

Converting Colors

RGB(215, 216, 156)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(215, 216, 156) contains.

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Color

RGB(215, 216, 156)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D7D89C
RGB	215, 216, 156
RGB Percent	84%, 85%, 61%
CMY	0.1569, 0.1529, 0.3882
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.28, 0.15
HSL	61°, 43%, 73%
HSV	61°, 28%, 85%
XYZ	58.5809, 65.9591, 41.0963
YIQ	208.8610, 18.6640, -18.8720

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

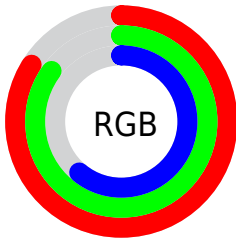
Format	Color
RYB	156, 216, 157
Decimal	14145692
CIELab	84.98, -9.73, 29.56
CIELCh	85, 31.119, 108.220
Yxy	65.9591, 0.3537, 0.3982
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292335772 (0xFFD7D89C)
YUV	208.8610, -26.0605, 5.3839
Hunter-Lab	81.2152, -13.3737, 26.8489

Details

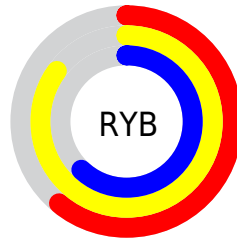
The RGB color **215, 216, 156** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC99**. A complement of this color would be **157, 156, 216**, and the grayscale version is **209, 209, 209**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 211**, and **160, 161, 104** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **215, 216, 134**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **215, 216, 178**.

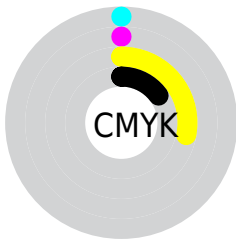
Distribution



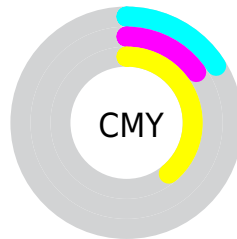
- Red (84%)
- Green (85%)
- Blue (61%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (85%)
- Blue (62%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (39%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 215, 216, 156 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, 216, 156 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 215, 216, 156


255, 255, 255


 255, 255, 211

 255, 255, 239

 215, 216, 156

 187, 188, 130

 160, 161, 104

 133, 135, 80

 107, 110, 56

 82, 86, 33

 58, 62, 10

 36, 41, 0

 3, 21, 0

 0, 0, 0

 215, 216, 156


 215, 216, 156

 215, 216, 134


 215, 216, 178

 214, 216, 113


 216, 216, 199

 214, 216, 91


 216, 216, 221

 214, 216, 70

 216, 216, 242

 213, 216, 48

 217, 216, 255

 213, 216, 26

 217, 216, 255

 212, 216, 5

 218, 216, 255

 212, 216, 0

 218, 216, 255

 218, 216, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



244, 206, 155



215, 216, 156



182, 224, 172

Triad

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



215, 216, 156



129, 225, 255



255, 192, 225

Complementary

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



215, 216, 156



157, 156, 216

Split Complementary

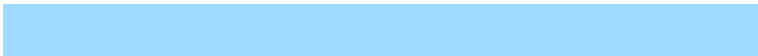
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



238, 199, 252



215, 216, 156



160, 218, 255

Square

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



215, 216, 156



126, 229, 229



201, 209, 255



255, 191, 195

Rectangle

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



215, 216, 156



159, 227, 189



201, 209, 255



255, 194, 235

Sweetspot

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



215, 216, 156



255, 255, 235



216, 157, 156



127, 128, 115



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



215, 216, 156



254, 255, 171



185, 216, 156



107, 107, 96



168, 171, 0



43, 43, 0

Inverse Universe

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



157, 156, 216



172, 171, 255



187, 156, 216



97, 96, 107



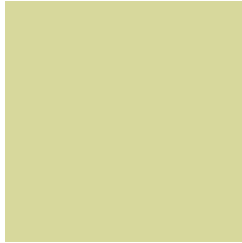
3, 0, 171



1, 0, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 215, 216, 156 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

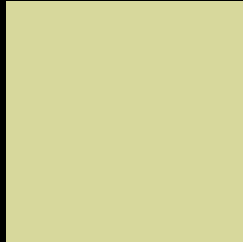
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 216, 156 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

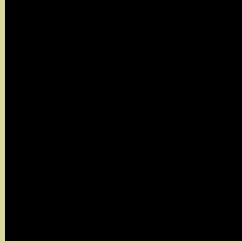
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

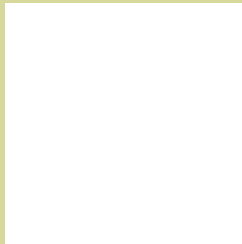
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 215, 216, 156 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 215, 216, 156.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 215, 216, 156.

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, 216, 156

Protanopia
228, 212, 154

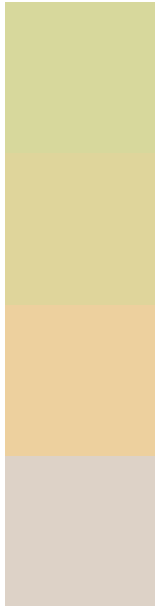
Deuteranopia
250, 203, 159



Tritanopia

224, 207, 224

Trichromacy



Original Color
215, 216, 156

Protanomaly
223, 213, 155

Deuteranomaly
237, 208, 158

Tritanomaly
221, 210, 199

Monochromacy



Original Color
215, 216, 156

Achromatopsia
209, 209, 209

Achromatomaly
211, 212, 190

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 215, 216, 156 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, 216, 156)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(215, 216, 156)  
}
```

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, 216, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(215, 216, 156) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 215, 216, 156 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, 216, 156) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(215, 216, 156) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(215, 216, 156)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(215, 216, 156); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(215, 216, 156);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(215, 216,  
156) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 215, 216, 156 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(215, 216, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(215,  
216, 156) }
```

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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