

Converting Colors

RGB(208, 163, 147)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(208, 163, 147) contains.

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Color

RGB(208, 163, 147)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D0A393
RGB	208, 163, 147
RGB Percent	82%, 64%, 58%
CMY	0.1843, 0.3608, 0.4235
CMYK	0.00, 0.22, 0.29, 0.18
HSL	16°, 39%, 70%
HSV	16°, 29%, 82%
XYZ	44.3761, 41.7109, 33.3159
YIQ	174.6310, 31.9560, 4.5640

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

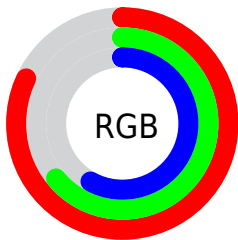
Format	Color
R _Y B	208, 169, 147
Decimal	13673363
CIE Lab	70.67, 14.31, 14.66
CIE LCh	71, 20.486, 45.706
Yxy	41.7109, 0.3717, 0.3493
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291863443 (0xFFD0A393)
YUV	174.6310, -13.6221, 29.2646
Hunter-Lab	64.5840, 9.6267, 14.6238

Details

The RGB color **208, 163, 147** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **147, 192, 208**, and the grayscale version is **175, 175, 175**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 218, 201**, and **152, 111, 96** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **208, 148, 126**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **208, 178, 168**.

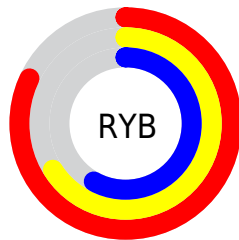
Distribution



Red (82%)

Green (64%)

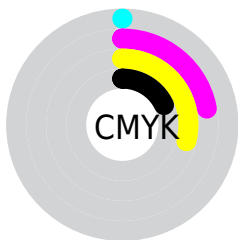
Blue (58%)



Red (82%)

Yellow (66%)

Blue (58%)

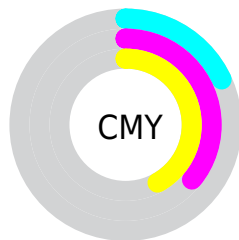


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (29%)

Black (18%)



Cyan (18%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 208, 163, 147 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 208, 163, 147 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 208, 163, 147

 208, 163, 147

255, 255, 255

 180, 137, 121

 255, 218, 201

 152, 111, 96

 255, 247, 229

 126, 87, 73

 100, 63, 50

 75, 41, 29

 51, 20, 4

 29, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0

 208, 163, 147


 208, 163, 147

 208, 148, 126


 208, 178, 168

 208, 132, 105

 208, 194, 189

 208, 117, 85

 208, 209, 209

 208, 102, 64

 208, 224, 230

 208, 86, 43

 208, 240, 251

 208, 71, 22

 208, 255, 255

 208, 56, 1

 208, 55, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



212, 160, 164



208, 163, 147



195, 169, 137

Triad

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



208, 163, 147



136, 183, 163



164, 171, 209

Complementary

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



208, 163, 147



147, 192, 208

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.



140, 177, 208



208, 163, 147



123, 184, 182

Square

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



208, 163, 147



156, 180, 146



124, 182, 199



188, 165, 199

Rectangle

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



208, 163, 147



184, 173, 136



124, 182, 199



156, 173, 210

Sweetspot

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



208, 163, 147



255, 238, 232



208, 147, 193



128, 117, 113



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



208, 163, 147



255, 189, 166



208, 193, 147



105, 97, 94



168, 44, 0



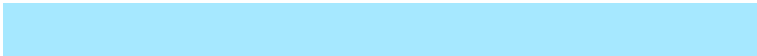
41, 11, 0

Inverse Universe

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



147, 192, 208



166, 232, 255



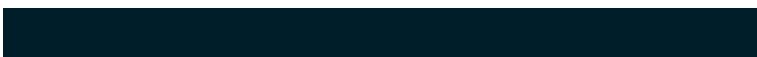
147, 162, 208



94, 102, 105



0, 124, 168



0, 30, 41

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 208, 163, 147 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

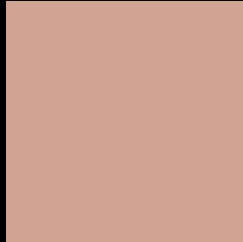
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 208, 163, 147 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

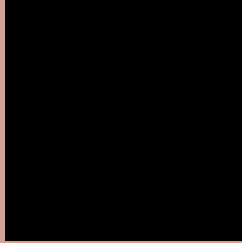
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 208, 163, 147 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 208, 163, 147.

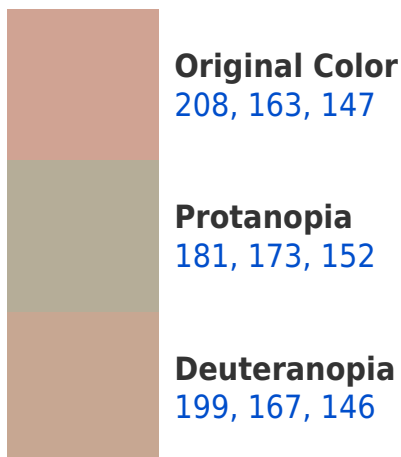


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 208, 163, 147.

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
211, 159, 172

Trichromacy



Original Color

208, 163, 147

Protanomaly

191, 169, 150

Deuteranomaly

202, 166, 146

Tritanomaly

210, 160, 163

Monochromacy



Original Color

208, 163, 147

Achromatopsia

175, 175, 175

Achromatomaly

187, 171, 165

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 208, 163, 147 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(208, 163, 147) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(208, 163, 147)  
}
```

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(208, 163, 147) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(208, 163, 147) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 208, 163, 147 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(208, 163, 147) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(208, 163, 147) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(208, 163, 147)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(208, 163, 147); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(208, 163, 147);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(208, 163,  
147) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 208, 163, 147 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(208, 163, 147) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(208,  
163, 147) }
```

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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