

Converting Colors

RGB(210, 142, 100)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(210, 142, 100) contains.

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Color

RGB(210, 142, 100)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D28E64
RGB	210, 142, 100
RGB Percent	82%, 56%, 39%
CMY	0.1765, 0.4431, 0.6078
CMYK	0.00, 0.32, 0.52, 0.18
HSL	23°, 55%, 61%
HSV	23°, 52%, 82%
XYZ	38.5516, 33.9677, 16.5811
YIQ	157.5440, 54.0100, 1.3540

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

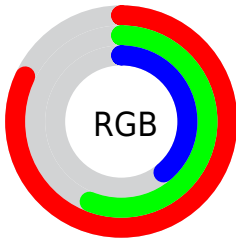
Format	Color
RYB	210, 168, 100
Decimal	13799012
CIELab	64.94, 21.25, 32.74
CIElCh	65, 39.035, 57.018
Yxy	33.9677, 0.4327, 0.3812
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291989092 (0xFFD28E64)
YUV	157.5440, -28.3692, 46.0039
Hunter-Lab	58.2818, 16.0788, 23.9293

Details

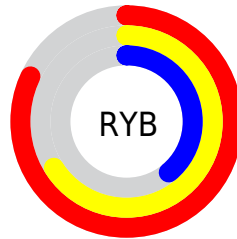
The RGB color **210, 142, 100** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. A complement of this color would be **100, 168, 210**, and the grayscale version is **158, 158, 158**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 196, 151**, and **152, 91, 52** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **210, 129, 79**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **210, 155, 121**.

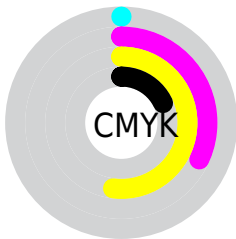
Distribution



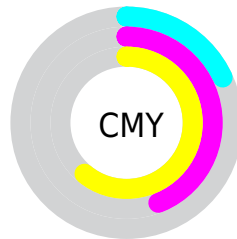
- Red (82%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (39%)



- Red (82%)
- Yellow (66%)
- Blue (39%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (32%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Black (18%)




- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (61%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 210, 142, 100 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, 142, 100 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 210, 142, 100


255, 255, 255


 255, 196, 151

 255, 224, 178

 255, 253, 206

 255, 255, 234

 210, 142, 100

 181, 116, 76

 152, 91, 52

 124, 67, 30


 97, 45, 6


 70, 23, 0


 45, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 210, 142, 100

 210, 129, 79

 210, 142, 100

 210, 155, 121

■ 210, 116, 58

■ 210, 168, 142

■ 210, 103, 37

■ 210, 181, 163

■ 210, 90, 16

■ 210, 194, 184

■ 210, 80, 0

■ 210, 207, 205

■ 210, 220, 226

■ 210, 233, 247

■ 210, 246, 255

■ 210, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



224, 132, 128



210, 142, 100



183, 154, 87

Triad

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



210, 142, 100



52, 176, 153



156, 150, 220

Complementary

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



210, 142, 100



100, 168, 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.



97, 162, 227



210, 142, 100



0, 175, 188

Square

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



210, 142, 100



106, 172, 118



0, 171, 215



198, 137, 196

Rectangle

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



210, 142, 100



160, 162, 89



0, 171, 215



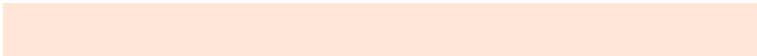
138, 154, 224

Sweetspot

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



210, 142, 100



255, 230, 214



210, 100, 170



128, 113, 103



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



210, 142, 100



255, 156, 94



210, 195, 100



105, 98, 94



168, 64, 0



41, 16, 0

Inverse Universe

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



100, 168, 210



94, 194, 255



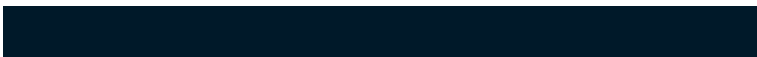
100, 115, 210



94, 101, 105



0, 104, 168



0, 25, 41

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 210, 142, 100 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

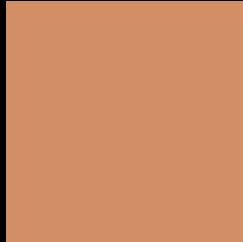
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 142, 100 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

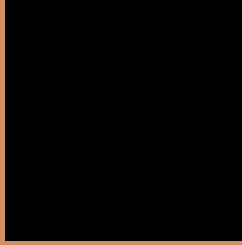
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 142, 100 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 210, 142, 100.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 210, 142, 100.

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, 142, 100

Protanopia
171, 158, 106

Deuteranopia
191, 151, 98



Tritanopia
214, 136, 146

Trichromacy



Original Color

210, 142, 100

Protanomaly

185, 152, 104

Deuteranomaly

198, 148, 99

Tritanomaly

213, 138, 129

Monochromacy



Original Color

210, 142, 100

Achromatopsia

158, 158, 158

Achromatomaly

177, 152, 137

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 210, 142, 100 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, 142, 100)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(210, 142, 100)  
}
```

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, 142, 100) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(210, 142, 100) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 210, 142, 100 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, 142, 100) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(210, 142, 100) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(210, 142, 100)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(210, 142, 100); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(210, 142, 100);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(210, 142,  
100) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 210, 142, 100 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(210, 142, 100) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(210,  
142, 100) }
```

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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