

Converting Colors

RGB(206, 227, 223)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(206, 227, 223) contains.

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Color

RGB(206, 227, 223)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CEE3DF
RGB	206, 227, 223
RGB Percent	81%, 89%, 87%
CMY	0.1922, 0.1098, 0.1255
CMYK	0.09, 0.00, 0.02, 0.11
HSL	169°, 27%, 85%
HSV	169°, 9%, 89%
XYZ	66.2420, 73.3877, 80.4860
YIQ	220.2650, -11.2320, -5.6960

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

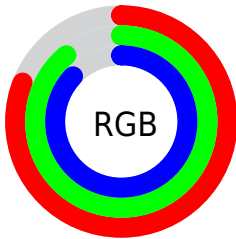
Format	Color
R _Y B	206, 218, 227
Decimal	13558751
CIE Lab	88.63, -7.70, -0.43
CIE LCh	89, 7.710, 183.233
Yxy	73.3877, 0.3009, 0.3334
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291748831 (0xFFCEE3DF)
YUV	220.2650, 1.3484, -12.5104
Hunter-Lab	85.6666, -11.8909, 4.2622

Details

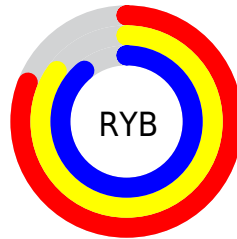
The RGB color **206, 227, 223** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **227, 206, 210**, and the grayscale version is **220, 220, 220**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 255, 255, 255, and **152, 172, 168** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **183, 227, 219**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **229, 227, 227**.

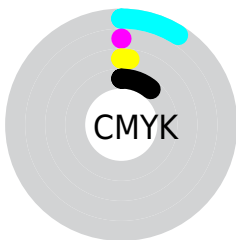
Distribution



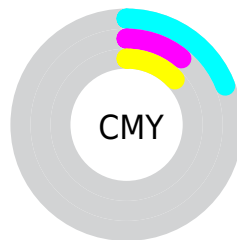
- Red (81%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (81%)
- Yellow (85%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (19%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (13%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 206, 227, 223 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, 227, 223 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 206, 227, 223

255, 255, 255

■ 206, 227, 223

■ 178, 199, 195

■ 152, 172, 168

■ 126, 145, 141

■ 101, 119, 116

■ 76, 95, 91

■ 53, 71, 68

■ 32, 49, 46

■ 11, 28, 25

■ 0, 0, 0

 206, 227, 223

 206, 227, 223

 183, 227, 219

 229, 227, 227

 161, 227, 214

 251, 227, 232

 138, 227, 210

 255, 227, 236

 115, 227, 206

 255, 227, 240

 93, 227, 201


 255, 227, 245

 70, 227, 197

 255, 227, 249

 47, 227, 193

 255, 227, 253

 24, 227, 188

 255, 227, 255

 2, 227, 184

Harmonies

Analogous

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



211, 226, 216



206, 227, 223



205, 227, 230

Triad

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



206, 227, 223



225, 220, 235



235, 220, 210

Complementary

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



206, 227, 223



227, 206, 210

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.



239, 218, 215



206, 227, 223



233, 218, 229

Square

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



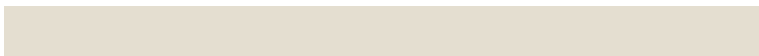
206, 227, 223



216, 223, 237



238, 218, 222



228, 222, 208

Rectangle

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



206, 227, 223



207, 226, 234



238, 218, 222



237, 219, 211

Sweetspot

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



206, 227, 223



247, 255, 254



210, 227, 206



122, 128, 127



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



206, 227, 223



227, 255, 250



206, 221, 227



103, 115, 113



0, 179, 145



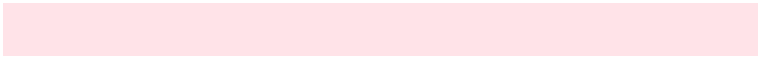
0, 51, 41

Inverse Universe

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



227, 206, 210



255, 227, 232



227, 212, 206



115, 103, 105



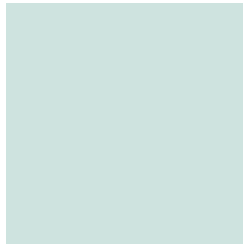
179, 0, 34



51, 0, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 206, 227, 223 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

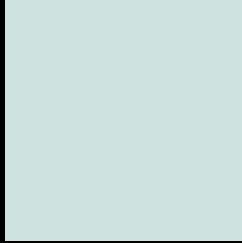
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 227, 223 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

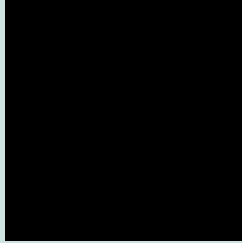
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

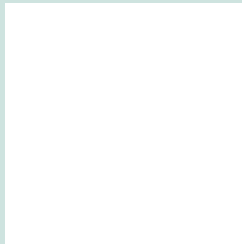
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 206, 227, 223 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 206, 227, 223.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 206, 227, 223.

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](#).

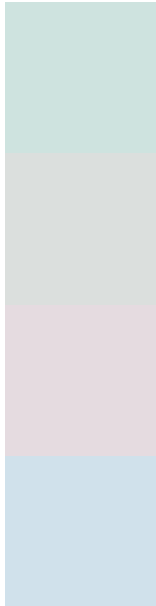
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
209, 224, 242

Trichromacy



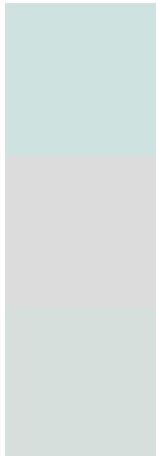
Original Color
206, 227, 223

Protanomaly
219, 223, 221

Deuteranomaly
229, 219, 224

Tritanomaly
208, 225, 235

Monochromacy



Original Color
206, 227, 223

Achromatopsia
220, 220, 220

Achromatomaly
215, 223, 221

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 206, 227, 223 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, 227, 223)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(206, 227, 223)  
}
```

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, 227, 223) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(206, 227, 223) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 206, 227, 223 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

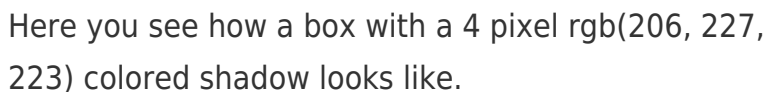
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(206, 227, 223) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(206, 227, 223) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(206, 227, 223)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 227, 223); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 227, 223); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 227, 223) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 206, 227, 223 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(206, 227, 223) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(206,  
227, 223) }
```

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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