

Converting Colors

RGB(214, 168, 110)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(214, 168, 110) contains.

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Color

RGB(214, 168, 110)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D6A86E
RGB	214, 168, 110
RGB Percent	84%, 66%, 43%
CMY	0.1608, 0.3412, 0.5686
CMYK	0.00, 0.21, 0.49, 0.16
HSL	33°, 56%, 64%
HSV	33°, 49%, 84%
XYZ	44.5487, 43.4272, 20.7862
YIQ	175.1420, 46.0340, -8.2860

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

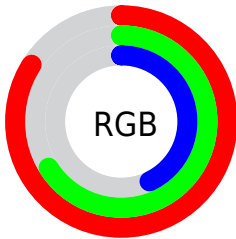
Format	Color
RYB	192, 214, 110
Decimal	14067822
CIELab	71.84, 9.75, 36.30
CIELCh	72, 37.583, 74.959
Yxy	43.4272, 0.4096, 0.3993
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292257902 (0xFFD6A86E)
YUV	175.1420, -32.1150, 34.0785
Hunter-Lab	65.8993, 5.3442, 27.4281

Details

The RGB color **214, 168, 110** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. A complement of this color would be **110, 156, 214**, and the grayscale version is **175, 175, 175**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 223, 162**, and **157, 116, 61** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **214, 159, 89**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **214, 177, 131**.

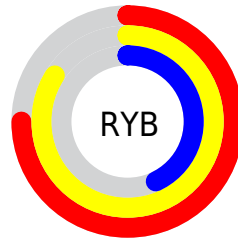
Distribution



Red (84%)

Green (66%)

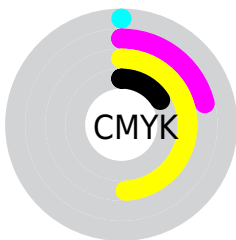
Blue (43%)



Red (75%)

Yellow (84%)

Blue (43%)

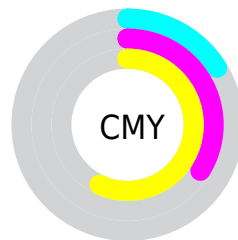


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (21%)

Yellow (49%)

Black (16%)



Cyan (16%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (57%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 214, 168, 110 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, 168, 110 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 214, 168, 110

255, 255, 255

 255, 223, 162

 255, 252, 190

 255, 255, 218

 255, 255, 246

 214, 168, 110


 185, 142, 85

 157, 116, 61

 129, 92, 37


 102, 68, 13


 77, 46, 0


 51, 25, 0

 27, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0

 214, 168, 110


 214, 168, 110


 214, 159, 89


 214, 177, 131

 214, 149, 67

 214, 187, 153

 214, 140, 46

 214, 196, 174

 214, 130, 24

 214, 206, 196

 214, 121, 3

 214, 215, 217

 214, 119, 0

 214, 225, 238

 214, 234, 255

 214, 244, 255

 214, 253, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



236, 157, 129



214, 168, 110



182, 179, 109

Triad

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



214, 168, 110



54, 195, 193



202, 161, 225

Complementary

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



214, 168, 110



110, 156, 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.



155, 173, 242



214, 168, 110



44, 192, 223

Square

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



214, 168, 110



100, 193, 157



97, 184, 242



232, 152, 195

Rectangle

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



214, 168, 110



157, 186, 119



97, 184, 242



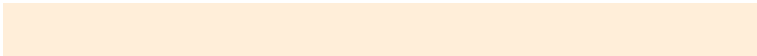
188, 165, 232

Sweetspot

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



214, 168, 110



255, 238, 217



214, 110, 157



128, 117, 105



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



214, 168, 110



255, 190, 107



209, 214, 110



107, 102, 96



171, 95, 0



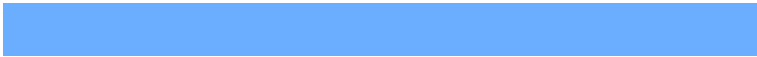
43, 24, 0

Inverse Universe

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



110, 156, 214



107, 173, 255



115, 110, 214



96, 101, 107



0, 76, 171



0, 19, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 214, 168, 110 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

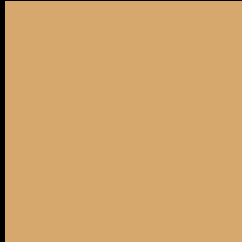
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 168, 110 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

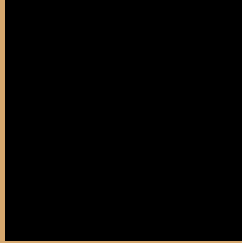
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 168, 110 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 214, 168, 110.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 214, 168, 110.

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, 168, 110

Protanopia
192, 176, 113

Deuteranopia
213, 168, 110



Tritanopia
220, 160, 173

Trichromacy



Original Color
214, 168, 110

Protanomaly
200, 173, 112

Deuteranomaly
213, 168, 110

Tritanomaly
218, 163, 150

Monochromacy



Original Color
214, 168, 110

Achromatopsia
175, 175, 175

Achromatomaly
189, 172, 151

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 214, 168, 110 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, 168, 110)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(214, 168, 110)  
}
```

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, 168, 110) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(214, 168, 110) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 214, 168, 110 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, 168, 110) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(214, 168, 110) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(214, 168, 110)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(214, 168, 110); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(214, 168, 110);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(214, 168,  
110) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 214, 168, 110 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(214, 168, 110) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(214,  
168, 110) }
```

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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