

Converting Colors

RGB(210, 136, 104)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(210, 136, 104) contains.

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Color

RGB(210, 136, 104)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D28868
RGB	210, 136, 104
RGB Percent	82%, 53%, 41%
CMY	0.1765, 0.4667, 0.5922
CMYK	0.00, 0.35, 0.50, 0.18
HSL	18°, 54%, 62%
HSV	18°, 50%, 82%
XYZ	37.8812, 32.3094, 17.3365
YIQ	154.4780, 54.3760, 5.7360

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

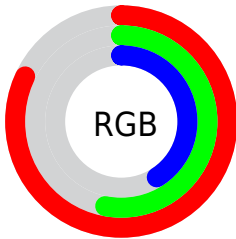
Format	Color
RYB	210, 150, 104
Decimal	13797480
CIELab	63.60, 24.86, 28.84
CIElCh	64, 38.076, 49.231
Yxy	32.3094, 0.4328, 0.3691
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291987560 (0xFFD28868)
YUV	154.4780, -24.8857, 48.6928
Hunter-Lab	56.8414, 19.4865, 21.7057

Details

The RGB color **210, 136, 104** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. A complement of this color would be **104, 178, 210**, and the grayscale version is **155, 155, 155**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 190, 156**, and **152, 85, 56** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **210, 121, 83**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **210, 151, 125**.

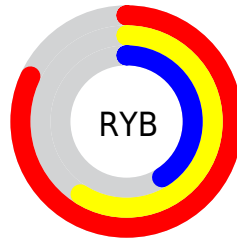
Distribution



Red (82%)

Green (53%)

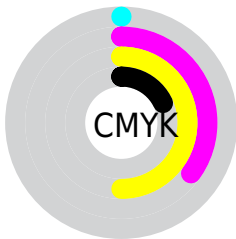
Blue (41%)



Red (82%)

Yellow (59%)

Blue (41%)

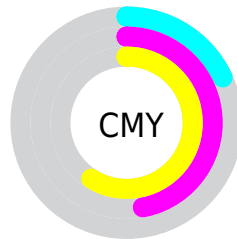


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (50%)

Black (18%)



Cyan (18%)


Magenta (47%)

Yellow (59%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 210, 136, 104 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 210, 136, 104 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 210, 136, 104


255, 255, 255


 255, 190, 156

 255, 218, 183


 255, 246, 210

 255, 255, 239

 210, 136, 104

 181, 110, 80

 152, 85, 56

 124, 62, 34


 97, 39, 12


 70, 16, 0


 45, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0

 210, 136, 104

 210, 121, 83


 210, 136, 104


 210, 151, 125


 210, 107, 62

 210, 165, 146

 210, 92, 41

 210, 180, 167

 210, 77, 20

 210, 195, 188

 210, 63, 0

 210, 209, 209

 210, 224, 230

 210, 239, 251

 210, 253, 255

 210, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



220, 128, 133



210, 136, 104



187, 148, 87

Triad

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



210, 136, 104



68, 171, 140



139, 150, 218

Complementary

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



210, 136, 104



104, 178, 210

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.



78, 161, 220



210, 136, 104



0, 172, 175

Square

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



210, 136, 104



115, 167, 108



0, 169, 204



184, 137, 199

Rectangle

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



210, 136, 104



166, 155, 86



0, 169, 204



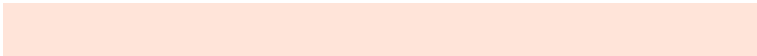
121, 154, 221

Sweetspot

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



210, 136, 104



255, 228, 217



210, 104, 178



128, 111, 105



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



210, 136, 104



255, 146, 99



210, 189, 104



105, 97, 94



168, 51, 0



41, 12, 0

Inverse Universe

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



104, 178, 210



99, 208, 255



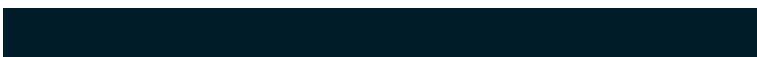
104, 125, 210



94, 101, 105



0, 117, 168



0, 28, 41

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 210, 136, 104 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 210, 136, 104 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

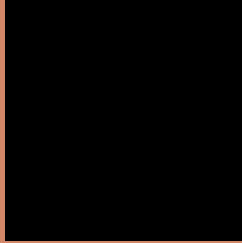
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 210, 136, 104 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 210, 136, 104.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 210, 136, 104.

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
210, 136, 104

Protanopia
166, 154, 112

Deuteranopia
185, 148, 102



Tritanopia
213, 131, 141

Trichromacy



Original Color

210, 136, 104

Protanomaly

182, 147, 109

Deuteranomaly

194, 144, 103

Tritanomaly

212, 133, 128

Monochromacy



Original Color

210, 136, 104

Achromatopsia

154, 154, 154

Achromatomaly

174, 147, 136

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 210, 136, 104 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(210, 136, 104)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(210, 136, 104)  
}
```

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(210, 136, 104) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(210, 136, 104) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 210, 136, 104 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(210, 136, 104) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(210, 136, 104) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(210, 136, 104)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(210, 136, 104); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(210, 136, 104);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(210, 136,  
104) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 210, 136, 104 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(210, 136, 104) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(210,  
136, 104) }
```

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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