

Converting Colors

RGB(206, 188, 104)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(206, 188, 104) contains.

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Color

RGB(206, 188, 104)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CEBC68
RGB	206, 188, 104
RGB Percent	81%, 74%, 41%
CMY	0.1922, 0.2627, 0.5922
CMYK	0.00, 0.09, 0.50, 0.19
HSL	49°, 51%, 61%
HSV	49°, 50%, 81%
XYZ	45.9355, 50.0877, 20.3435
YIQ	183.8060, 37.6920, -22.3080

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

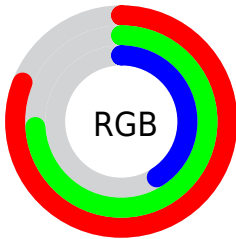
Format	Color
R_{YB}	126, 206, 104
Decimal	13548648
CIE Lab	76.12, -4.70, 44.50
CIE LCh	76, 44.744, 96.033
Yxy	50.0877, 0.3947, 0.4304
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291738728 (0xFFCEBC68)
YUV	183.8060, -39.3444, 19.4641
Hunter-Lab	70.7727, -7.9955, 32.4980

Details

The RGB color **206, 188, 104** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC66**. A complement of this color would be **104, 122, 206**, and the grayscale version is **184, 184, 184**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 244, 157**, and **150, 135, 54** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **206, 184, 83**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **206, 192, 125**.

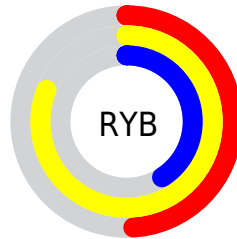
Distribution



Red (81%)

Green (74%)

Blue (41%)



Red (49%)

Yellow (81%)

Blue (41%)

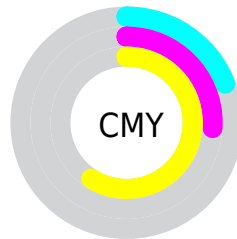


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (50%)

Black (19%)



Cyan (19%)

Magenta (26%)


Yellow (59%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 206, 188, 104 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, 188, 104 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 206, 188, 104

 206, 188, 104

255, 255, 255

 177, 161, 79

 255, 244, 157

 150, 135, 54


 255, 255, 184

 122, 110, 28


 255, 255, 212

 96, 86, 0

 255, 255, 241


 71, 63, 0

 45, 41, 0

 19, 21, 0

 0, 0, 0

 206, 188, 104

 206, 188, 104

■ 206, 184, 83

■ 206, 192, 125

■ 206, 181, 63

■ 206, 195, 145

■ 206, 177, 42

■ 206, 199, 166

■ 206, 173, 22

■ 206, 203, 186

■ 206, 170, 1

■ 206, 206, 207

■ 206, 170, 0

■ 206, 210, 228

■ 206, 213, 248

■ 206, 217, 255

■ 206, 221, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



241, 174, 113



206, 188, 104



162, 200, 119

Triad

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



206, 188, 104



0, 208, 235



246, 160, 222

Complementary

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



206, 188, 104



104, 122, 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.



203, 174, 255



206, 188, 104



48, 201, 255

Square

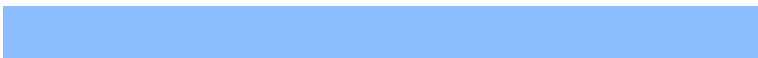
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



206, 188, 104



30, 210, 195



139, 189, 255



255, 155, 181

Rectangle

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



206, 188, 104



128, 205, 140



139, 189, 255



234, 164, 234

Sweetspot

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



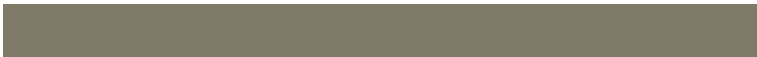
206, 188, 104



255, 248, 217



206, 104, 123



128, 123, 105



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



206, 188, 104



255, 228, 105



174, 206, 104



102, 100, 92



166, 137, 0



38, 32, 0

Inverse Universe

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



104, 122, 206



105, 131, 255



136, 104, 206



92, 94, 102



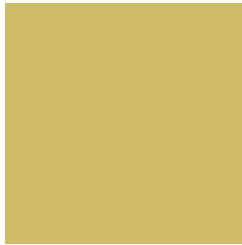
0, 29, 166



0, 7, 38

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 206, 188, 104 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

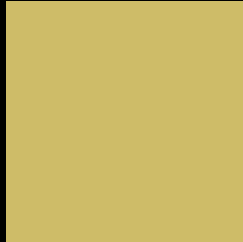
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 188, 104 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

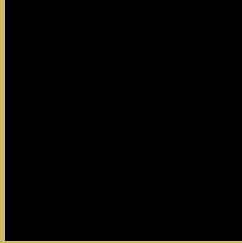
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 188, 104 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 206, 188, 104.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 206, 188, 104.

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, 188, 104

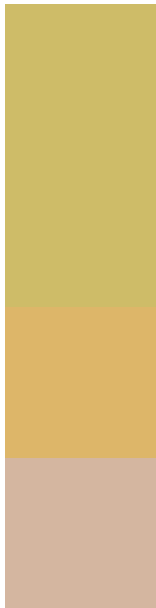
Protanopia
206, 188, 104

Deuteranopia
229, 179, 106



Tritanopia
215, 178, 192

Trichromacy



Original Color
206, 188, 104

Protanomaly
206, 188, 104

Deuteranomaly
221, 182, 105

Tritanomaly
212, 182, 160

Monochromacy



Original Color
206, 188, 104

Achromatopsia
184, 184, 184

Achromatomaly
192, 185, 155

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 206, 188, 104 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, 188, 104)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(206, 188, 104)  
}
```

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, 188, 104) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(206, 188, 104) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 206, 188, 104 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, 188, 104) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(206, 188, 104) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(206, 188, 104)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(206, 188, 104); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 188, 104);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 188,  
104) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 206, 188, 104 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(206, 188, 104) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(206,  
188, 104) }
```

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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