

Converting Colors

RGB(214, 168, 138)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(214, 168, 138) contains.

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Color

RGB(214, 168, 138)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D6A88A
RGB	214, 168, 138
RGB Percent	84%, 66%, 54%
CMY	0.1608, 0.3412, 0.4588
CMYK	0.00, 0.21, 0.36, 0.16
HSL	24°, 48%, 69%
HSV	24°, 36%, 84%
XYZ	46.3216, 44.1364, 30.1225
YIQ	178.3340, 37.0460, 0.4220

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

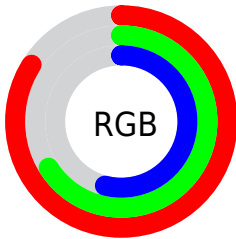
Format	Color
RYB	214, 188, 138
Decimal	14067850
CIELab	72.32, 12.79, 21.96
CIELCh	72, 25.409, 59.781
Yxy	44.1364, 0.3842, 0.3660
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292257930 (0xFFD6A88A)
YUV	178.3340, -19.8847, 31.2791
Hunter-Lab	66.4352, 8.1966, 19.6219

Details

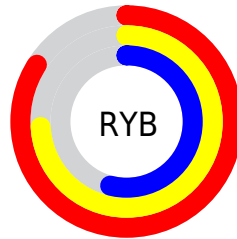
The RGB color **214, 168, 138** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. A complement of this color would be **138, 184, 214**, and the grayscale version is **179, 179, 179**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 223, 192**, and **158, 116, 88** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **214, 155, 117**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **214, 181, 159**.

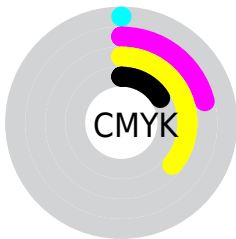
Distribution



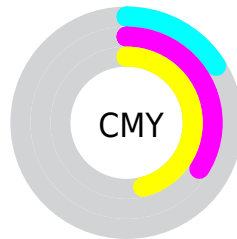
- Red (84%)
- Green (66%)
- Blue (54%)



- Red (84%)
- Yellow (74%)
- Blue (54%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Black (16%)




- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (46%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 214, 168, 138 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, 138 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 214, 168, 138

 214, 168, 138


255, 255, 255

 186, 142, 112

 255, 223, 192

 158, 116, 88

 255, 252, 219

 131, 91, 64

 255, 255, 248

 104, 68, 42

 79, 45, 21

 55, 24, 0

 32, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0

 214, 168, 138


 214, 168, 138

 214, 155, 117


 214, 181, 159

 214, 142, 95


 214, 194, 181

 214, 129, 74


 214, 207, 202

 214, 116, 52

 214, 220, 224

 214, 103, 31

 214, 233, 245

 214, 90, 10

 214, 246, 255

 214, 84, 0

 214, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



224, 162, 155



214, 168, 138



195, 176, 131

Triad

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



214, 168, 138



120, 190, 176



181, 171, 218

Complementary

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



214, 168, 138



138, 184, 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.



149, 179, 223



214, 168, 138



109, 190, 200

Square

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



214, 168, 138



143, 188, 153



121, 186, 217



207, 164, 201

Rectangle

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



214, 168, 138



178, 181, 133



121, 186, 217



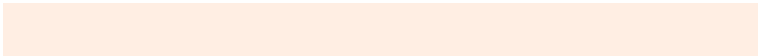
170, 174, 221

Sweetspot

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



214, 168, 138



255, 238, 227



214, 138, 185



128, 117, 111



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



214, 168, 138



255, 189, 145



214, 205, 138



107, 101, 96



171, 67, 0



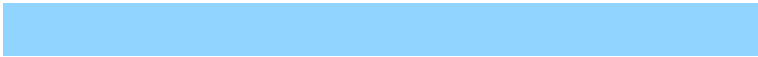
43, 17, 0

Inverse Universe

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



138, 184, 214



145, 212, 255



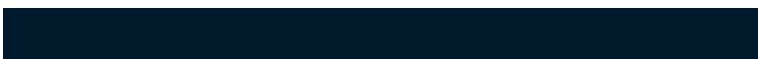
138, 147, 214



96, 103, 107



0, 103, 171



0, 26, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 214, 168, 138 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

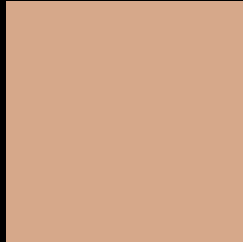
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 138 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

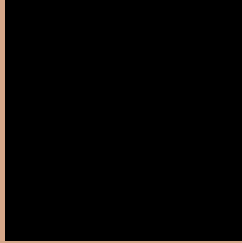
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 138 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 214, 168, 138.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 214, 168, 138.

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, 138

Protanopia
189, 177, 142

Deuteranopia
208, 170, 138



Tritanopia
218, 163, 175

Trichromacy



Original Color
214, 168, 138

Protanomaly
198, 174, 141

Deuteranomaly
210, 169, 138

Tritanomaly
217, 165, 162

Monochromacy



Original Color
214, 168, 138

Achromatopsia
178, 178, 178

Achromatomaly
191, 174, 163

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 214, 168, 138 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, 138)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(214, 168, 138)  
}
```

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, 138) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(214, 168, 138) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 214, 168, 138 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, 138) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(214, 168, 138) }
```

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, 138)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(214, 168, 138); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(214, 168, 138);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(214, 168,  
138) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 214, 168, 138 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, 138) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(214,  
168, 138) }
```

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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