

Converting Colors

RGB(208, 176, 145)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(208, 176, 145) contains.

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Color

RGB(208, 176, 145)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D0B091
RGB	208, 176, 145
RGB Percent	82%, 69%, 57%
CMY	0.1843, 0.3098, 0.4314
CMYK	0.00, 0.15, 0.30, 0.18
HSL	30°, 40%, 69%
HSV	30°, 30%, 82%
XYZ	46.6486, 46.5049, 33.3058
YIQ	182.0340, 29.0230, -2.8570

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

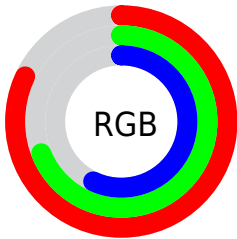
Format	Color
R _Y B	208, 206, 145
Decimal	13676689
CIE Lab	73.87, 7.02, 20.20
CIE LCh	74, 21.381, 70.830
Yxy	46.5049, 0.3689, 0.3677
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291866769 (0xFFD0B091)
YUV	182.0340, -18.2578, 22.7722
Hunter-Lab	68.1945, 2.7629, 18.7793

Details

The RGB color **208, 176, 145** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. A complement of this color would be **145, 177, 208**, and the grayscale version is **182, 182, 182**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 232, 199**, and **153, 124, 94** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **208, 165, 124**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **208, 187, 166**.

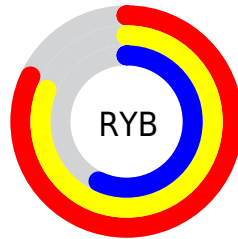
Distribution



Red (82%)

Green (69%)

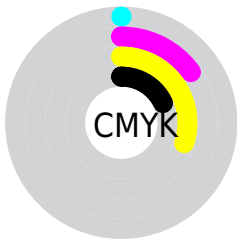
Blue (57%)



Red (82%)

Yellow (81%)

Blue (57%)

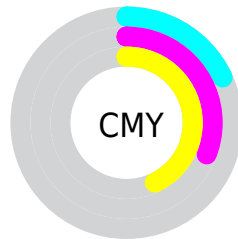


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (30%)

Black (18%)



Cyan (18%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (43%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 208, 176, 145 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, 176, 145 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 208, 176, 145


255, 255, 255

 255, 232, 199

 255, 255, 227

 208, 176, 145

 180, 149, 119

 153, 124, 94

 126, 99, 71

 100, 75, 48

 75, 52, 26

 52, 31, 1

 29, 8, 0

 0, 0, 0

 208, 176, 145


 208, 176, 145

 208, 165, 124


 208, 187, 166

 208, 155, 103


 208, 197, 187

 208, 144, 83


 208, 208, 207

 208, 134, 62

 208, 218, 228

 208, 123, 41

 208, 229, 249

 208, 113, 20

 208, 239, 255

 208, 102, 0

 208, 250, 255

 208, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



220, 170, 157



208, 176, 145



189, 183, 143

Triad

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



208, 176, 145



130, 193, 188



194, 174, 211

Complementary

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



208, 176, 145



145, 177, 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.



168, 181, 220



208, 176, 145



129, 191, 206

Square

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



208, 176, 145



145, 192, 168



143, 187, 218



213, 169, 195

Rectangle

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



208, 176, 145



175, 186, 148



143, 187, 218



186, 176, 215

Sweetspot

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



208, 176, 145



255, 243, 232



208, 145, 178



128, 120, 113



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



208, 176, 145



255, 208, 163



208, 207, 145



105, 99, 94



168, 83, 0



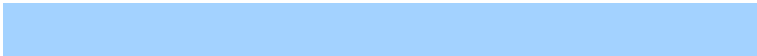
41, 20, 0

Inverse Universe

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



145, 177, 208



163, 210, 255



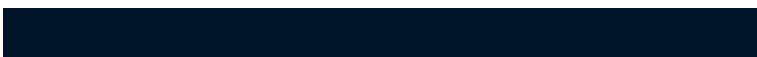
145, 146, 208



94, 99, 105



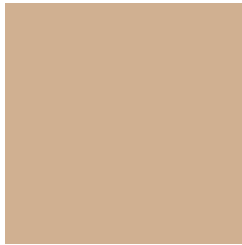
0, 85, 168



0, 21, 41

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 208, 176, 145 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

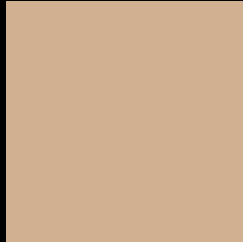
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 176, 145 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

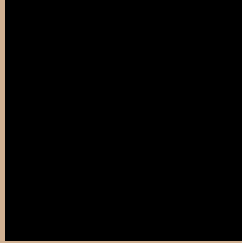
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 176, 145 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 208, 176, 145.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 208, 176, 145.

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, 176, 145

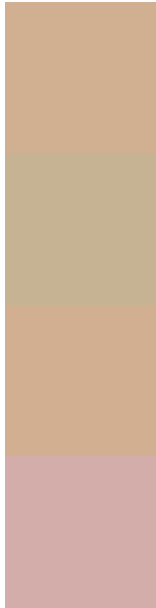
Protanopia
193, 181, 148

Deuteranopia
212, 175, 145



Tritanopia
212, 171, 184

Trichromacy



Original Color
208, 176, 145

Protanomaly
198, 179, 147

Deuteranomaly
211, 175, 145

Tritanomaly
211, 173, 170

Monochromacy



Original Color
208, 176, 145

Achromatopsia
182, 182, 182

Achromatomaly
191, 180, 169

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 208, 176, 145 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, 176, 145) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(208, 176, 145)  
}
```

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, 176, 145) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(208, 176, 145) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 208, 176, 145 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, 176, 145) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(208, 176, 145) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(208, 176, 145)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(208, 176, 145); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(208, 176, 145);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(208, 176,  
145) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 208, 176, 145 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(208, 176, 145) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(208,  
176, 145) }
```

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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