

Converting Colors

RGB(210, 148, 96)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(210, 148, 96) contains.

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Color

RGB(210, 148, 96)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D29460
RGB	210, 148, 96
RGB Percent	82%, 58%, 38%
CMY	0.1765, 0.4196, 0.6235
CMYK	0.00, 0.30, 0.54, 0.18
HSL	27°, 56%, 60%
HSV	27°, 54%, 82%
XYZ	39.2796, 35.7260, 15.8919
YIQ	160.6100, 53.6440, -3.0280

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

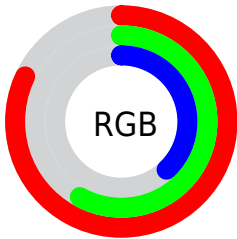
Format	Color
R_{YB}	210, 192, 96
Decimal	13800544
CIE _{Lab}	66.31, 17.65, 36.61
CIE _{LCh}	66, 40.643, 64.266
Yxy	35.7260, 0.4321, 0.3930
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291990624 (0xFFD29460)
YUV	160.6100, -31.8527, 43.3150
Hunter-Lab	59.7712, 12.7044, 26.0759

Details

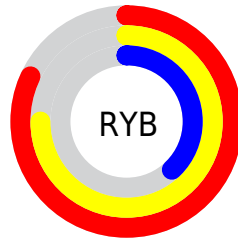
The RGB color **210, 148, 96** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. A complement of this color would be **96, 158, 210**, and the grayscale version is **161, 161, 161**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 202, 147**, and **152, 97, 48** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **210, 137, 75**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **210, 159, 117**.

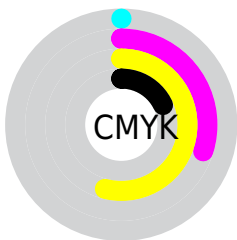
Distribution



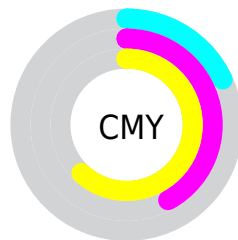
- Red (82%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (38%)



- Red (82%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Blue (38%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (30%)
- Yellow (54%)
- Black (18%)




- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (62%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 210, 148, 96 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, 148, 96 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 210, 148, 96

 210, 148, 96

255, 255, 255

 181, 122, 72

 255, 202, 147

 152, 97, 48

 255, 230, 174

 124, 73, 25

 255, 255, 202

 97, 50, 0


 255, 255, 230

 70, 29, 0

 44, 7, 0

 5, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 210, 148, 96

 210, 148, 96

210, 137, 75

210, 159, 117

210, 125, 54

210, 171, 138

210, 114, 33

210, 182, 159

210, 102, 12

210, 194, 180

210, 96, 0

210, 205, 201

210, 217, 222

210, 228, 243

210, 239, 255

210, 251, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



229, 136, 122



210, 148, 96



179, 161, 87

Triad

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



210, 148, 96



24, 180, 165



172, 150, 222

Complementary

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



210, 148, 96



96, 158, 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.



114, 163, 234



210, 148, 96



0, 179, 201

Square

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



210, 148, 96



95, 178, 128



24, 173, 226



211, 137, 194

Rectangle

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



210, 148, 96



154, 168, 93



24, 173, 226



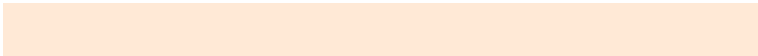
154, 154, 228

Sweetspot

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



210, 148, 96



255, 233, 214



210, 96, 159



128, 114, 103



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



210, 148, 96



255, 165, 89



210, 204, 96



105, 99, 94



168, 77, 0



41, 19, 0

Inverse Universe

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



96, 158, 210



89, 179, 255



96, 102, 210



94, 100, 105



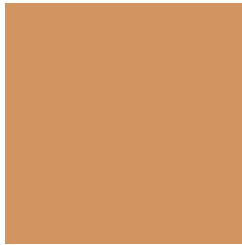
0, 92, 168



0, 22, 41

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 210, 148, 96 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

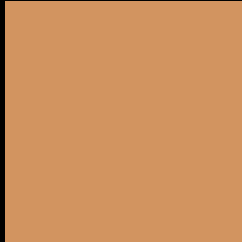
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 148, 96 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

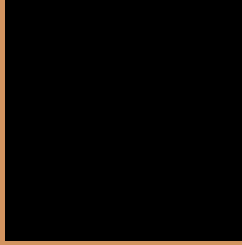
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 148, 96 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 210, 148, 96.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 210, 148, 96.

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, 148, 96

Protanopia
176, 162, 101

Deuteranopia
196, 154, 95



Tritanopia
214, 141, 152

Trichromacy



Original Color

210, 148, 96

Protanomaly

188, 157, 99

Deuteranomaly

201, 152, 95

Tritanomaly

213, 144, 132

Monochromacy



Original Color

210, 148, 96

Achromatopsia

161, 161, 161

Achromatomaly

179, 156, 137

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 210, 148, 96 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, 148, 96)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(210, 148, 96)  
}
```

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, 148, 96) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(210, 148, 96) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 210, 148, 96 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, 148, 96) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(210, 148, 96) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(210, 148, 96)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(210, 148, 96); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(210, 148, 96);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(210, 148,  
96) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 210, 148, 96 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(210, 148, 96) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(210,  
148, 96) }
```

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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