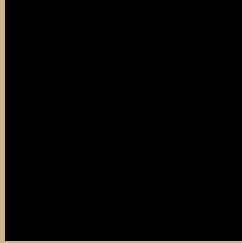
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 177, 141 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 206, 177, 141.




This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 206, 177, 141.

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](#).

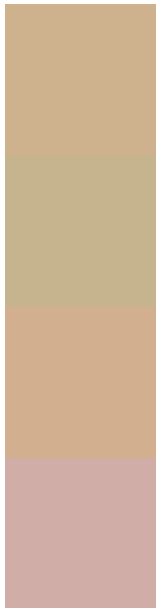
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
211, 171, 184

Trichromacy



Original Color

206, 177, 141

Protanomaly

198, 180, 142

Deuteranomaly

210, 175, 142

Tritanomaly

209, 173, 168

Monochromacy



Original Color

206, 177, 141

Achromatopsia

182, 182, 182

Achromatomaly

191, 180, 167

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 206, 177, 141 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, 177, 141)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(206, 177, 141)  
}
```

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, 177, 141) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(206, 177, 141) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 206, 177, 141 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, 177, 141) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(206, 177, 141) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(206, 177, 141)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(206, 177, 141); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 177, 141);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 177,  
141) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 206, 177, 141 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(206, 177, 141) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(206,  
177, 141) }
```

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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