

Converting Colors

RGB(206, 233, 188)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(206, 233, 188) contains.

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Color

RGB(206, 233, 188)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CEE9BC
RGB	206, 233, 188
RGB Percent	81%, 91%, 74%
CMY	0.1922, 0.0863, 0.2627
CMYK	0.12, 0.00, 0.19, 0.09
HSL	96°, 51%, 83%
HSV	96°, 19%, 91%
XYZ	63.6696, 75.0305, 58.7035
YIQ	219.7970, -1.6470, -19.7190

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

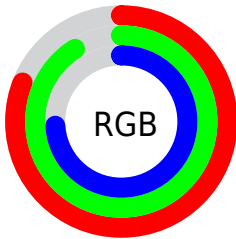
Format	Color
R _{YB}	188, 233, 215
Decimal	13560252
CIE _{Lab}	89.41, -16.85, 18.96
CIE _{LCh}	89, 25.365, 131.634
Yxy	75.0305, 0.3225, 0.3801
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291750332 (0xFFCEE9BC)
YUV	219.7970, -15.6759, -12.1000
Hunter-Lab	86.6201, -20.3799, 20.4525

Details

The RGB color **206, 233, 188** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **215, 188, 233**, and the grayscale version is **220, 220, 220**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 244**, and **151, 177, 135** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **192, 233, 165**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **220, 233, 211**.

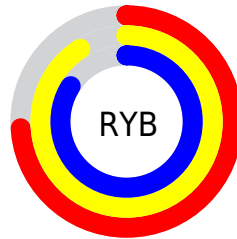
Distribution



Red (81%)

Green (91%)

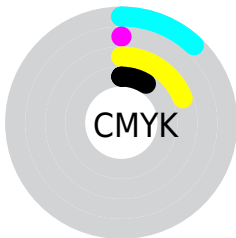
Blue (74%)



Red (74%)

Yellow (91%)

Blue (84%)

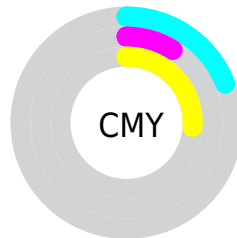


Cyan (12%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (19%)

Black (9%)



Cyan (19%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (26%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 206, 233, 188 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, 233, 188 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 206, 233, 188

255, 255, 255


 255, 255, 244

 206, 233, 188

 178, 205, 161


 151, 177, 135

 125, 151, 109

 100, 125, 85

 76, 100, 61

 52, 76, 39

 30, 53, 18

 9, 32, 0

 0, 0, 0

 206, 233, 188

 206, 233, 188

 192, 233, 165


 220, 233, 211

 178, 233, 141


 234, 233, 235

 164, 233, 118


 248, 233, 255


 150, 233, 95


 255, 233, 255

 136, 233, 72

 122, 233, 48

 108, 233, 25

 94, 233, 2

 93, 233, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



233, 226, 177



206, 233, 188



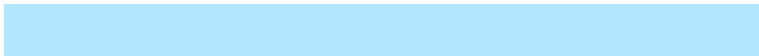
179, 237, 209

Triad

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



206, 233, 188



178, 231, 255



255, 208, 216

Complementary

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



206, 233, 188



215, 188, 233

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, 209, 241



206, 233, 188



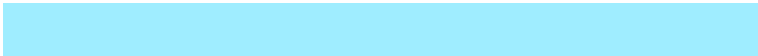
209, 224, 255

Square

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



206, 233, 188



159, 237, 255



241, 215, 255



255, 211, 194

Rectangle

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



206, 233, 188



166, 239, 225



241, 215, 255



255, 208, 224

Sweetspot

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



206, 233, 188



246, 255, 240



233, 215, 188



122, 128, 119



0, 0, 0



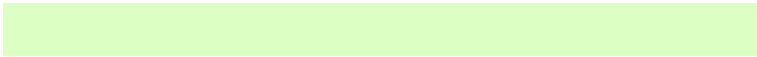
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



206, 233, 188



220, 255, 196



188, 233, 192



110, 117, 106



72, 181, 0



21, 54, 0

Inverse Universe

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



215, 188, 233



232, 196, 255



233, 188, 229



113, 106, 117



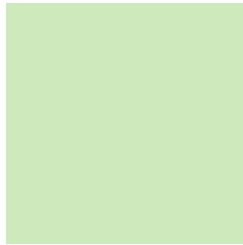
109, 0, 181



32, 0, 54

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 206, 233, 188 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

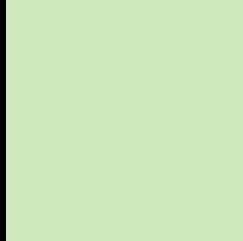
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 233, 188 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

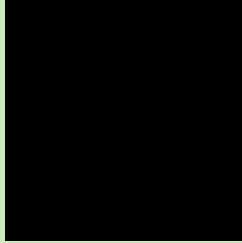
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

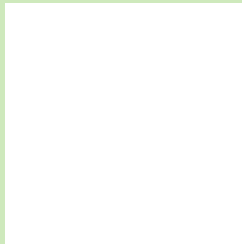
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 206, 233, 188 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 206, 233, 188.

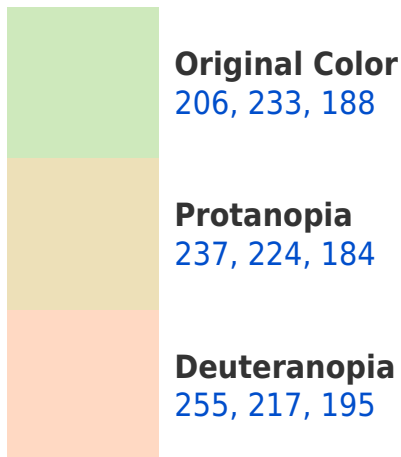


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 206, 233, 188.

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](#).

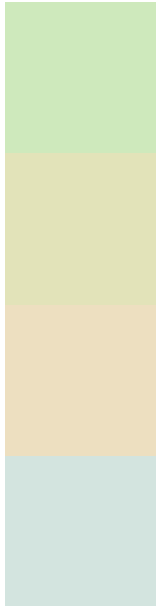
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
214, 225, 243

Trichromacy



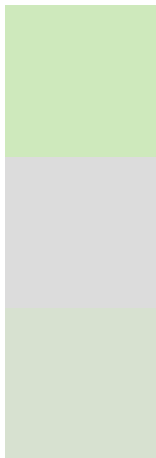
Original Color
206, 233, 188

Protanomaly
226, 227, 185

Deuteranomaly
237, 223, 192

Tritanomaly
211, 228, 223

Monochromacy



Original Color
206, 233, 188

Achromatopsia
220, 220, 220

Achromatomaly
215, 225, 208

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 206, 233, 188 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, 233, 188)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(206, 233, 188)  
}
```

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, 233, 188) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(206, 233, 188) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 206, 233, 188 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, 233, 188) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(206, 233, 188) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(206, 233, 188)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(206, 233, 188); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 233, 188);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 233,  
188) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 206, 233, 188 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(206, 233, 188) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(206,  
233, 188) }
```

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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