

Converting Colors

RGB(214, 167, 161)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(214, 167, 161) contains.

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Color

RGB(214, 167, 161)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D6A7A1
RGB	214, 167, 161
RGB Percent	84%, 65%, 63%
CMY	0.1608, 0.3451, 0.3686
CMYK	0.00, 0.22, 0.25, 0.16
HSL	7°, 39%, 74%
HSV	7°, 25%, 84%
XYZ	47.9833, 44.5068, 39.7799
YIQ	180.3690, 29.9380, 8.0980

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

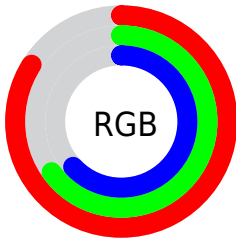
Format	Color
R_{YB}	214, 168, 161
Decimal	14067617
CIE Lab	72.57, 16.38, 9.72
CIE LCh	73, 19.045, 30.700
Yxy	44.5068, 0.3628, 0.3365
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292257697 (0xFFD6A7A1)
YUV	180.3690, -9.5489, 29.4944
Hunter-Lab	66.7134, 11.6368, 11.3459

Details

The RGB color **214, 167, 161** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **161, 208, 214**, and the grayscale version is **180, 180, 180**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 222, 216**, and **158, 115, 110** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **214, 148, 140**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **214, 186, 182**.

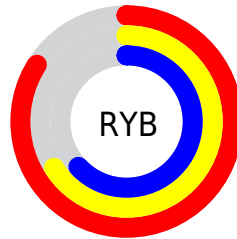
Distribution



Red (84%)

Green (65%)

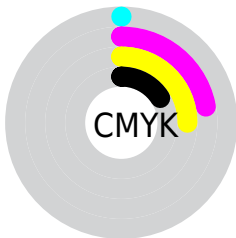
Blue (63%)



Red (84%)

Yellow (66%)

Blue (63%)

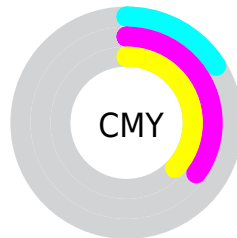


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (25%)

Black (16%)



Cyan (16%)

Magenta (35%)


Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 214, 167, 161 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, 161 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 214, 167, 161

 214, 167, 161

255, 255, 255

 186, 141, 135


 255, 222, 216

 158, 115, 110

 255, 251, 244

 132, 90, 85

 106, 66, 62

 80, 44, 40


 56, 23, 20

 36, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0

 214, 167, 161


 214, 167, 161

 214, 148, 140

 214, 186, 182

 214, 129, 118


 214, 205, 204

 214, 110, 97

 214, 224, 225

 214, 91, 75

 214, 243, 247

 214, 72, 54

 214, 255, 255

 214, 53, 33

 214, 34, 11

 214, 24, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



212, 166, 178



214, 167, 161



206, 171, 148

Triad

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



214, 167, 161



152, 186, 160



159, 179, 212

Complementary

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



214, 167, 161



161, 208, 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.



139, 184, 208



214, 167, 161



137, 188, 178

Square

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



214, 167, 161



172, 182, 148



131, 187, 195



182, 173, 208

Rectangle

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



214, 167, 161



197, 175, 144



131, 187, 195



151, 181, 212

Sweetspot

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



214, 167, 161



255, 239, 237



214, 161, 209



128, 118, 117



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



214, 167, 161



255, 187, 179



214, 193, 161



107, 98, 96



171, 19, 0



43, 5, 0

Inverse Universe

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



161, 208, 214



179, 246, 255



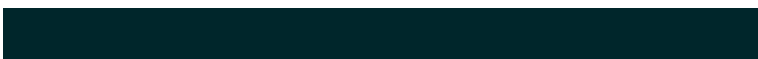
161, 182, 214



96, 106, 107



0, 152, 171



0, 38, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 214, 167, 161 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

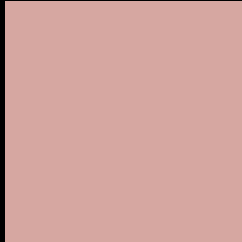
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 161 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, 161 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 214, 167, 161.

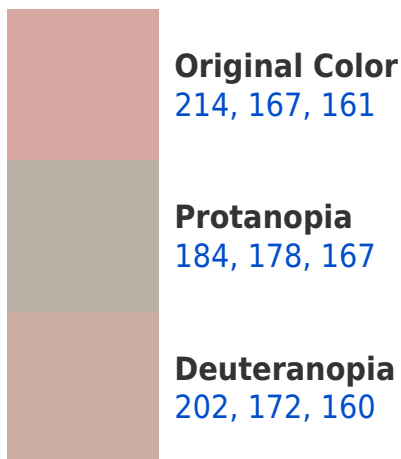


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 214, 167, 161.

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
216, 165, 177

Trichromacy



Original Color

214, 167, 161

Protanomaly

195, 174, 165

Deuteranomaly

206, 170, 160

Tritanomaly

215, 166, 171

Monochromacy



Original Color

214, 167, 161

Achromatopsia

180, 180, 180

Achromatomaly

192, 175, 173

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 214, 167, 161 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, 161)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(214, 167, 161)  
}
```

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, 161) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(214, 167, 161) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 214, 167, 161 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, 161) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(214, 167, 161) }
```

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, 161)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(214, 167, 161); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(214, 167, 161);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(214, 167,  
161) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 214, 167, 161 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, 161) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(214,  
167, 161) }
```

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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