

Converting Colors

RGB(206, 216, 172)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(206, 216, 172) contains.

RGB(206, 216, 172)	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, 172)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CED8AC
RGB	206, 216, 172
RGB Percent	81%, 85%, 67%
CMY	0.1922, 0.1529, 0.3255
CMYK	0.05, 0.00, 0.20, 0.15
HSL	74°, 36%, 76%
HSV	74°, 20%, 85%
XYZ	57.4559, 65.2121, 48.5887
YIQ	207.9940, 8.1640, -15.8040

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

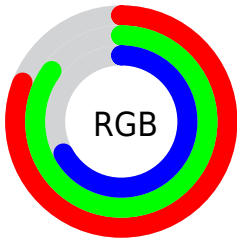
Format	Color
R _{YB}	172, 216, 182
Decimal	13555884
CIE Lab	84.59, -10.82, 20.60
CIE LCh	85, 23.271, 117.714
Yxy	65.2121, 0.3355, 0.3808
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291745964 (0xFFCED8AC)
YUV	207.9940, -17.7450, -1.7487
Hunter-Lab	80.7540, -14.3181, 20.8538

Details

The RGB color **206, 216, 172** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **C9C999**. A complement of this color would be **182, 172, 216**, and the grayscale version is **208, 208, 208**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 228**, and **151, 161, 120** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **201, 216, 150**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **211, 216, 194**.

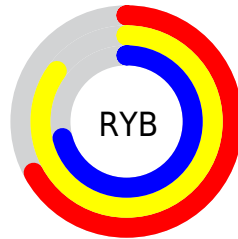
Distribution



Red (81%)

Green (85%)

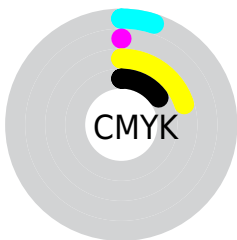
Blue (67%)



Red (67%)

Yellow (85%)

Blue (71%)

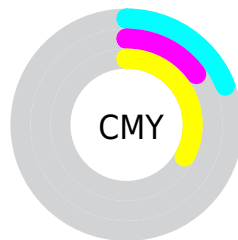


Cyan (5%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (20%)

Black (15%)



Cyan (19%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (33%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 206, 216, 172 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, 172 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 206, 216, 172


255, 255, 255

 255, 255, 228

 206, 216, 172

 178, 188, 145


 151, 161, 120

 125, 135, 95

 100, 110, 71

 76, 85, 48

 52, 62, 26


 31, 40, 1


 0, 21, 0

 0, 0, 0

 206, 216, 172

 206, 216, 172


 201, 216, 150


 211, 216, 194

 196, 216, 129


 216, 216, 215


 191, 216, 107

 221, 216, 237

 186, 216, 86

 226, 216, 255

 181, 216, 64

 231, 216, 255

 177, 216, 42

 235, 216, 255

 172, 216, 21

 240, 216, 255

 167, 216, 0

 245, 216, 255

 250, 216, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



230, 209, 168



206, 216, 172



181, 221, 187

Triad

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



206, 216, 172



160, 220, 248



254, 196, 214

Complementary

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



206, 216, 172



182, 172, 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.



238, 199, 235



206, 216, 172



184, 214, 255

Square

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



206, 216, 172



151, 223, 231



213, 206, 250



255, 197, 192

Rectangle

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



206, 216, 172



166, 223, 201



213, 206, 250



250, 197, 221

Sweetspot

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



206, 216, 172



252, 255, 240



216, 182, 172



125, 128, 119



0, 0, 0



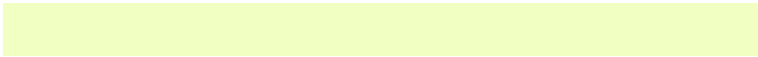
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



206, 216, 172



241, 255, 194



184, 216, 172



105, 107, 96



132, 171, 0



33, 43, 0

Inverse Universe

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



182, 172, 216



208, 194, 255



204, 172, 216



99, 96, 107



39, 0, 171



10, 0, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 206, 216, 172 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, 172 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

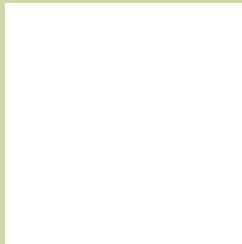
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 206, 216, 172 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 206, 216, 172.

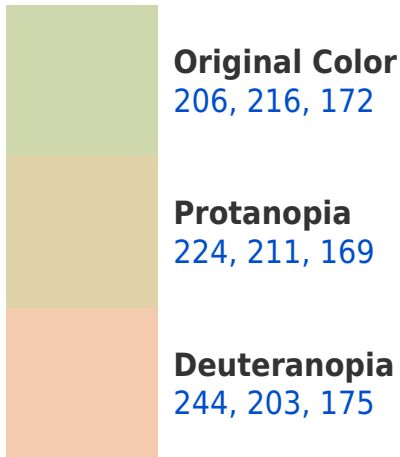


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 206, 216, 172.

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](#).

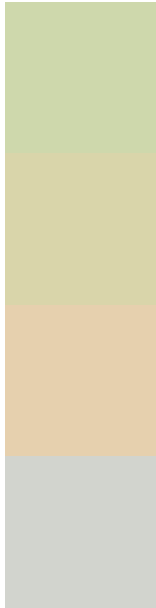
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
213, 209, 225

Trichromacy



Original Color
206, 216, 172

Protanomaly
217, 213, 170

Deuteranomaly
230, 208, 174

Tritanomaly
210, 212, 206

Monochromacy



Original Color
206, 216, 172

Achromatopsia
208, 208, 208

Achromatomaly
207, 211, 195

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 206, 216, 172 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, 172)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(206, 216, 172)  
}
```

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, 172) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(206, 216, 172) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 206, 216, 172 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, 172) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(206, 216, 172) }
```

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, 172)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(206, 216, 172); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 216, 172);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 216,  
172) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 206, 216, 172 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, 172) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(206,  
216, 172) }
```

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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