

Converting Colors

RGB(208, 168, 106)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(208, 168, 106) contains.

RGB(208, 168, 106)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(208, 168, 106)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D0A86A
RGB	208, 168, 106
RGB Percent	82%, 66%, 42%
CMY	0.1843, 0.3412, 0.5843
CMYK	0.00, 0.19, 0.49, 0.18
HSL	36°, 52%, 62%
HSV	36°, 49%, 82%
XYZ	42.6166, 42.4558, 19.5843
YIQ	172.8920, 43.7420, -10.8020

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

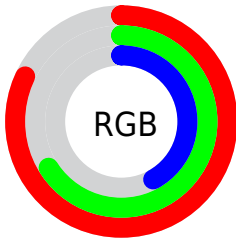
Format	Color
RYB	172, 208, 106
Decimal	13674602
CIELab	71.18, 6.90, 37.42
CIELCh	71, 38.052, 79.554
Yxy	42.4558, 0.4072, 0.4057
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291864682 (0xFFD0A86A)
YUV	172.8920, -32.9778, 30.7897
Hunter-Lab	65.1581, 2.7211, 27.7901

Details

The RGB color **208, 168, 106** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. A complement of this color would be **106, 146, 208**, and the grayscale version is **173, 173, 173**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 223, 158**, and **151, 116, 57** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **208, 160, 85**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **208, 176, 127**.

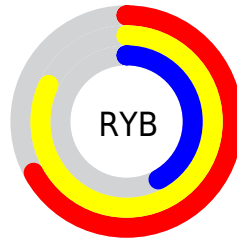
Distribution



Red (82%)

Green (66%)

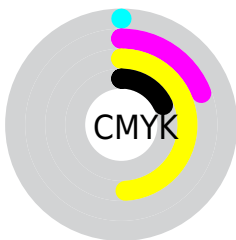
Blue (42%)



Red (67%)

Yellow (82%)

Blue (42%)

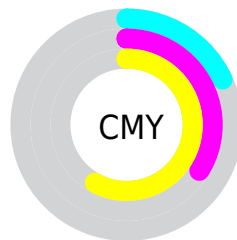


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (19%)

Yellow (49%)

Black (18%)



Cyan (18%)

Magenta (34%)


Yellow (58%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 208, 168, 106 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, 168, 106 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 208, 168, 106

 208, 168, 106

255, 255, 255

 179, 142, 81

 255, 223, 158

 151, 116, 57

 255, 252, 186

 124, 92, 33

 255, 255, 213

 97, 68, 8

 255, 255, 242


 72, 46, 0

 46, 26, 0

 21, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 208, 168, 106

 208, 168, 106

■ 208, 160, 85

■ 208, 176, 127

■ 208, 152, 64

■ 208, 184, 148

■ 208, 144, 44

■ 208, 192, 168

■ 208, 135, 23

■ 208, 201, 189

■ 208, 127, 2

■ 208, 209, 210

■ 208, 126, 0

■ 208, 217, 231

■ 208, 225, 252

■ 208, 233, 255

■ 208, 241, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



232, 156, 123



208, 168, 106



174, 179, 108

Triad

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



208, 168, 106



40, 193, 196



206, 157, 220

Complementary

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



208, 168, 106



106, 146, 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.



161, 170, 239



208, 168, 106



42, 189, 226

Square

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



208, 168, 106



90, 192, 161



103, 181, 242



234, 149, 188

Rectangle

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



208, 168, 106



148, 185, 120



103, 181, 242



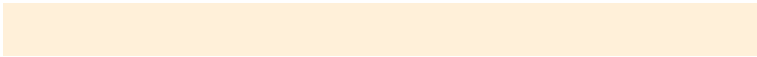
193, 161, 228

Sweetspot

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



208, 168, 106



255, 240, 217



208, 106, 147



128, 119, 105



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



208, 168, 106



255, 196, 105



198, 208, 106



105, 100, 94



168, 102, 0



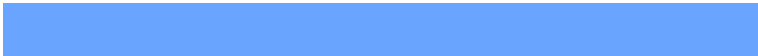
41, 25, 0

Inverse Universe

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



106, 146, 208



105, 164, 255



116, 106, 208



94, 98, 105



0, 66, 168



0, 16, 41

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 208, 168, 106 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

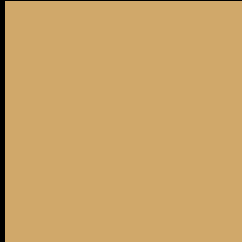
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 168, 106 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

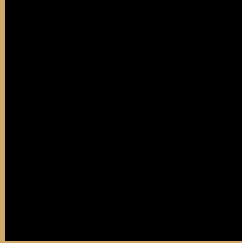
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 168, 106 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 208, 168, 106.

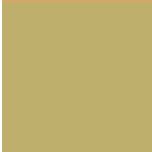



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 208, 168, 106.

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, 168, 106
	Protanopia 190, 175, 108
	Deuteranopia 211, 167, 106



Tritanopia
214, 160, 172

Trichromacy



Original Color
208, 168, 106

Protanomaly
197, 172, 107

Deuteranomaly
210, 167, 106

Tritanomaly
212, 163, 148

Monochromacy



Original Color
208, 168, 106

Achromatopsia
173, 173, 173

Achromatomaly
186, 171, 149

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 208, 168, 106 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, 168, 106)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(208, 168, 106)  
}
```

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, 168, 106) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(208, 168, 106) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 208, 168, 106 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, 168, 106) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(208, 168, 106) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(208, 168, 106)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(208, 168, 106); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(208, 168, 106);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(208, 168,  
106) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 208, 168, 106 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(208, 168, 106) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(208,  
168, 106) }
```

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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