

Converting Colors

RGB(206, 217, 178)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(206, 217, 178) contains.

RGB(206, 217, 178)	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, 217, 178)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CED9B2
RGB	206, 217, 178
RGB Percent	81%, 85%, 70%
CMY	0.1922, 0.1490, 0.3020
CMYK	0.05, 0.00, 0.18, 0.15
HSL	77°, 34%, 77%
HSV	77°, 18%, 85%
XYZ	58.3023, 65.9619, 51.7785
YIQ	209.2650, 5.9630, -14.4610

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

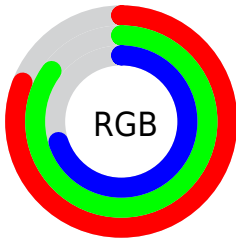
Format	Color
RYB	178, 217, 189
Decimal	13556146
CIELab	84.98, -10.41, 17.99
CIELCh	85, 20.785, 120.060
Yxy	65.9619, 0.3312, 0.3747
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291746226 (0xFFCED9B2)
YUV	209.2650, -15.4136, -2.8634
Hunter-Lab	81.2169, -13.9917, 19.0525

Details

The RGB color **206, 217, 178** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **C9C999**. A complement of this color would be **189, 178, 217**, and the grayscale version is **209, 209, 209**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 234**, and **152, 162, 125** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **200, 217, 156**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **212, 217, 200**.

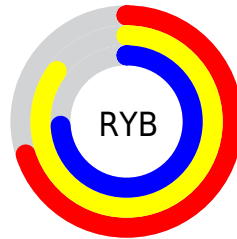
Distribution



Red (81%)

Green (85%)

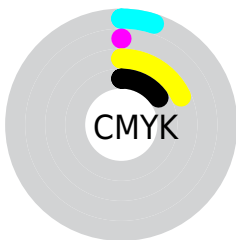
Blue (70%)



Red (70%)

Yellow (85%)

Blue (74%)

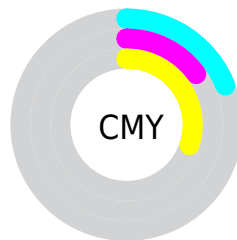


Cyan (5%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (18%)

Black (15%)



Cyan (19%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (30%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 206, 217, 178 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, 217, 178 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 206, 217, 178

255, 255, 255


 255, 255, 234

 206, 217, 178

 178, 189, 151

 152, 162, 125


 125, 136, 100

 100, 111, 76

 76, 86, 53

 53, 63, 31

 31, 41, 9

 1, 21, 0

 0, 0, 0

 206, 217, 178

 206, 217, 178

 200, 217, 156

 212, 217, 200

 194, 217, 135

 218, 217, 221

 188, 217, 113

 224, 217, 243

 182, 217, 91


 230, 217, 255

 175, 217, 70

 237, 217, 255

 169, 217, 48

 243, 217, 255

 163, 217, 26

 249, 217, 255

 157, 217, 4

 255, 217, 255

 156, 217, 0

 255, 217, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



228, 211, 173



206, 217, 178



184, 222, 192

Triad

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



206, 217, 178



169, 220, 246



251, 199, 213

Complementary

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



206, 217, 178



189, 178, 217

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, 201, 232



206, 217, 178



190, 214, 251

Square

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



206, 217, 178



160, 223, 231



216, 207, 246



253, 200, 193

Rectangle

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



206, 217, 178



171, 223, 205



216, 207, 246



248, 199, 220

Sweetspot

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



206, 217, 178



251, 255, 242



217, 188, 178



125, 128, 120



0, 0, 0



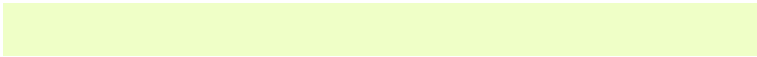
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



206, 217, 178



239, 255, 199



187, 217, 178



107, 110, 99



124, 173, 0



33, 46, 0

Inverse Universe

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



189, 178, 217



215, 199, 255



208, 178, 217



102, 99, 110



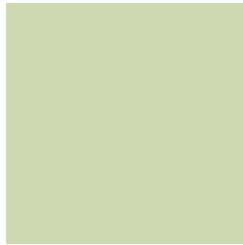
49, 0, 173



13, 0, 46

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 206, 217, 178 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

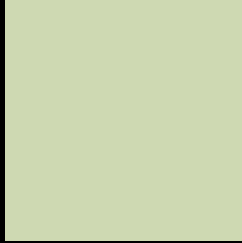
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 217, 178 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

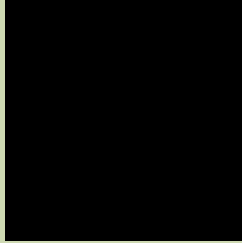
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 217, 178 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 206, 217, 178.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 206, 217, 178.

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, 217, 178

Protanopia
224, 212, 175

Deuteranopia
244, 204, 181



Tritanopia
213, 210, 227

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 206, 217, 178 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, 217, 178)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(206, 217, 178)  
}
```

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, 217, 178) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(206, 217, 178) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 206, 217, 178 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, 217, 178) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(206, 217, 178) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(206, 217, 178)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(206, 217, 178); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 217, 178);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 217,  
178) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 206, 217, 178 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(206, 217, 178) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(206,  
217, 178) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor