

Converting Colors

RGB(208, 193, 141)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(208, 193, 141) contains.

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Color

RGB(208, 193, 141)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D0C18D
RGB	208, 193, 141
RGB Percent	82%, 76%, 55%
CMY	0.1843, 0.2431, 0.4471
CMYK	0.00, 0.07, 0.32, 0.18
HSL	47°, 42%, 68%
HSV	47°, 32%, 82%
XYZ	49.8901, 53.4729, 32.8911
YIQ	191.5570, 25.6320, -12.9920

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

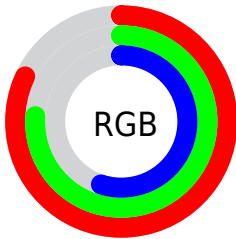
Format	Color
R _{YB}	160, 208, 141
Decimal	13681037
CIE _{Lab}	78.15, -2.50, 28.14
CIE _{LCh}	78, 28.250, 95.082
Yxy	53.4729, 0.3662, 0.3924
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291871117 (0xFFD0C18D)
YUV	191.5570, -24.9246, 14.4205
Hunter-Lab	73.1252, -6.1863, 24.5195

Details

The RGB color **208, 193, 141** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **C9C999**. A complement of this color would be **141, 156, 208**, and the grayscale version is **192, 192, 192**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 249, 195**, and **153, 140, 90** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **208, 188, 120**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **208, 198, 162**.

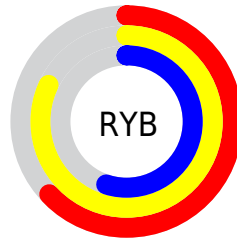
Distribution



Red (82%)

Green (76%)

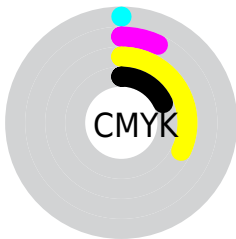
Blue (55%)



Red (63%)

Yellow (82%)

Blue (55%)

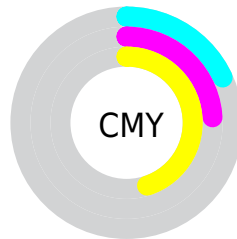


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (7%)

Yellow (32%)

Black (18%)



Cyan (18%)

Magenta (24%)

Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 208, 193, 141 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, 193, 141 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 208, 193, 141


255, 255, 255


 255, 249, 195


 255, 255, 223

 255, 255, 252

 208, 193, 141

 180, 166, 115

 153, 140, 90

 126, 114, 66

 100, 90, 43


 75, 66, 21

 52, 44, 0

 28, 24, 0


 0, 0, 0

 208, 193, 141


 208, 193, 141

 208, 188, 120


 208, 198, 162

 208, 184, 99


 208, 202, 183

 208, 179, 79


 208, 207, 203

 208, 174, 58

 208, 212, 224

 208, 170, 37

 208, 216, 245

 208, 165, 16

 208, 221, 255

 208, 161, 0

 208, 226, 255

 208, 230, 255

 208, 235, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



231, 184, 146



208, 193, 141



179, 201, 150

Triad

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



208, 193, 141



115, 207, 222



231, 177, 216

Complementary

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



208, 193, 141



141, 156, 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.



203, 185, 236



208, 193, 141



133, 202, 240

Square

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



208, 193, 141



124, 208, 197



167, 194, 245



245, 174, 190

Rectangle

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



208, 193, 141



159, 205, 163



167, 194, 245



223, 179, 224

Sweetspot

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



208, 193, 141



255, 249, 230



208, 141, 157



128, 124, 112



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



208, 193, 141



255, 233, 156



190, 208, 141



105, 102, 94



168, 131, 0



41, 32, 0

Inverse Universe

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



141, 156, 208



156, 178, 255



159, 141, 208



94, 96, 105



0, 38, 168



0, 9, 41

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 208, 193, 141 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

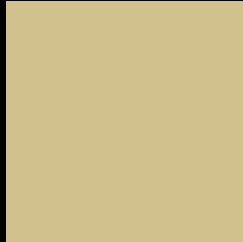
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 193, 141 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

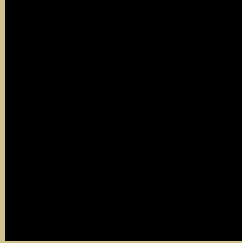
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 193, 141 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 208, 193, 141.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 208, 193, 141.

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, 193, 141

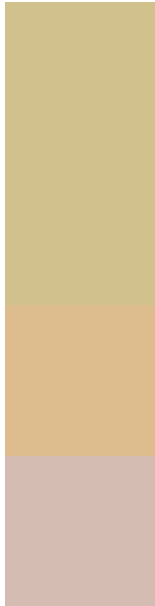
Protanopia
208, 193, 141

Deuteranopia
228, 185, 143



Tritanopia
215, 185, 200

Trichromacy



Original Color
208, 193, 141

Protanomaly
208, 193, 141

Deuteranomaly
221, 188, 142

Tritanomaly
212, 188, 179

Monochromacy



Original Color
208, 193, 141

Achromatopsia
192, 192, 192

Achromatomaly
198, 192, 173

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 208, 193, 141 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, 193, 141)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(208, 193, 141)  
}
```

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, 193, 141) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(208, 193, 141) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 208, 193, 141 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, 193, 141) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(208, 193, 141) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(208, 193, 141)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(208, 193, 141); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(208, 193, 141);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(208, 193,  
141) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 208, 193, 141 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(208, 193, 141) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(208,  
193, 141) }
```

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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