

Converting Colors

RGB(214, 153, 132)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(214, 153, 132) contains.

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Color

RGB(214, 153, 132)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D69984
RGB	214, 153, 132
RGB Percent	84%, 60%, 52%
CMY	0.1608, 0.4000, 0.4824
CMYK	0.00, 0.29, 0.38, 0.16
HSL	15°, 50%, 68%
HSV	15°, 38%, 84%
XYZ	43.2876, 38.7446, 27.0267
YIQ	168.8450, 43.0970, 6.4010

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

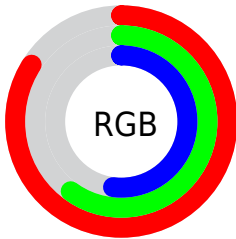
Format	Color
R _Y B	214, 160, 132
Decimal	14064004
CIE Lab	68.57, 20.18, 20.11
CIE LCh	69, 28.492, 44.898
Yxy	38.7446, 0.3969, 0.3553
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292254084 (0xFFD69984)
YUV	168.8450, -18.1646, 39.6009
Hunter-Lab	62.2451, 15.2068, 17.8280

Details

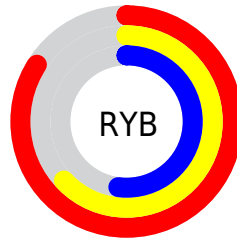
The RGB color **214, 153, 132** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **132, 193, 214**, and the grayscale version is **169, 169, 169**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 208, 185**, and **157, 102, 82** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **214, 137, 111**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **214, 169, 153**.

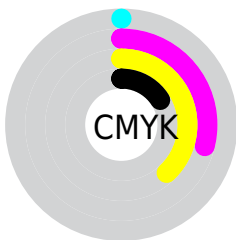
Distribution



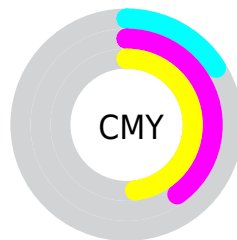
- Red (84%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (52%)



- Red (84%)
- Yellow (63%)
- Blue (52%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Black (16%)




- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 214, 153, 132 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 214, 153, 132 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 214, 153, 132

 214, 153, 132

255, 255, 255

 185, 127, 107

 255, 208, 185

 157, 102, 82

 255, 236, 213

 130, 77, 59

 255, 255, 241


 103, 54, 37


 77, 32, 17

 52, 10, 0

 27, 0, 1


 0, 0, 0

 214, 153, 132

 214, 153, 132

 214, 137, 111


 214, 169, 153

 214, 121, 89

 214, 185, 175

 214, 105, 68

 214, 201, 196

 214, 89, 46

 214, 217, 218

 214, 73, 25

 214, 233, 239

 214, 57, 4

 214, 249, 255

 214, 55, 0

 214, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



219, 148, 155



214, 153, 132



197, 161, 118

Triad

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



214, 153, 132



114, 181, 153



153, 165, 217

Complementary

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



214, 153, 132



132, 193, 214

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.



116, 174, 216



214, 153, 132



91, 182, 180

Square

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



214, 153, 132



143, 177, 130



89, 179, 203



187, 156, 204

Rectangle

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



214, 153, 132



181, 167, 116



89, 179, 203



140, 168, 218

Sweetspot

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



214, 153, 132



255, 234, 227



214, 132, 194



128, 115, 111



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



214, 153, 132



255, 168, 138



214, 194, 132



107, 99, 96



171, 44, 0



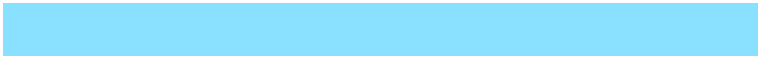
43, 11, 0

Inverse Universe

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



132, 193, 214



138, 225, 255



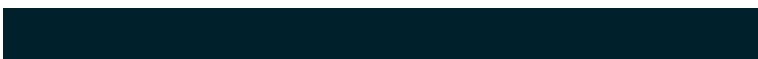
132, 153, 214



96, 104, 107



0, 127, 171



0, 32, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 214, 113, 87 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

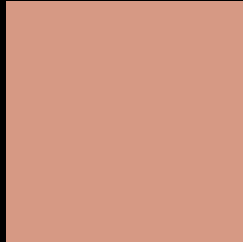
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 214, 153, 132 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 214, 153, 132 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 214, 153, 132.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 214, 153, 132.

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
214, 153, 132

Protanopia
177, 167, 139

Deuteranopia
196, 161, 131



Tritanopia
217, 149, 160

Trichromacy



Original Color
214, 153, 132

Protanomaly
190, 162, 136

Deuteranomaly
203, 158, 131

Tritanomaly
216, 150, 150

Monochromacy



Original Color
214, 153, 132

Achromatopsia
169, 169, 169

Achromatomaly
185, 163, 156

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 214, 153, 132 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(214, 153, 132)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(214, 153, 132)  
}
```

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(214, 153, 132) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(214, 153, 132) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 214, 153, 132 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(214, 153, 132) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(214, 153, 132) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(214, 153, 132)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(214, 153, 132); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(214, 153, 132);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(214, 153,  
132) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 214, 153, 132 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(214, 153, 132) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(214,  
153, 132) }
```

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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