

Converting Colors

RGB(214, 208, 168)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(214, 208, 168) contains.

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Color

RGB(214, 208, 168)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D6D0A8
RGB	214, 208, 168
RGB Percent	84%, 82%, 66%
CMY	0.1608, 0.1843, 0.3412
CMYK	0.00, 0.03, 0.21, 0.16
HSL	52°, 36%, 75%
HSV	52°, 21%, 84%
XYZ	57.3553, 62.2350, 46.0354
YIQ	205.2340, 16.4160, -11.1680

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

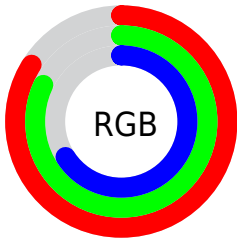
Format	Color
R _{YB}	175, 214, 168
Decimal	14078120
CIE Lab	83.04, -4.37, 20.65
CIE LCh	83, 21.103, 101.945
Yxy	62.2350, 0.3463, 0.3758
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292268200 (0xFFD6D0A8)
YUV	205.2340, -18.3564, 7.6878
Hunter-Lab	78.8892, -8.2801, 20.6240

Details

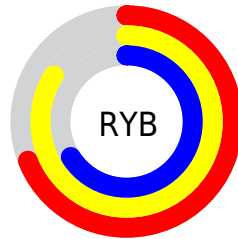
The RGB color **214, 208, 168** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **C9C999**. A complement of this color would be **168, 174, 214**, and the grayscale version is **205, 205, 205**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 223**, and **159, 154, 116** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **214, 205, 147**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **214, 211, 189**.

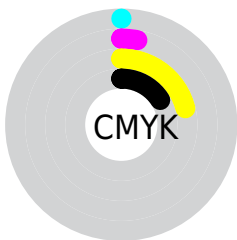
Distribution



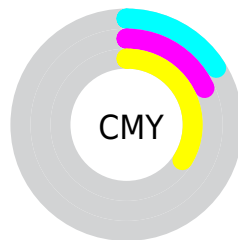
- Red (84%)
- Green (82%)
- Blue (66%)



- Red (69%)
- Yellow (84%)
- Blue (66%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Black (16%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (34%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 214, 208, 168 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, 208, 168 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 214, 208, 168

255, 255, 255

 255, 255, 223

 255, 255, 252

 214, 208, 168


 186, 180, 141

 159, 154, 116


 132, 128, 91

 107, 103, 67

 82, 79, 45

 58, 56, 23

 37, 35, 0

 6, 14, 0

 0, 0, 0

 214, 208, 168

 214, 208, 168

 214, 205, 147

 214, 211, 189

 214, 202, 125

 214, 214, 211

 214, 200, 104

 214, 216, 232

 214, 197, 82

 214, 219, 254

 214, 194, 61


 214, 222, 255

 214, 191, 40

 214, 225, 255

 214, 188, 18

 214, 228, 255

 214, 186, 0

 214, 230, 255

 214, 233, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



233, 201, 170



214, 208, 168



191, 214, 177

Triad

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



214, 208, 168



155, 217, 233



239, 194, 220

Complementary

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



214, 208, 168



168, 174, 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.



220, 199, 236



214, 208, 168



170, 212, 244

Square

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



214, 208, 168



156, 218, 214



195, 206, 245



248, 193, 199

Rectangle

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



214, 208, 168



177, 216, 188



195, 206, 245



234, 196, 226

Sweetspot

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



214, 208, 168



255, 253, 240



214, 168, 174



128, 126, 119



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



214, 208, 168



255, 246, 189



197, 214, 168



107, 106, 96



171, 149, 0



43, 38, 0

Inverse Universe

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



168, 174, 214



189, 197, 255



185, 168, 214



96, 98, 107



0, 22, 171



0, 6, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 214, 208, 168 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

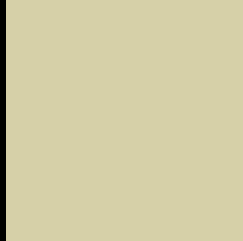
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 208, 168 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

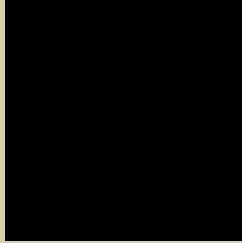
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

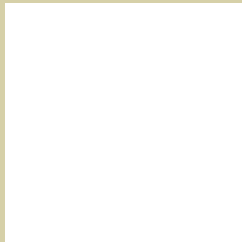
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 214, 208, 168 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 214, 208, 168.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 214, 208, 168.

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, 208, 168

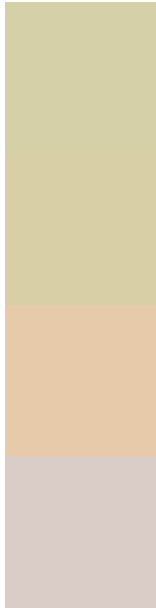
Protanopia
219, 206, 167

Deuteranopia
240, 199, 170



Tritanopia
220, 201, 217

Trichromacy



Original Color
214, 208, 168

Protanomaly
217, 207, 167

Deuteranomaly
231, 202, 169

Tritanomaly
218, 204, 199

Monochromacy



Original Color
214, 208, 168

Achromatopsia
205, 205, 205

Achromatomaly
208, 206, 192

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 214, 208, 168 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, 208, 168)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(214, 208, 168)  
}
```

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, 208, 168) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(214, 208, 168) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 214, 208, 168 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, 208, 168) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(214, 208, 168) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(214, 208, 168)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(214, 208, 168); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(214, 208, 168);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(214, 208,  
168) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 214, 208, 168 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(214, 208, 168) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(214,  
208, 168) }
```

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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