

# Converting Colors

`RYB(206, 234, 186)`

Have a look what the booklet for  
RYB(206, 234, 186) contains.

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# **Color**

**R<sub>Y</sub>B(206, 234, 186)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	EADCBA
RGB	234, 220, 186
RGB Percent	92%, 86%, 73%
CMY	0.0824, 0.1377, 0.2706
CMYK	0.00, 0.06, 0.21, 0.08
HSL	42°, 53%, 82%
HSV	42°, 21%, 92%
XYZ	68.3569, 72.1623, 56.7803
YIQ	220.3100, 19.2580, -7.6060

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

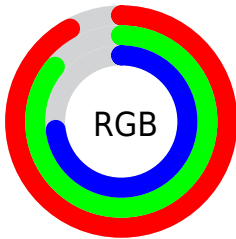
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	206, 234, 186
Decimal	15391930
CIE Lab	88.05, -0.50, 18.41
CIE LCh	88, 18.416, 91.569
Yxy	72.1623, 0.3465, 0.3657
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293582010 (0xFFEADCBA)
YUV	220.3100, -16.9148, 12.0061
Hunter-Lab	84.9484, -5.0228, 19.8339

# Details

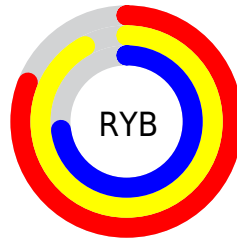
The RYB color **206, 234, 186** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC99**. A complement of this color would be **186, 197, 234**, and the grayscale version is **220, 220, 220**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **242, 255, 242**, and **151, 178, 133** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **193, 234, 163**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **219, 234, 209**.

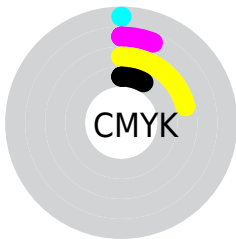
# Distribution



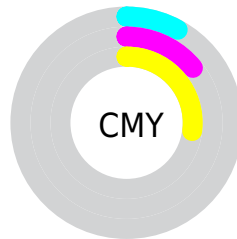
- Red (92%)
- Green (86%)
- Blue (73%)



- Red (81%)
- Yellow (92%)
- Blue (73%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Black (8%)



- Cyan (8%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (27%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 206, 234, 186 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 RYB color 206, 234, 186 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 206, 234, 186


255, 255, 255


 242, 255, 242

 206, 234, 186


 179, 206, 159

 151, 178, 133


 124, 151, 107

 100, 125, 83

 73, 99, 60

 50, 75, 38

 27, 52, 17

 11, 31, 0

 0, 0, 0

 206, 234, 186

 206, 234, 186

 193, 234, 163


 219, 234, 209

 179, 234, 139

 233, 234, 233

 166, 234, 116

 234, 239, 255

 152, 234, 92

 234, 242, 255


 139, 234, 69

 234, 244, 255

 124, 234, 46

 234, 245, 255

 110, 234, 22

 98, 234, 0

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



249, 229, 191



206, 234, 186



191, 225, 202

# Triad

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



206, 234, 186



175, 204, 238



245, 211, 238

# Complementary

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



206, 234, 186



186, 197, 234

# Split Complementary

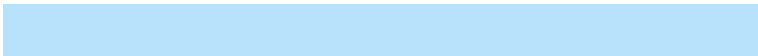
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



225, 216, 251



206, 234, 186



184, 210, 251

# Square

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



206, 234, 186



180, 208, 231



203, 217, 255



255, 209, 221

# Rectangle

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



206, 234, 186



199, 228, 226



203, 217, 255



239, 213, 243



# Sweetspot

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



206, 234, 186



245, 255, 240



234, 186, 200



124, 128, 119



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

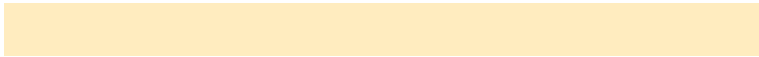


# Same Dimension

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



206, 234, 186



218, 255, 191



186, 234, 196



110, 117, 106



75, 181, 0



23, 54, 0



# Inverse Universe

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



186, 197, 234



191, 206, 255



196, 186, 234



106, 108, 117



0, 41, 181

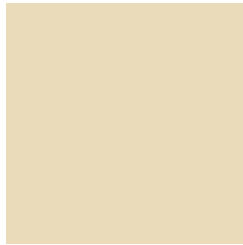


0, 12, 54



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 206, 234, 186 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 RYB color 206, 234, 186 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

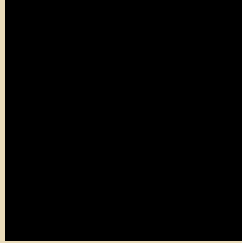
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

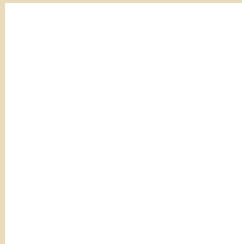
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## **RYB 206, 234, 186 Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 206, 234, 186.

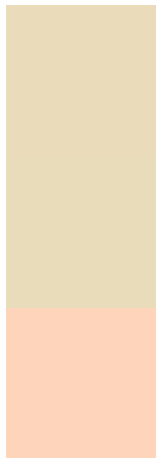


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 206, 234, 186.

# 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



**Original Color**  
206, 234, 186

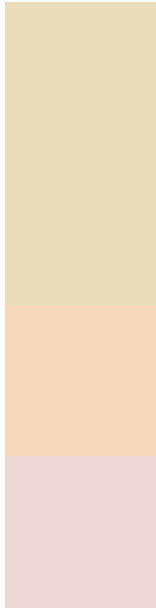
**Protanopia**  
204, 233, 186

**Deuteranopia**  
254, 227, 187



**Tritanopia**  
240, 214, 230

# Trichromacy



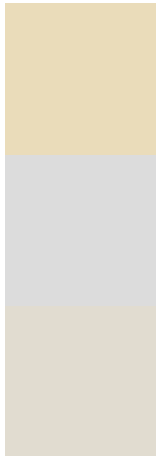
**Original Color**  
206, 234, 186

**Protanomaly**  
204, 233, 186

**Deuteranomaly**  
247, 240, 187

**Tritanomaly**  
238, 216, 214

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
206, 234, 186

**Achromatopsia**  
220, 220, 220

**Achromatomaly**  
215, 225, 208

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 206, 234, 186 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(234, 220, 186)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(234, 220, 186)  
}
```

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(234, 220, 186) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(234, 220, 186) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 206, 234, 186 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(234, 220, 186) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(234, 220, 186) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(234, 220, 186)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(234, 220, 186); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(234, 220, 186); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(234, 220, 186) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 206, 234, 186 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(234, 220, 186) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(234,  
220, 186) }
```

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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