

Converting Colors

RGB(206, 233, 255)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(206, 233, 255) contains.

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Color

RGB(206, 233, 255)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CEE9FF
RGB	206, 233, 255
RGB Percent	81%, 91%, 100%
CMY	0.1922, 0.0863, 0.0000
CMYK	0.19, 0.09, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	207°, 100%, 90%
HSV	207°, 19%, 100%
XYZ	72.6425, 78.6196, 105.9542
YIQ	227.4350, -23.1540, 1.1180

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

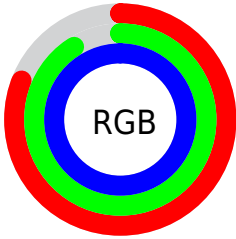
Format	Color
R _Y B	206, 223, 255
Decimal	13560319
CIE Lab	91.06, -4.33, -13.60
CIE LCh	91, 14.273, 252.346
Yxy	78.6196, 0.2824, 0.3057
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291750399 (0xFFCEE9FF)
YUV	227.4350, 13.5895, -18.7985
Hunter-Lab	88.6677, -8.9294, -8.7816

Details

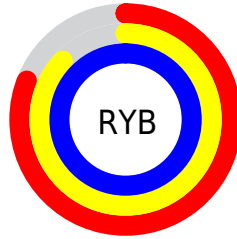
The RGB color **206, 233, 255** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **255, 228, 206**, and the grayscale version is **227, 227, 227**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 255, 255, 255, and **151, 177, 198** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **180, 222, 255**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **232, 244, 255**.

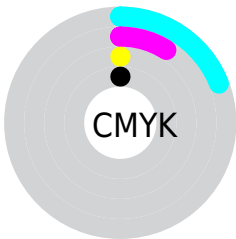
Distribution



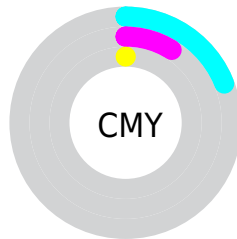
- Red (81%)
- Green (91%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (81%)
- Yellow (87%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (19%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (19%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (0%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 206, 233, 255 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, 255 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 206, 233, 255

255, 255, 255

■ 206, 233, 255

■ 178, 205, 226

■ 151, 177, 198

■ 125, 151, 171

■ 99, 125, 144

■ 74, 100, 119

■ 50, 76, 94

■ 27, 53, 70

■ 2, 32, 48

■ 0, 9, 27

■ 206, 233, 255

■ 206, 233, 255

■ 180, 222, 255

■ 232, 244, 255

■ 155, 210, 255

255, 255, 255

■ 130, 199, 255

■ 104, 187, 255

■ 79, 176, 255

■ 53, 164, 255

■ 27, 153, 255

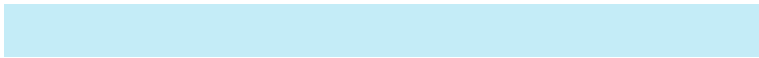
■ 2, 141, 255

■ 0, 141, 255

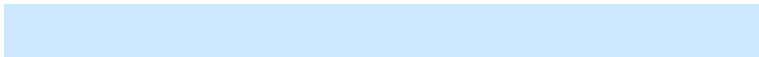
Harmonies

Analogous

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



196, 236, 247



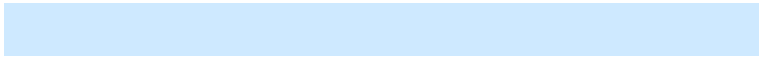
206, 233, 255



222, 229, 255

Triad

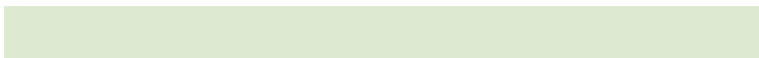
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



206, 233, 255



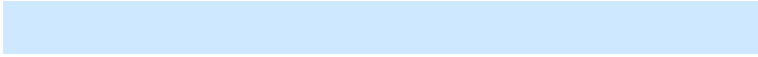
255, 220, 224



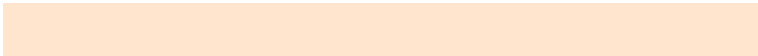
219, 234, 209

Complementary

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



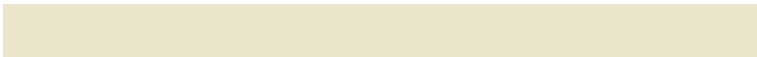
206, 233, 255



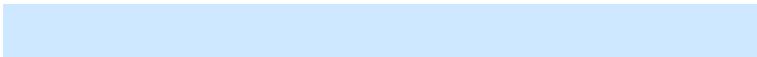
255, 228, 206

Split Complementary

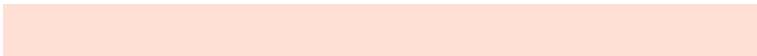
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



