

Converting Colors

RGB(214, 167, 143)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(214, 167, 143) contains.

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Color

RGB(214, 167, 143)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D6A78F
RGB	214, 167, 143
RGB Percent	84%, 65%, 56%
CMY	0.1608, 0.3451, 0.4392
CMYK	0.00, 0.22, 0.33, 0.16
HSL	20°, 46%, 70%
HSV	20°, 33%, 84%
XYZ	46.5082, 43.9167, 32.0121
YIQ	178.3170, 35.7160, 2.5000

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

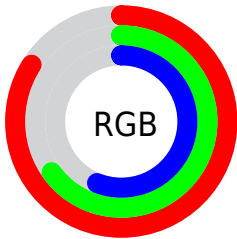
Format	Color
R _Y B	214, 179, 143
Decimal	14067599
CIE Lab	72.17, 13.95, 19.03
CIE LCh	72, 23.597, 53.764
Yxy	43.9167, 0.3799, 0.3587
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292257679 (0xFFD6A78F)
YUV	178.3170, -17.4113, 31.2940
Hunter-Lab	66.2697, 9.2996, 17.7483

Details

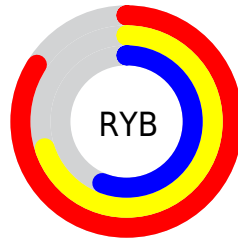
The RGB color **214, 167, 143** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **143, 190, 214**, and the grayscale version is **178, 178, 178**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 222, 197**, and **158, 115, 93** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **214, 153, 122**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **214, 181, 164**.

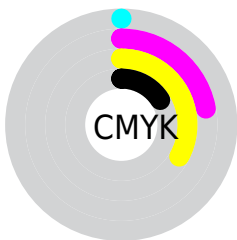
Distribution



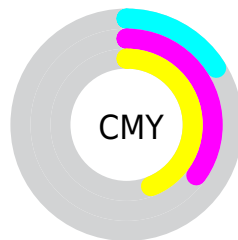
- Red (84%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (84%)
- Yellow (70%)
- Blue (56%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Black (16%)





- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 214, 167, 143 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, 167, 143 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 214, 167, 143

 214, 167, 143

255, 255, 255

 186, 141, 117

 255, 222, 197

 158, 115, 93

 255, 251, 225

 131, 90, 69

255, 255, 254


 105, 67, 46

 79, 44, 25

 55, 23, 0

 32, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0


 214, 167, 143

 214, 167, 143

 214, 153, 122


 214, 181, 164

 214, 139, 100


 214, 195, 186

 214, 125, 79


 214, 209, 207

 214, 110, 57

 214, 224, 229

 214, 96, 36

 214, 238, 250

 214, 82, 15

 214, 252, 255

 214, 72, 0

 214, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



221, 162, 161



214, 167, 143



197, 174, 134

Triad

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



214, 167, 143



128, 189, 172



175, 173, 216

Complementary

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



214, 167, 143



143, 190, 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.



145, 180, 219



214, 167, 143



116, 189, 193

Square

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



214, 167, 143



150, 186, 151



122, 186, 211



201, 166, 203

Rectangle

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



214, 167, 143



183, 179, 135



122, 186, 211



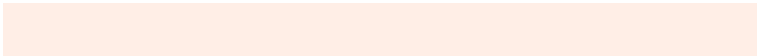
165, 175, 219

Sweetspot

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



214, 167, 143



255, 238, 230



214, 143, 190



128, 117, 112



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



214, 167, 143



255, 187, 153



214, 202, 143



107, 100, 96



171, 58, 0



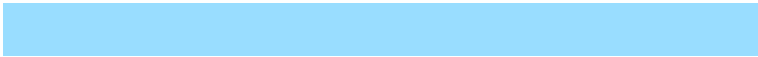
43, 15, 0

Inverse Universe

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



143, 190, 214



153, 221, 255



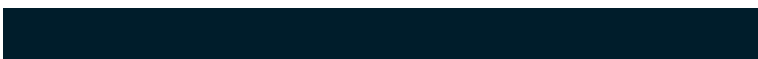
143, 155, 214



96, 103, 107



0, 113, 171



0, 29, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 214, 167, 143 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

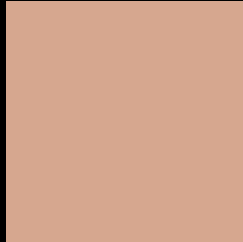
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 167, 143 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

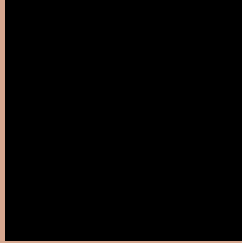
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 167, 143 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 214, 167, 143.

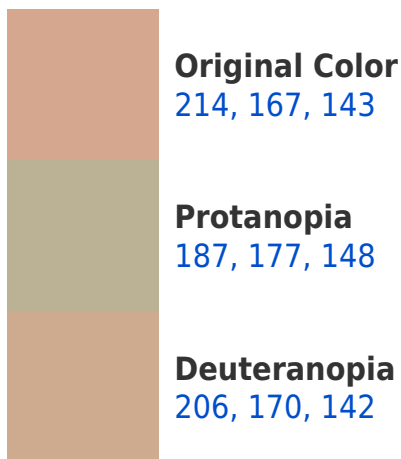



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 214, 167, 143.

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





Tritanopia
217, 162, 175

Trichromacy



Original Color

214, 167, 143

Protanomaly

197, 173, 146

Deuteranomaly

209, 169, 142

Tritanomaly

216, 164, 163

Monochromacy



Original Color

214, 167, 143

Achromatopsia

178, 178, 178

Achromatomaly

191, 174, 165

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 214, 167, 143 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, 167, 143) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(214, 167, 143)  
}
```

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, 167, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(214, 167, 143) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 214, 167, 143 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, 167, 143) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(214, 167, 143) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(214, 167, 143)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(214, 167, 143); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(214, 167, 143);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(214, 167,  
143) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 214, 167, 143 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(214, 167, 143) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(214,  
167, 143) }
```

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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