

Converting Colors

RGB(206, 216, 111)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(206, 216, 111) contains.

RGB(206, 216, 111)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(206, 216, 111)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CED86F
RGB	206, 216, 111
RGB Percent	81%, 85%, 44%
CMY	0.1922, 0.1529, 0.5647
CMYK	0.05, 0.00, 0.49, 0.15
HSL	66°, 57%, 64%
HSV	66°, 49%, 85%
XYZ	52.8787, 63.3812, 24.4857
YIQ	201.0400, 27.7450, -34.7750

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

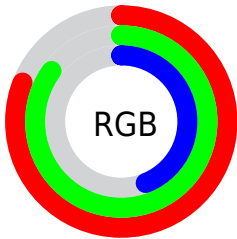
Format	Color
RYB	111, 216, 121
Decimal	13555823
CIELab	83.64, -18.26, 50.17
CIELCh	84, 53.396, 110.002
Yxy	63.3812, 0.3757, 0.4503
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291745903 (0xFFCED86F)
YUV	201.0400, -44.3897, 4.3499
Hunter-Lab	79.6123, -20.7615, 37.4933

Details

The RGB color **206, 216, 111** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC66**. A complement of this color would be **121, 111, 216**, and the grayscale version is **201, 201, 201**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 165**, and **150, 161, 59** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **204, 216, 89**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **208, 216, 133**.

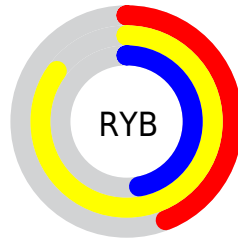
Distribution



Red (81%)

Green (85%)

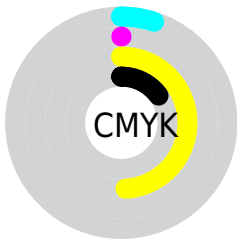
Blue (44%)



Red (44%)

Yellow (85%)

Blue (47%)

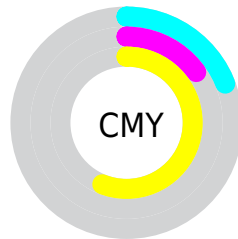


Cyan (5%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (49%)

Black (15%)



Cyan (19%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (56%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 206, 216, 111 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, 216, 111 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 206, 216, 111

255, 255, 255

 255, 255, 165

 255, 255, 193

 255, 255, 221


 255, 255, 250

 206, 216, 111

 178, 188, 85


 150, 161, 59

 122, 135, 32

 96, 110, 0

 70, 86, 0

 45, 62, 0


 19, 40, 0

 0, 21, 0


 0, 0, 0

 206, 216, 111


 206, 216, 111

 204, 216, 89


 208, 216, 133

 202, 216, 68

 210, 216, 154

 200, 216, 46

 212, 216, 176

 198, 216, 25

 214, 216, 197

 196, 216, 3

 216, 216, 219

 195, 216, 0

 218, 216, 241

 220, 216, 255

 222, 216, 255

 225, 216, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



254, 200, 108



206, 216, 111



148, 227, 142

Triad

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



206, 216, 111



0, 230, 255



255, 169, 228

Complementary

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



206, 216, 111



121, 111, 216

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.



255, 183, 255



206, 216, 111



83, 219, 255

Square

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



206, 216, 111



0, 234, 241



187, 202, 255



255, 169, 177

Rectangle

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



206, 216, 111



99, 232, 172



187, 202, 255



255, 172, 244

Sweetspot

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



206, 216, 111



251, 255, 217



216, 120, 111



125, 128, 105



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



206, 216, 111



241, 255, 107



155, 216, 111



106, 107, 96



155, 171, 0



39, 43, 0

Inverse Universe

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



121, 111, 216



121, 107, 255



172, 111, 216



97, 96, 107



16, 0, 171



4, 0, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 206, 216, 111 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, 216, 111 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

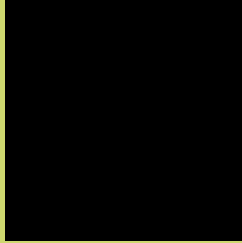
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 216, 111 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 206, 216, 111.

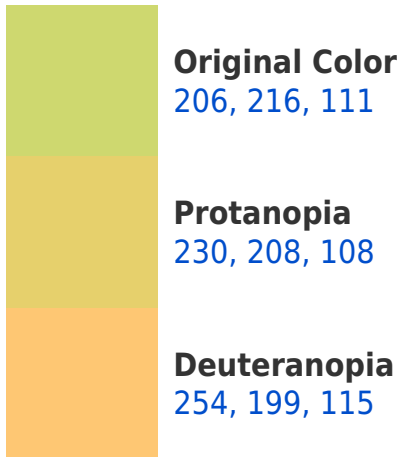


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 206, 216, 111.

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
218, 204, 220

Trichromacy



Original Color
206, 216, 111

Protanomaly
221, 211, 109

Deuteranomaly
237, 205, 114

Tritanomaly
214, 208, 180

Monochromacy



Original Color
206, 216, 111

Achromatopsia
201, 201, 201

Achromatomaly
203, 206, 168

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 206, 216, 111 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, 216, 111)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(206, 216, 111)  
}
```

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, 216, 111) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(206, 216, 111) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 206, 216, 111 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, 216, 111) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(206, 216, 111) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(206, 216, 111)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(206, 216, 111); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 216, 111);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 216,  
111) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 206, 216, 111 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(206, 216, 111) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(206,  
216, 111) }
```

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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