235, 230, 203



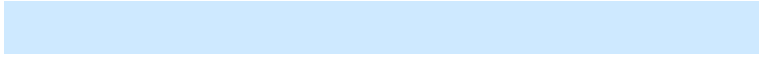
206, 233, 255



255, 222, 211

Square

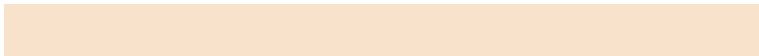
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



206, 233, 255



252, 221, 238



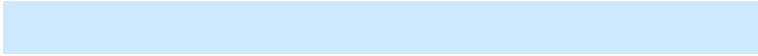
248, 226, 204



205, 237, 221

Rectangle

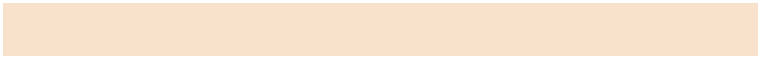
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



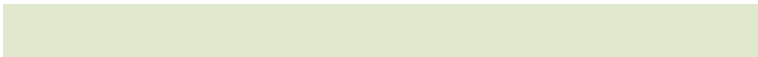
206, 233, 255



234, 226, 252



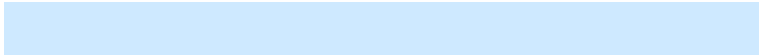
248, 226, 204



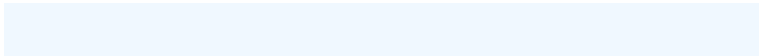
224, 233, 206

Sweetspot

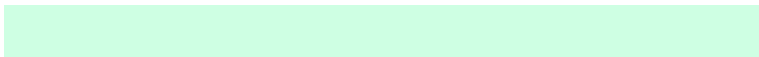
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



206, 233, 255



240, 248, 255



206, 255, 227



119, 123, 128



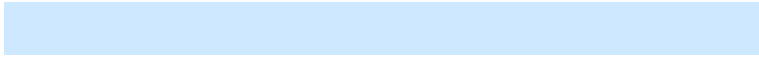
0, 0, 0



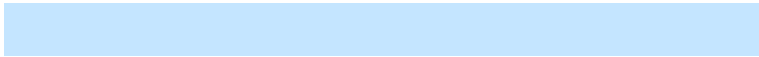
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



206, 233, 255



196, 229, 255



206, 209, 255



115, 122, 128



0, 105, 191



0, 35, 64

Inverse Universe

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



255, 206, 233



255, 196, 229



255, 252, 206



128, 115, 122



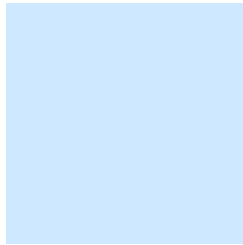
191, 0, 105



64, 0, 35

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 206, 233, 255 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

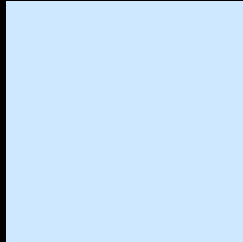
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 255 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

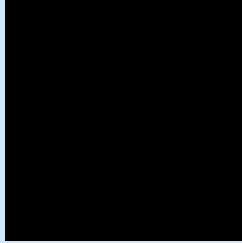
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

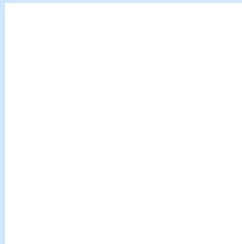
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 206, 233, 255 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 206, 233, 255.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 206, 233, 255.

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
205, 233, 252

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 206, 233, 255 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, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(206, 233, 255)  
}
```

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, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(206, 233, 255) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 206, 233, 255 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, 255) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(206, 233, 255) }
```

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, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(206, 233, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 233, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 233,  
255) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 206, 233, 255 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, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(206,  
233, 255) }
```

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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