

Converting Colors

RGB(206, 222, 117)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(206, 222, 117) contains.

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Color

RGB(206, 222, 117)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CEDE75
RGB	206, 222, 117
RGB Percent	81%, 87%, 46%
CMY	0.1922, 0.1294, 0.5412
CMYK	0.07, 0.00, 0.47, 0.13
HSL	69°, 61%, 66%
HSV	69°, 47%, 87%
XYZ	54.7858, 66.6487, 26.8066
YIQ	205.2460, 24.1690, -36.0470

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

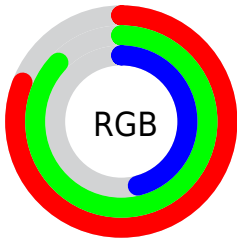
Format	Color
RYB	117, 222, 133
Decimal	13557365
CIELab	85.33, -20.64, 49.35
CIELCh	85, 53.491, 112.693
Yxy	66.6487, 0.3696, 0.4496
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291747445 (0xFFCEDE75)
YUV	205.2460, -43.5053, 0.6613
Hunter-Lab	81.6387, -23.0806, 37.6788

Details

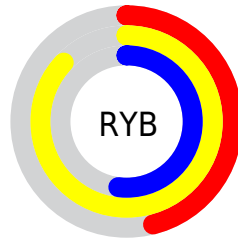
The RGB color **206, 222, 117** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC66**. A complement of this color would be **133, 117, 222**, and the grayscale version is **206, 206, 206**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 171**, and **150, 167, 65** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **203, 222, 95**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **209, 222, 139**.

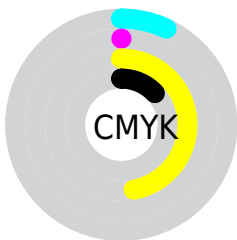
Distribution



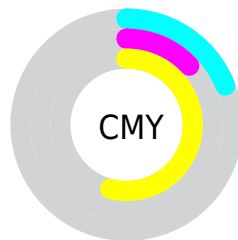
- Red (81%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (46%)



- Red (46%)
- Yellow (87%)
- Blue (52%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (19%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (54%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 206, 222, 117 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, 222, 117 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 206, 222, 117

255, 255, 255


 255, 255, 171

 255, 255, 199

 255, 255, 228

 206, 222, 117

 178, 194, 91


 150, 167, 65

 123, 141, 39

 96, 115, 6

 70, 90, 0

 45, 67, 0


 19, 45, 0

 0, 26, 0

 0, 0, 0

 206, 222, 117


 206, 222, 117

 203, 222, 95


 209, 222, 139

 199, 222, 73

 213, 222, 161

 196, 222, 50

 216, 222, 184

 192, 222, 28

 220, 222, 206

 189, 222, 6

 223, 222, 228

 188, 222, 0

 226, 222, 250

 230, 222, 255

 233, 222, 255

 236, 222, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



255, 206, 111



206, 222, 117



146, 233, 150

Triad

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



206, 222, 117



0, 234, 255



255, 173, 228

Complementary

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



206, 222, 117



133, 117, 222

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, 186, 255



206, 222, 117



102, 222, 255

Square

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



206, 222, 117



0, 239, 251



199, 205, 255



255, 174, 177

Rectangle

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



206, 222, 117



96, 237, 181



199, 205, 255



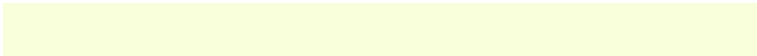
255, 176, 245

Sweetspot

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



206, 222, 117



250, 255, 219



222, 133, 117



124, 128, 106



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



206, 222, 117



233, 255, 110



154, 222, 117



110, 112, 101



149, 176, 0



41, 48, 0

Inverse Universe

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



133, 117, 222



132, 110, 255



185, 117, 222



103, 101, 112



27, 0, 176



7, 0, 48

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 206, 222, 117 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, 222, 117 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, 222, 117 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 206, 222, 117.

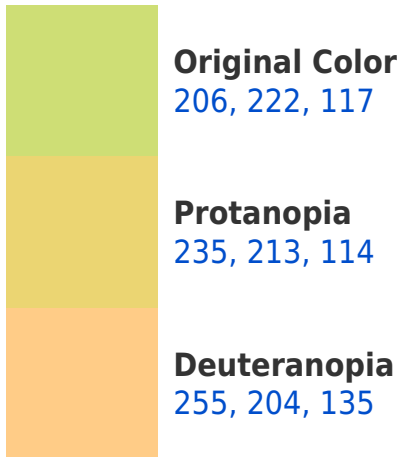


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 206, 222, 117.

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
219, 210, 226

Trichromacy



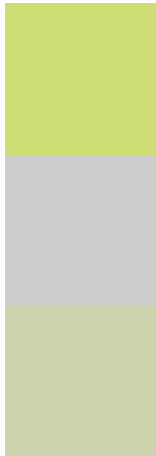
Original Color
206, 222, 117

Protanomaly
224, 216, 115

Deuteranomaly
237, 211, 128

Tritanomaly
214, 214, 186

Monochromacy



Original Color
206, 222, 117

Achromatopsia
205, 205, 205

Achromatomaly
205, 211, 173

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 206, 222, 117 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, 222, 117)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(206, 222, 117)  
}
```

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, 222, 117) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(206, 222, 117) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 206, 222, 117 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, 222, 117) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(206, 222, 117) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(206, 222, 117)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 222, 117); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 222, 117); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 222, 117) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 206, 222, 117 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(206, 222, 117) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(206,  
222, 117) }
```

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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