

Converting Colors

RGB(208, 167, 142)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(208, 167, 142) contains.

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Color

RGB(208, 167, 142)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D0A78E
RGB	208, 167, 142
RGB Percent	82%, 65%, 56%
CMY	0.1843, 0.3451, 0.4431
CMYK	0.00, 0.20, 0.32, 0.18
HSL	23°, 41%, 69%
HSV	23°, 32%, 82%
XYZ	44.7136, 43.0003, 31.5344
YIQ	176.4090, 32.4610, 0.9170

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

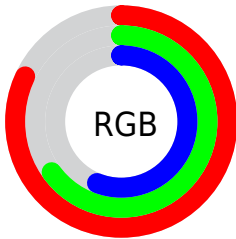
Format	Color
R _Y B	208, 182, 142
Decimal	13674382
CIE Lab	71.56, 11.48, 18.63
CIE LCh	72, 21.884, 58.371
Yxy	43.0003, 0.3750, 0.3606
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291864462 (0xFFD0A78E)
YUV	176.4090, -16.9636, 27.7053
Hunter-Lab	65.5746, 6.9589, 17.3901

Details

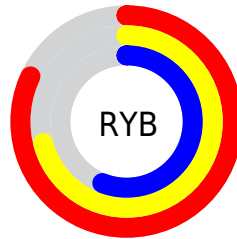
The RGB color **208, 167, 142** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **142, 183, 208**, and the grayscale version is **177, 177, 177**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 222, 196**, and **152, 115, 92** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **208, 154, 121**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **208, 180, 163**.

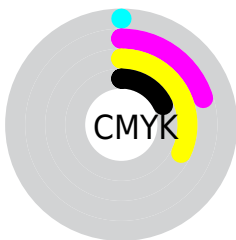
Distribution



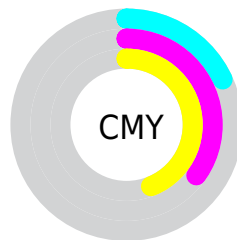
- Red (82%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (82%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Blue (56%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (32%)
- Black (18%)




- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 208, 167, 142 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, 167, 142 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 208, 167, 142

 208, 167, 142

255, 255, 255

 180, 141, 116

 255, 222, 196

 152, 115, 92


 255, 251, 224

 126, 90, 68

 255, 255, 252

 100, 67, 46


 75, 45, 24

 51, 24, 0

 28, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 208, 167, 142


 208, 167, 142

 208, 154, 121


 208, 180, 163

 208, 141, 100


 208, 193, 184

 208, 128, 80

 208, 206, 204

 208, 115, 59

 208, 219, 225

 208, 102, 38

 208, 232, 246

 208, 89, 17

 208, 245, 255

 208, 79, 0

 208, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



216, 162, 157



208, 167, 142



192, 174, 136

Triad

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



208, 167, 142



128, 187, 173



177, 171, 210

Complementary

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



208, 167, 142



142, 183, 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.



150, 177, 215



208, 167, 142



119, 186, 193

Square

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



208, 167, 142



147, 184, 154



128, 183, 209



200, 164, 196

Rectangle

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



208, 167, 142



177, 178, 137



128, 183, 209



168, 173, 213

Sweetspot

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



208, 167, 142



255, 239, 230



208, 142, 184



128, 118, 112



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



208, 167, 142



255, 195, 158



208, 199, 142



105, 98, 94



168, 64, 0



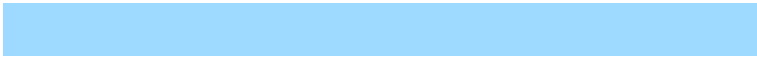
41, 15, 0

Inverse Universe

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



142, 183, 208



158, 218, 255



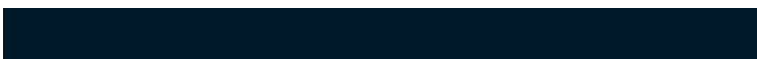
142, 151, 208



94, 101, 105



0, 105, 168



0, 25, 41

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 208, 167, 142 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

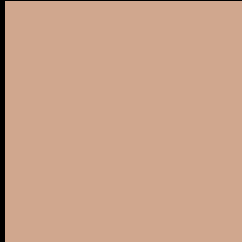
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 167, 142 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

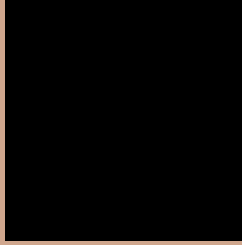
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 167, 142 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 208, 167, 142.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 208, 167, 142.

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
208, 167, 142

Protanopia
185, 175, 146

Deuteranopia
204, 169, 142



Tritanopia
212, 162, 175

Trichromacy



Original Color
208, 167, 142

Protanomaly
193, 172, 145

Deuteranomaly
205, 168, 142

Tritanomaly
211, 164, 163

Monochromacy



Original Color
208, 167, 142

Achromatopsia
176, 176, 176

Achromatomaly
188, 173, 164

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 208, 167, 142 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, 167, 142) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(208, 167, 142)  
}
```

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, 167, 142) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(208, 167, 142) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 208, 167, 142 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, 167, 142) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(208, 167, 142) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(208, 167, 142) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(208, 167, 142); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(208, 167, 142);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(208, 167,  
142) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 208, 167, 142 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(208, 167, 142) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(208,  
167, 142) }
```

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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