

Converting Colors

RGB(206, 243, 196)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(206, 243, 196) contains.

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Color

RGB(206, 243, 196)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CEF3C4
RGB	206, 243, 196
RGB Percent	81%, 95%, 77%
CMY	0.1922, 0.0471, 0.2314
CMYK	0.15, 0.00, 0.19, 0.05
HSL	107°, 66%, 86%
HSV	107°, 19%, 95%
XYZ	67.4680, 81.2085, 64.3434
YIQ	226.5790, -6.9650, -22.4610

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

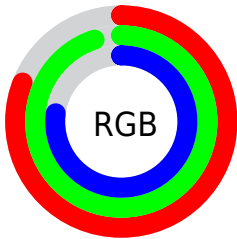
Format	Color
RYB	196, 243, 233
Decimal	13562820
CIELab	92.22, -20.46, 18.76
CIELCh	92, 27.761, 137.484
Yxy	81.2085, 0.3167, 0.3812
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291752900 (0xFFCEF3C4)
YUV	226.5790, -15.0754, -18.0478
Hunter-Lab	90.1158, -24.0630, 20.7475

Details

The RGB color **206, 243, 196** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **233, 196, 243**, and the grayscale version is **227, 227, 227**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 255, 255, 253, and **151, 187, 142** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **187, 243, 172**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **225, 243, 220**.

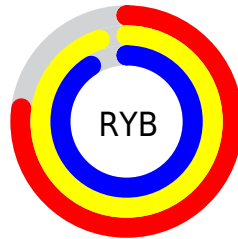
Distribution



Red (81%)

Green (95%)

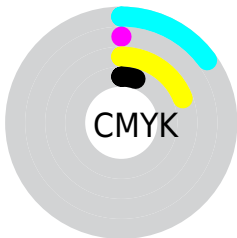
Blue (77%)



Red (77%)

Yellow (95%)

Blue (91%)

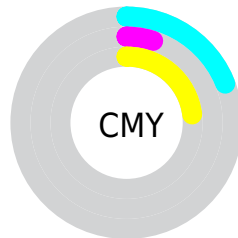


Cyan (15%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (19%)

Black (5%)



Cyan (19%)

Magenta (5%)

Yellow (23%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 206, 243, 196 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, 243, 196 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 206, 243, 196

 206, 243, 196


255, 255, 255

 178, 215, 169


255, 255, 253

 151, 187, 142

 125, 160, 116

 100, 133, 92

 75, 108, 68

 51, 84, 45

 28, 60, 24

 8, 38, 0

 0, 15, 0

 206, 243, 196

 206, 243, 196

 187, 243, 172

 225, 243, 220

 168, 243, 147

 244, 243, 245

 149, 243, 123


 255, 243, 255

 129, 243, 99

 110, 243, 75

 91, 243, 50

 72, 243, 26

 53, 243, 2

 52, 243, 0

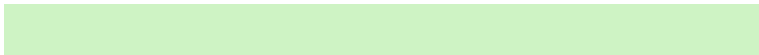
Harmonies

Analogous

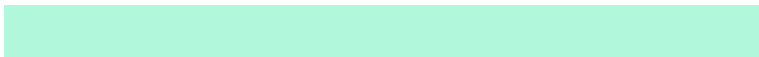
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



236, 236, 182



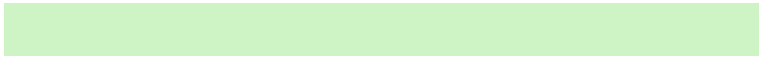
206, 243, 196



177, 247, 220

Triad

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



206, 243, 196



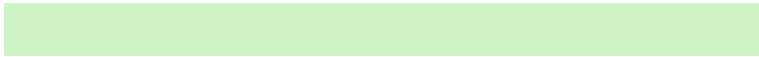
187, 239, 255



255, 214, 218

Complementary

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



206, 243, 196



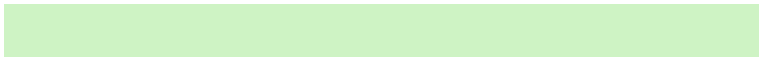
233, 196, 243

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, 215, 245



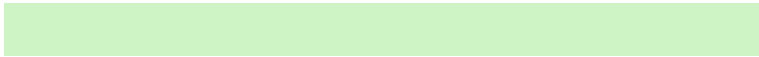
206, 243, 196



222, 230, 255

Square

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



206, 243, 196



162, 245, 255



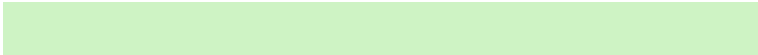
255, 221, 255



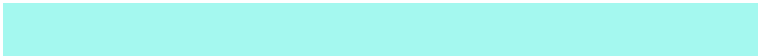
255, 219, 194

Rectangle

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



206, 243, 196



164, 248, 239



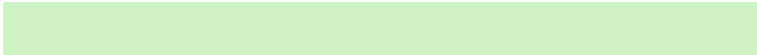
255, 221, 255



255, 214, 227

Sweetspot

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



206, 243, 196



243, 255, 240



243, 233, 196



120, 128, 119



0, 0, 0



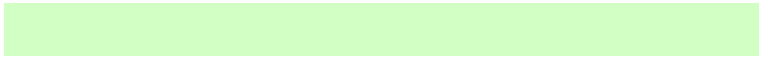
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

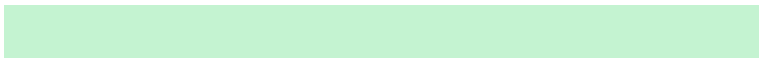
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



206, 243, 196



209, 255, 196



196, 243, 209



113, 122, 110



40, 186, 0



12, 59, 0

Inverse Universe

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



233, 196, 243



243, 196, 255



243, 196, 230



120, 110, 122



147, 0, 186



46, 0, 59

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 206, 243, 196 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, 243, 196 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

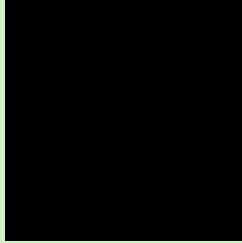
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

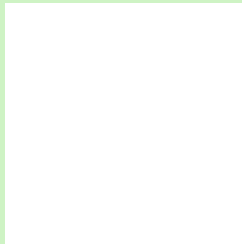
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 206, 243, 196 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 206, 243, 196.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 206, 243, 196.

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





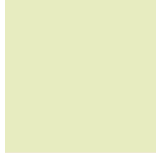
Tritanopia
215, 235, 254

Trichromacy



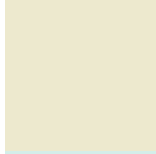
Original Color

206, 243, 196



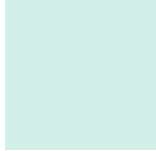
Protanomaly

231, 236, 192



Deuteranomaly

237, 233, 206



Tritanomaly

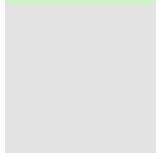
212, 238, 233

Monochromacy



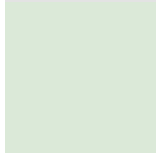
Original Color

206, 243, 196



Achromatopsia

227, 227, 227



Achromatomaly

219, 233, 216

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 206, 243, 196 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, 243, 196)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(206, 243, 196)  
}
```

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, 243, 196) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(206, 243, 196) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 206, 243, 196 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, 243, 196) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(206, 243, 196) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(206, 243, 196)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 243, 196); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 243, 196); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 243, 196) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 206, 243, 196 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(206, 243, 196) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(206,  
243, 196) }
```

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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