

# Converting Colors

RGB(215, 163, 162)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(215, 163, 162) contains.

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# Color

**RGB(215, 163, 162)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	D7A3A2
RGB	215, 163, 162
RGB Percent	84%, 64%, 64%
CMY	0.1569, 0.3608, 0.3647
CMYK	0.00, 0.24, 0.25, 0.16
HSL	1°, 40%, 74%
HSV	1°, 25%, 84%
XYZ	47.6431, 43.2501, 40.0195
YIQ	178.4340, 31.3130, 10.7130

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

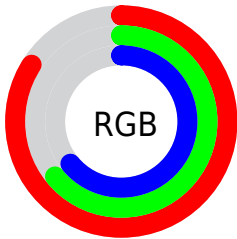
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	215, 163, 162
Decimal	14132130
CIE Lab	71.72, 19.06, 7.99
CIE LCh	72, 20.666, 22.733
Yxy	43.2501, 0.3639, 0.3304
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292322210 (0xFFD7A3A2)
YUV	178.4340, -8.1020, 32.0684
Hunter-Lab	65.7648, 14.2254, 9.9560

# Details

The RGB color **215, 163, 162** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **162, 214, 215**, and the grayscale version is **178, 178, 178**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 218, 217**, and **159, 111, 110** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **215, 142, 140**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **215, 184, 184**.

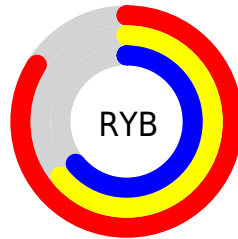
# Distribution



Red (84%)

Green (64%)

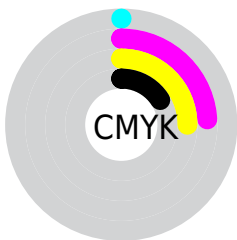
Blue (64%)



Red (84%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (64%)

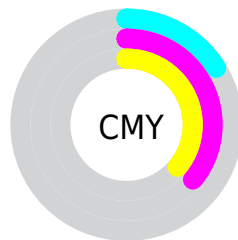


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (24%)

Yellow (25%)

Black (16%)



Cyan (16%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (36%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 215, 163, 162 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 215, 163, 162 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 215, 163, 162

 215, 163, 162

255, 255, 255

 187, 137, 136


 255, 218, 217

 159, 111, 110

 255, 247, 245

 132, 86, 86

 106, 63, 63

 81, 40, 41

 57, 19, 21

 36, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 215, 163, 162


 215, 163, 162

 215, 142, 140


 215, 184, 184

 215, 121, 119

 215, 205, 205

 215, 100, 97


 215, 226, 227


 215, 79, 76

 215, 247, 248

 215, 58, 54

 215, 255, 255

 215, 36, 33

 215, 15, 11

 215, 4, 0

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



211, 163, 181



215, 163, 162



209, 167, 146

# Triad

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



215, 163, 162



153, 184, 152



148, 179, 213

# Complementary

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



215, 163, 162



162, 214, 215

# 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.



129, 184, 205



215, 163, 162



134, 186, 170

# Square

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



215, 163, 162



175, 179, 141



124, 186, 190



173, 172, 210

# Rectangle

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



215, 163, 162



200, 171, 140



124, 186, 190



140, 181, 211

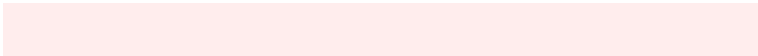


# Sweetspot

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



215, 163, 162



255, 237, 237



215, 162, 214



128, 117, 117



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

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



215, 163, 162



255, 180, 179



215, 189, 162



107, 97, 96



171, 3, 0



43, 1, 0



# Inverse Universe

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



162, 214, 215



179, 254, 255



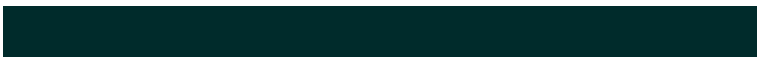
162, 188, 215



96, 107, 107



0, 168, 171

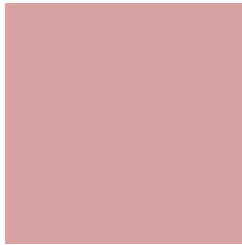


0, 43, 43



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 215, 163, 162 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

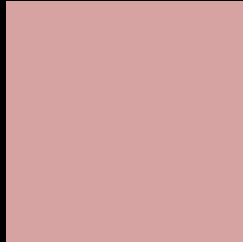
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 215, 163, 162 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 215, 163, 162 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 215, 163, 162.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 215, 163, 162.

# 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**  
215, 163, 162

**Protanopia**  
181, 175, 169

**Deuteranopia**  
199, 170, 161



**Tritanopia**  
216, 161, 174

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
215, 163, 162

**Protanomaly**  
193, 171, 166

**Deuteranomaly**  
205, 167, 161

**Tritanomaly**  
216, 162, 170

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
215, 163, 162

**Achromatopsia**  
178, 178, 178

**Achromatomaly**  
191, 173, 172

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 215, 163, 162 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(215, 163, 162)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(215, 163, 162)  
}
```

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(215, 163, 162) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(215, 163, 162) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 215, 163, 162 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(215, 163, 162) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(215, 163, 162) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(215, 163, 162)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(215, 163, 162); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(215, 163, 162);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(215, 163,  
162) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 215, 163, 162 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(215, 163, 162) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(215,  
163, 162) }
```

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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