

Converting Colors

RGB(206, 204, 159)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(206, 204, 159) contains.

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Color

RGB(206, 204, 159)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CECC9F
RGB	206, 204, 159
RGB Percent	81%, 80%, 62%
CMY	0.1922, 0.2000, 0.3765
CMYK	0.00, 0.01, 0.23, 0.19
HSL	57°, 32%, 72%
HSV	57°, 23%, 81%
XYZ	53.3045, 58.8107, 41.3431
YIQ	199.4680, 15.6370, -13.5710

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

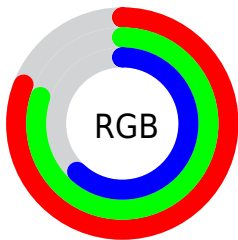
Format	Color
RYB	161, 206, 159
Decimal	13552799
CIELab	81.19, -6.58, 22.74
CIELCh	81, 23.673, 106.142
Yxy	58.8107, 0.3474, 0.3832
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291742879 (0xFFCECC9F)
YUV	199.4680, -19.9507, 5.7286
Hunter-Lab	76.6882, -10.1324, 21.7181

Details

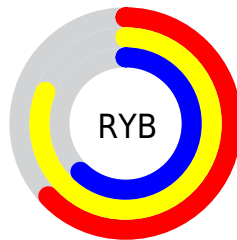
The RGB color **206, 204, 159** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **C9C999**. A complement of this color would be **159, 161, 206**, and the grayscale version is **200, 200, 200**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 214**, and **151, 150, 107** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **206, 203, 138**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **206, 205, 180**.

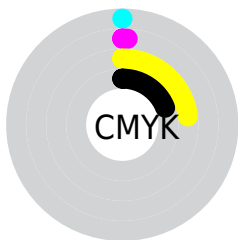
Distribution



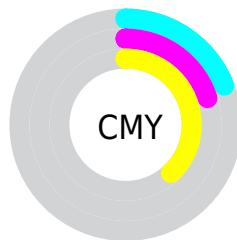
- Red (81%)
- Green (80%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (81%)
- Blue (62%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Black (19%)



- Cyan (19%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 206, 204, 159 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, 159 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 206, 204, 159


255, 255, 255


 255, 255, 214

 255, 255, 242

 206, 204, 159

 178, 177, 133

 151, 150, 107

 125, 124, 83

 100, 99, 59

 75, 75, 37

 52, 53, 16

 31, 32, 0

 0, 8, 0

 0, 0, 0

 206, 204, 159


 206, 204, 159

 206, 203, 138


 206, 205, 180

 206, 202, 118


 206, 206, 200

 206, 201, 97


 206, 207, 221

 206, 200, 77


 206, 208, 241

 206, 200, 56

 206, 208, 255

 206, 199, 35

 206, 209, 255

 206, 198, 15

 206, 210, 255

 206, 197, 0

 206, 211, 255

 206, 212, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



228, 197, 159



206, 204, 159



181, 210, 170

Triad

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



206, 204, 159



143, 212, 233



240, 187, 213

Complementary

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



206, 204, 159



159, 161, 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.



220, 192, 232



206, 204, 159



163, 207, 244

Square

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



206, 204, 159



142, 214, 213



192, 200, 244



248, 186, 190

Rectangle

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



206, 204, 159



164, 213, 183



192, 200, 244



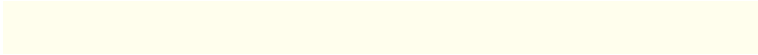
234, 188, 220

Sweetspot

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



206, 204, 159



255, 254, 237



206, 159, 161



128, 127, 117



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



206, 204, 159



255, 252, 186



185, 206, 159



102, 102, 92



166, 159, 0



38, 37, 0

Inverse Universe

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



159, 161, 206



186, 189, 255



180, 159, 206



92, 92, 102



0, 7, 166



0, 2, 38

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 206, 204, 159 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

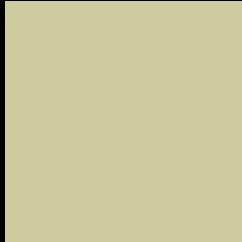
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 159 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

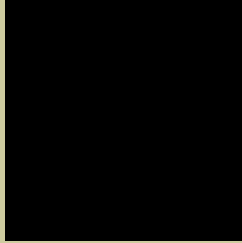
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

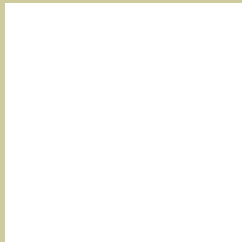
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 206, 204, 159 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 206, 204, 159.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 206, 204, 159.

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, 159

Protanopia
215, 201, 158

Deuteranopia
235, 194, 161



Tritanopia
213, 197, 212

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 206, 204, 159 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, 159)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(206, 204, 159)  
}
```

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, 159) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(206, 204, 159) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 206, 204, 159 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, 159) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(206, 204, 159) }
```

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, 159)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(206, 204, 159); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 204, 159);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 204,  
159) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 206, 204, 159 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, 159) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(206,  
204, 159) }
```

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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