

Converting Colors

RGB(210, 155, 127)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(210, 155, 127) contains.

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Color

RGB(210, 155, 127)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D29B7F
RGB	210, 155, 127
RGB Percent	82%, 61%, 50%
CMY	0.1765, 0.3922, 0.5020
CMYK	0.00, 0.26, 0.40, 0.18
HSL	20°, 48%, 66%
HSV	20°, 40%, 82%
XYZ	42.1305, 38.6766, 25.3235
YIQ	168.2530, 41.7680, 2.9520

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

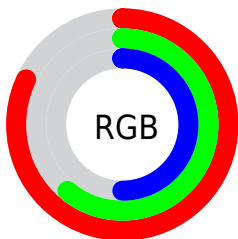
Format	Color
RYB	210, 169, 127
Decimal	13802367
CIELab	68.52, 16.94, 22.72
CIELCh	69, 28.341, 53.301
Yxy	38.6766, 0.3970, 0.3644
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291992447 (0xFFD29B7F)
YUV	168.2530, -20.3377, 36.6121
Hunter-Lab	62.1905, 12.0899, 19.3910

Details

The RGB color **210, 155, 127** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. A complement of this color would be **127, 182, 210**, and the grayscale version is **168, 168, 168**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 210, 180**, and **154, 104, 78** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **210, 141, 106**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **210, 169, 148**.

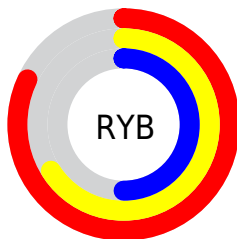
Distribution



Red (82%)

Green (61%)

Blue (50%)



Red (82%)

Yellow (66%)

Blue (50%)

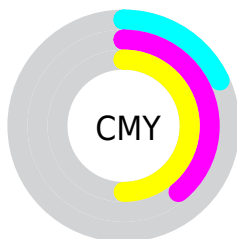


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (26%)

Yellow (40%)

Black (18%)



Cyan (18%)


Magenta (39%)


Yellow (50%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 210, 155, 127 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, 155, 127 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 210, 155, 127

 210, 155, 127

255, 255, 255

 181, 129, 102

 255, 210, 180

 154, 104, 78

 255, 238, 208

 126, 79, 55

 255, 255, 236


 100, 56, 33


 74, 34, 11


 49, 13, 0


 23, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0


 210, 155, 127


 210, 155, 127


 210, 141, 106


 210, 169, 148

 210, 127, 85

 210, 183, 169

 210, 113, 64

 210, 197, 190

 210, 99, 43

 210, 211, 211

 210, 85, 22

 210, 225, 232

 210, 72, 1

 210, 238, 253

 210, 71, 0

 210, 252, 255

 210, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



219, 149, 148



210, 155, 127



191, 163, 116

Triad

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



210, 155, 127



106, 181, 160



163, 163, 214

Complementary

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



210, 155, 127



127, 182, 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.



126, 171, 217



210, 155, 127



88, 181, 186

Square

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



210, 155, 127



135, 178, 136



95, 178, 207



194, 154, 198

Rectangle

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



210, 155, 127



174, 169, 117



95, 178, 207



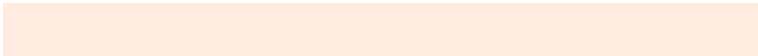
151, 166, 217

Sweetspot

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



210, 155, 127



255, 235, 224



210, 127, 182



128, 116, 110



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



210, 155, 127



255, 176, 135



210, 196, 127



105, 98, 94



168, 57, 0



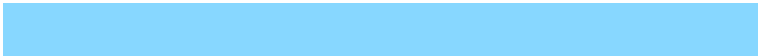
41, 14, 0

Inverse Universe

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



127, 182, 210



135, 215, 255



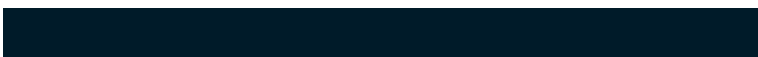
127, 141, 210



94, 101, 105



0, 112, 168



0, 27, 41

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 210, 155, 127 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, 155, 127 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

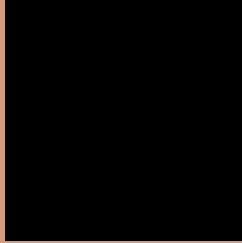
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 155, 127 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 210, 155, 127.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 210, 155, 127.

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, 155, 127

Protanopia
178, 167, 133

Deuteranopia
197, 161, 126



Tritanopia
213, 150, 162

Trichromacy



Original Color
210, 155, 127

Protanomaly
190, 163, 131

Deuteranomaly
202, 159, 126

Tritanomaly
212, 152, 149

Monochromacy



Original Color
210, 155, 127

Achromatopsia
168, 168, 168

Achromatomaly
183, 163, 153

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 210, 155, 127 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, 155, 127)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(210, 155, 127)  
}
```

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, 155, 127) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(210, 155, 127) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 210, 155, 127 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, 155, 127) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(210, 155, 127) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(210, 155, 127)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(210, 155, 127); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(210, 155, 127);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(210, 155,  
127) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 210, 155, 127 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(210, 155, 127) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(210,  
155, 127) }
```

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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