

Converting Colors

RGB(208, 143, 149)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(208, 143, 149) contains.

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Color

RGB(208, 143, 149)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D08F95
RGB	208, 143, 149
RGB Percent	82%, 56%, 58%
CMY	0.1843, 0.4392, 0.4157
CMYK	0.00, 0.31, 0.28, 0.18
HSL	354°, 41%, 69%
HSV	354°, 31%, 82%
XYZ	41.2597, 35.2247, 33.0582
YIQ	163.1190, 36.8140, 15.6460

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

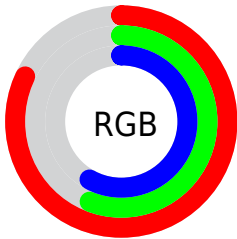
Format	Color
R _Y B	208, 143, 149
Decimal	13668245
CIE Lab	65.92, 25.47, 6.83
CIE LCh	66, 26.368, 15.001
Yxy	35.2247, 0.3767, 0.3216
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291858325 (0xFFD08F95)
YUV	163.1190, -6.9607, 39.3606
Hunter-Lab	59.3504, 20.2278, 8.5208

Details

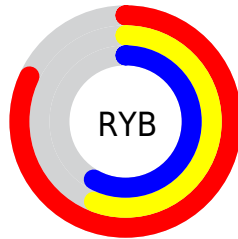
The RGB color **208, 143, 149** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **143, 208, 202**, and the grayscale version is **163, 163, 163**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 197, 203**, and **152, 92, 98** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **208, 122, 130**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **208, 164, 168**.

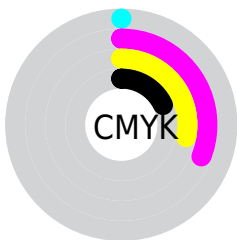
Distribution



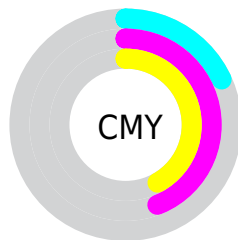
- Red (82%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (58%)



- Red (82%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (58%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Black (18%)




- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 208, 143, 149 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 208, 143, 149 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 208, 143, 149

 208, 143, 149

255, 255, 255

 180, 117, 123

 255, 197, 203

 152, 92, 98

 255, 225, 231

 125, 68, 75

255, 254, 255

 99, 44, 52

 73, 22, 31

 49, 0, 6

 18, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0


 208, 143, 149

 208, 143, 149

 208, 122, 130

 208, 164, 168

 208, 101, 111

 208, 185, 187

 208, 81, 92

 208, 205, 206

 208, 60, 73

 208, 226, 225

 208, 39, 55

 208, 247, 243

 208, 18, 36

 208, 255, 255

 208, 0, 19

Harmonies

Analogous

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



200, 144, 173



208, 143, 149



203, 147, 128

Triad

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



208, 143, 149



138, 169, 126



114, 166, 205

Complementary

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



208, 143, 149



143, 208, 202

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.



90, 171, 193



208, 143, 149



111, 173, 147

Square

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



208, 143, 149



165, 162, 114



91, 173, 172



147, 158, 206

Rectangle

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



208, 143, 149



194, 152, 118



91, 173, 172



104, 168, 202

Sweetspot

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



208, 143, 149



255, 232, 234



202, 143, 208



128, 113, 115



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



208, 143, 149



255, 158, 167



208, 169, 143



105, 94, 95



168, 0, 16



41, 0, 4

Inverse Universe

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



208, 143, 149



255, 158, 167



143, 182, 208



105, 94, 95



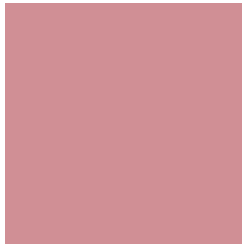
168, 0, 16



41, 0, 4

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 208, 143, 149 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

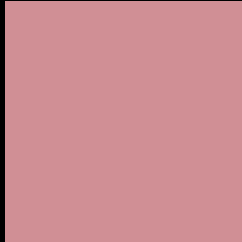
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 208, 143, 149 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 208, 143, 149 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 208, 143, 149.

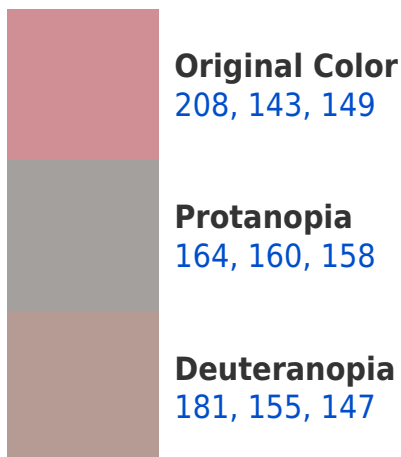


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 208, 143, 149.

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
208, 142, 153

Trichromacy



Original Color

208, 143, 149

Protanomaly

180, 154, 155

Deuteranomaly

191, 151, 148

Tritanomaly

208, 142, 152

Monochromacy



Original Color

208, 143, 149

Achromatopsia

163, 163, 163

Achromatomaly

179, 156, 158

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 208, 143, 149 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(208, 143, 149) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(208, 143, 149)  
}
```

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(208, 143, 149) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(208, 143, 149) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 208, 143, 149 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(208, 143, 149) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(208, 143, 149) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(208, 143, 149)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(208, 143, 149); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(208, 143, 149);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(208, 143,  
149) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 208, 143, 149 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(208, 143, 149) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(208,  
143, 149) }
```

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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