

Converting Colors

RGB(206, 204, 137)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(206, 204, 137) contains.

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Color

RGB(206, 204, 137)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CECC89
RGB	206, 204, 137
RGB Percent	81%, 80%, 54%
CMY	0.1922, 0.2000, 0.4627
CMYK	0.00, 0.01, 0.33, 0.19
HSL	58°, 41%, 67%
HSV	58°, 33%, 81%
XYZ	51.5618, 58.1137, 32.1664
YIQ	196.9600, 22.6990, -20.4130

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

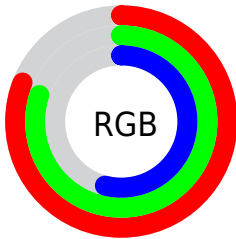
Format	Color
RYB	139, 206, 137
Decimal	13552777
CIELab	80.80, -9.46, 33.70
CIELCh	81, 35.001, 105.686
Yxy	58.1137, 0.3635, 0.4097
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291742857 (0xFFCECC89)
YUV	196.9600, -29.5603, 7.9281
Hunter-Lab	76.2323, -12.6732, 28.3451

Details

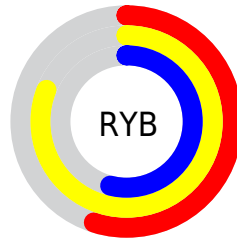
The RGB color **206, 204, 137** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **C9C999**. A complement of this color would be **137, 139, 206**, and the grayscale version is **197, 197, 197**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 191**, and **151, 150, 86** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **206, 203, 116**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **206, 205, 158**.

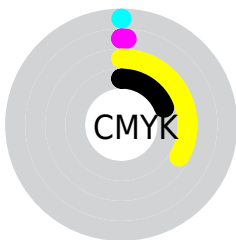
Distribution



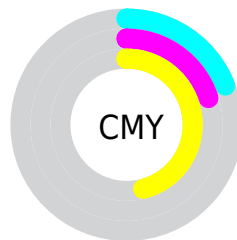
- Red (81%)
- Green (80%)
- Blue (54%)



- Red (55%)
- Yellow (81%)
- Blue (54%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Black (19%)



- Cyan (19%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (46%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 206, 204, 137 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, 204, 137 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 206, 204, 137

255, 255, 255


 255, 255, 191


 255, 255, 219

 255, 255, 248


 206, 204, 137

 178, 177, 111

 151, 150, 86

 124, 124, 62

 98, 99, 38

 73, 76, 14

 50, 53, 0

 26, 32, 0

 0, 5, 0

 0, 0, 0

 206, 204, 137

 206, 204, 137

 206, 203, 116

 206, 205, 158

 206, 203, 96

 206, 205, 178

 206, 202, 75

 206, 206, 199

 206, 202, 55

 206, 206, 219

 206, 201, 34

 206, 207, 240

 206, 200, 13

 206, 208, 255

 206, 200, 0

 206, 208, 255

 206, 209, 255

 206, 209, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



237, 193, 138



206, 204, 137



169, 213, 154

Triad

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



206, 204, 137



97, 216, 246



255, 178, 218

Complementary

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



206, 204, 137



137, 139, 206

Split Complementary

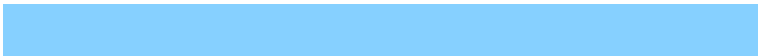
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



226, 186, 247



206, 204, 137



134, 208, 255

Square

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



206, 204, 137



99, 219, 217



183, 198, 255



255, 176, 184

Rectangle

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



206, 204, 137



143, 216, 173



183, 198, 255



248, 180, 228

Sweetspot

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



206, 204, 137



255, 254, 230



206, 137, 139



128, 127, 112



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



206, 204, 137



255, 252, 153



174, 206, 137



102, 102, 92



166, 161, 0



38, 37, 0

Inverse Universe

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



137, 139, 206



153, 156, 255



169, 137, 206



92, 92, 102



0, 5, 166



0, 1, 38

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 206, 204, 137 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

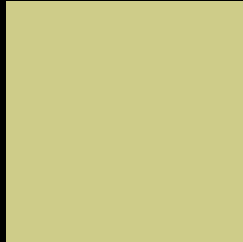
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 204, 137 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

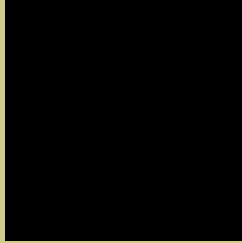
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 204, 137 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 206, 204, 137.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 206, 204, 137.

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, 204, 137

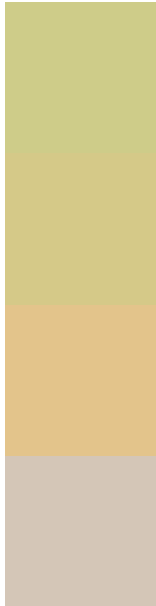
Protanopia
217, 200, 136

Deuteranopia
239, 192, 140



Tritanopia
215, 195, 210

Trichromacy



Original Color
206, 204, 137

Protanomaly
213, 201, 136

Deuteranomaly
227, 196, 139

Tritanomaly
212, 198, 183

Monochromacy



Original Color
206, 204, 137

Achromatopsia
197, 197, 197

Achromatomaly
200, 200, 175

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 206, 204, 137 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, 204, 137)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(206, 204, 137)  
}
```

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, 204, 137) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(206, 204, 137) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 206, 204, 137 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, 204, 137) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(206, 204, 137) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(206, 204, 137)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(206, 204, 137); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 204, 137);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 204,  
137) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 206, 204, 137 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(206, 204, 137) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(206,  
204, 137) }
```

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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