

Converting Colors

RGB(206, 233, 189)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(206, 233, 189) contains.

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Color

RGB(206, 233, 189)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CEE9BD
RGB	206, 233, 189
RGB Percent	81%, 91%, 74%
CMY	0.1922, 0.0863, 0.2588
CMYK	0.12, 0.00, 0.19, 0.09
HSL	97°, 50%, 83%
HSV	97°, 19%, 91%
XYZ	63.7778, 75.0738, 59.2733
YIQ	219.9110, -1.9680, -19.4080

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

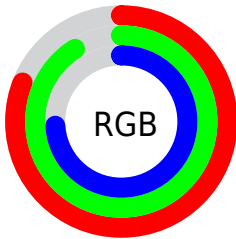
Format	Color
RYB	189, 233, 216
Decimal	13560253
CIELab	89.43, -16.69, 18.47
CIELCh	89, 24.893, 132.108
Yxy	75.0738, 0.3219, 0.3789
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291750333 (0xFFCEE9BD)
YUV	219.9110, -15.2391, -12.1999
Hunter-Lab	86.6451, -20.2385, 20.0917

Details

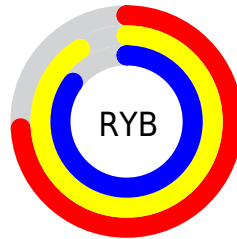
The RGB color **206, 233, 189** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **216, 189, 233**, and the grayscale version is **220, 220, 220**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 245**, and **151, 177, 136** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **192, 233, 166**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **220, 233, 212**.

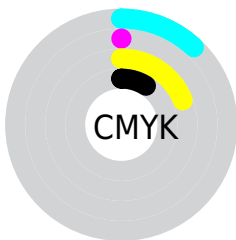
Distribution



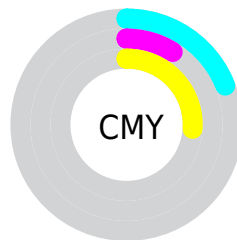
- Red (81%)
- Green (91%)
- Blue (74%)



- Red (74%)
- Yellow (91%)
- Blue (85%)



- 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, 189 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, 189 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 206, 233, 189

255, 255, 255


 255, 255, 245

 206, 233, 189


 178, 205, 162

 151, 177, 136

 125, 151, 110

 100, 125, 86

 76, 100, 62

 52, 76, 40

 30, 53, 19

 9, 32, 0

 0, 0, 0

 206, 233, 189

 206, 233, 189

 192, 233, 166


 220, 233, 212

 177, 233, 142


 235, 233, 236

 163, 233, 119


 249, 233, 255


 149, 233, 96


 255, 233, 255

 135, 233, 73

 120, 233, 49

 106, 233, 26

 92, 233, 3

 90, 233, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



233, 226, 178



206, 233, 189



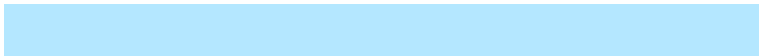
180, 237, 209

Triad

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



206, 233, 189



180, 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, 189



216, 189, 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, 210, 240



206, 233, 189



210, 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, 189



161, 236, 255



241, 216, 255



255, 211, 194

Rectangle

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



206, 233, 189



167, 238, 226



241, 216, 255



255, 208, 224

Sweetspot

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



206, 233, 189



246, 255, 240



233, 215, 189



122, 128, 119



0, 0, 0



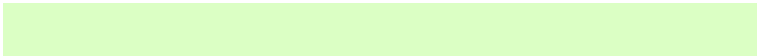
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



206, 233, 189



219, 255, 196



189, 233, 193



110, 117, 106



70, 181, 0



21, 54, 0

Inverse Universe

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



216, 189, 233



232, 196, 255



233, 189, 229



113, 106, 117



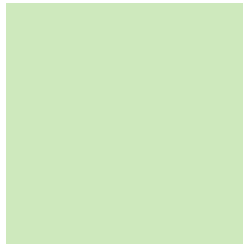
111, 0, 181



33, 0, 54

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 206, 233, 189 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, 189 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

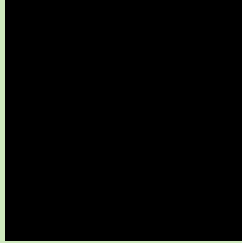
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

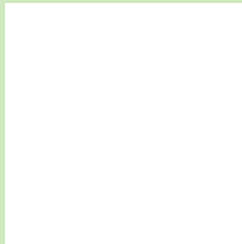
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 206, 233, 189 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 206, 233, 189.

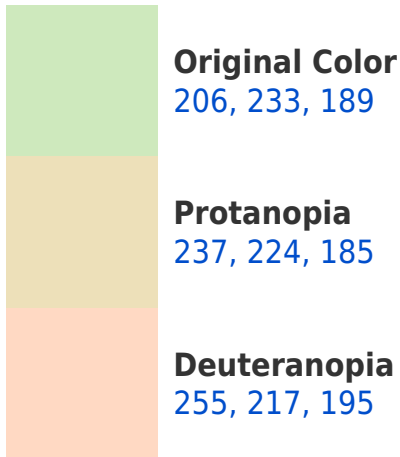


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 206, 233, 189.

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](#).

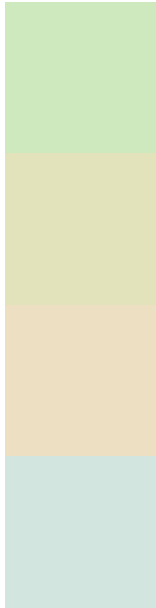
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
214, 226, 243

Trichromacy



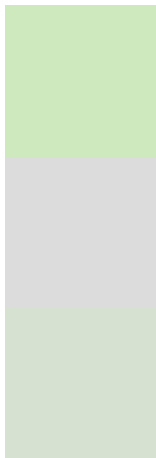
Original Color
206, 233, 189

Protanomaly
226, 227, 186

Deuteranomaly
237, 223, 193

Tritanomaly
211, 229, 223

Monochromacy



Original Color
206, 233, 189

Achromatopsia
220, 220, 220

Achromatomaly
215, 225, 209

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 206, 233, 189 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, 189)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(206, 233, 189)  
}
```

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, 189) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(206, 233, 189) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 206, 233, 189 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, 189) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(206, 233, 189) }
```

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, 189)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(206, 233, 189); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 233, 189);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 233,  
189) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 206, 233, 189 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, 189) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(206,  
233, 189) }
```

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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