

Converting Colors

RGB(218, 154, 106)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(218, 154, 106) contains.

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Color

RGB(218, 154, 106)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DA9A6A
RGB	218, 154, 106
RGB Percent	85%, 60%, 42%
CMY	0.1451, 0.3961, 0.5843
CMYK	0.00, 0.29, 0.51, 0.15
HSL	26°, 60%, 64%
HSV	26°, 51%, 85%
XYZ	43.0706, 39.0572, 18.9044
YIQ	167.6640, 53.5520, -1.3600

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

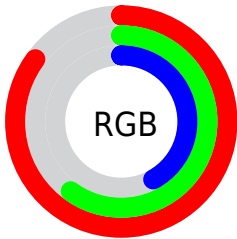
Format	Color
R_{YB}	218, 190, 106
Decimal	14326378
CIE Lab	68.79, 18.56, 34.62
CIE LCh	69, 39.282, 61.803
Yxy	39.0572, 0.4263, 0.3866
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292516458 (0xFFDA9A6A)
YUV	167.6640, -30.4004, 44.1447
Hunter-Lab	62.4958, 13.6502, 25.8124

Details

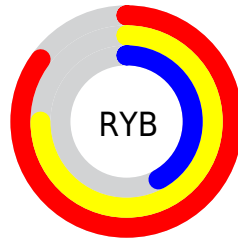
The RGB color **218, 154, 106** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. A complement of this color would be **106, 170, 218**, and the grayscale version is **168, 168, 168**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 209, 158**, and **160, 103, 57** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **218, 142, 84**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **218, 166, 128**.

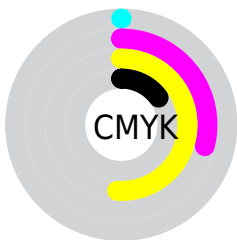
Distribution



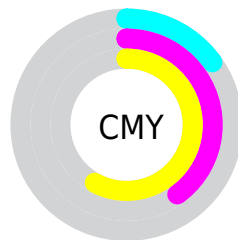
- Red (85%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (42%)



- Red (85%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Blue (42%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Black (15%)




- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (58%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 218, 154, 106 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 218, 154, 106 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 218, 154, 106


255, 255, 255

 255, 209, 158

 255, 237, 185

 255, 255, 213

 255, 255, 242

 218, 154, 106

 189, 128, 81

 160, 103, 57

 132, 78, 34

 104, 55, 11


 78, 33, 0

 51, 12, 0

 26, 0, 1

 0, 0, 0

 218, 154, 106

 218, 154, 106

218, 142, 84

218, 166, 128

218, 129, 62

218, 179, 150

218, 117, 41

218, 191, 171

218, 104, 19

218, 204, 193

218, 93, 0

218, 216, 215

218, 229, 237

218, 241, 255

218, 254, 255

218, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



235, 143, 132



218, 154, 106



189, 166, 96

Triad

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



218, 154, 106



55, 187, 169



174, 158, 228

Complementary

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



218, 154, 106



106, 170, 218

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.



118, 171, 238



218, 154, 106



0, 186, 204

Square

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



218, 154, 106



108, 184, 133



46, 180, 230



214, 146, 202

Rectangle

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



218, 154, 106



165, 174, 100



46, 180, 230



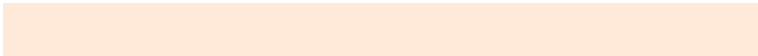
157, 162, 234

Sweetspot

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



218, 154, 106



255, 233, 217



218, 106, 171



128, 114, 105



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



218, 154, 106



255, 165, 97



218, 209, 106



110, 103, 99



173, 74, 0



46, 20, 0

Inverse Universe

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



106, 170, 218



97, 187, 255



106, 115, 218



99, 105, 110



0, 99, 173



0, 26, 46

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 218, 154, 106 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

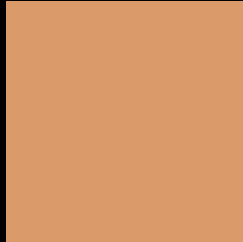
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 218, 154, 106 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

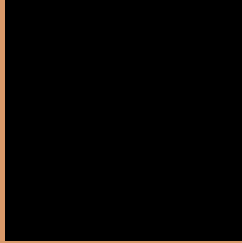
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 218, 154, 106 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 218, 154, 106.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 218, 154, 106.

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
218, 154, 106

Protanopia
182, 168, 112

Deuteranopia
203, 161, 105



Tritanopia
222, 147, 158

Trichromacy



Original Color
218, 154, 106

Protanomaly
195, 163, 110

Deuteranomaly
208, 158, 105

Tritanomaly
221, 150, 139

Monochromacy



Original Color
218, 154, 106

Achromatopsia
168, 168, 168

Achromatomaly
186, 163, 145

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 218, 154, 106 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(218, 154, 106)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(218, 154, 106)  
}
```

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(218, 154, 106) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(218, 154, 106) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 218, 154, 106 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(218, 154, 106) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(218, 154, 106) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(218, 154, 106)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(218, 154, 106); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(218, 154, 106);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(218, 154,  
106) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 218, 154, 106 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(218, 154, 106) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(218,  
154, 106) }
```

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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