

Converting Colors

RGB(216, 127, 114)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(216, 127, 114) contains.

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Color

RGB(216, 127, 114)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D87F72
RGB	216, 127, 114
RGB Percent	85%, 50%, 45%
CMY	0.1529, 0.5020, 0.5529
CMYK	0.00, 0.41, 0.47, 0.15
HSL	8°, 57%, 65%
HSV	8°, 47%, 85%
XYZ	38.9455, 30.9926, 19.8491
YIQ	152.1290, 57.2170, 14.8250

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

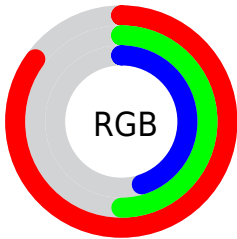
Format	Color
R _Y B	216, 129, 114
Decimal	14188402
CIE Lab	62.50, 33.00, 21.94
CIE LCh	63, 39.634, 33.620
Yxy	30.9926, 0.4338, 0.3452
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292378482 (0xFFD87F72)
YUV	152.1290, -18.7976, 56.0149
Hunter-Lab	55.6710, 27.4484, 17.8302

Details

The RGB color **216, 127, 114** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6666**. A complement of this color would be **114, 203, 216**, and the grayscale version is **152, 152, 152**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 181, 166**, and **158, 76, 66** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **216, 108, 92**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **216, 146, 136**.

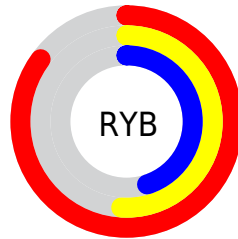
Distribution



Red (85%)

Green (50%)

Blue (45%)



Red (85%)

Yellow (51%)

Blue (45%)

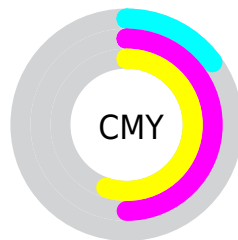


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (41%)

Yellow (47%)

Black (15%)



Cyan (15%)

Magenta (50%)

Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 216, 127, 114 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 216, 127, 114 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 216, 127, 114


255, 255, 255

 255, 181, 166

 255, 209, 193

 255, 237, 221

 255, 255, 250

 216, 127, 114

 187, 101, 89

 158, 76, 66

 129, 52, 44

 102, 27, 23


 75, 0, 0

 49, 0, 0

 2, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0


 216, 127, 114


 216, 127, 114


 216, 108, 92

 216, 146, 136

 216, 89, 71

 216, 165, 157

 216, 70, 49

 216, 184, 179

 216, 52, 28

 216, 202, 200

 216, 33, 6

 216, 221, 222

 216, 28, 0

 216, 240, 244

 216, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



217, 123, 148



216, 127, 114



198, 138, 89

Triad

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



216, 127, 114



88, 167, 119



103, 153, 221

Complementary

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



216, 127, 114



114, 203, 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.



0, 163, 213



216, 127, 114



11, 170, 154

Square

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



216, 127, 114



132, 161, 91



0, 168, 189



160, 140, 210

Rectangle

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



216, 127, 114



180, 147, 80



0, 168, 189



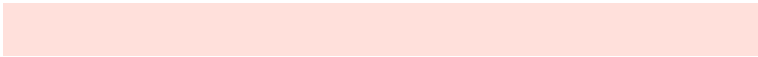
80, 157, 221

Sweetspot

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



216, 127, 114



255, 224, 219



216, 114, 204



128, 109, 106



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



216, 127, 114



255, 128, 110



216, 177, 114



107, 98, 96



171, 22, 0



43, 6, 0

Inverse Universe

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



114, 203, 216



110, 236, 255



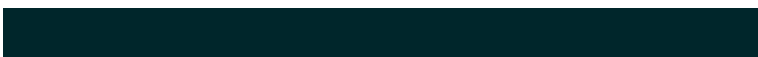
114, 153, 216



96, 106, 107



0, 149, 171



0, 38, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 216, 127, 114 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

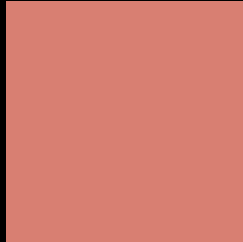
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 216, 127, 114 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 216, 127, 114 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 216, 127, 114.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 216, 127, 114.

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
216, 127, 114

Protanopia
160, 151, 125

Deuteranopia
179, 145, 111



Tritanopia
218, 124, 133

Trichromacy



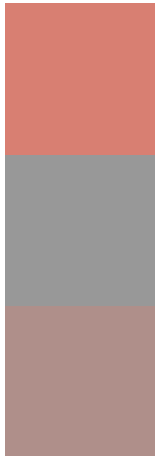
Original Color
216, 127, 114

Protanomaly
180, 142, 121

Deuteranomaly
192, 138, 112

Tritanomaly
217, 125, 126

Monochromacy



Original Color
216, 127, 114

Achromatopsia
152, 152, 152

Achromatomaly
175, 143, 138

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 216, 127, 114 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(216, 127, 114)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(216, 127, 114)  
}
```

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(216, 127, 114) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(216, 127, 114) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 216, 127, 114 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(216, 127, 114) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(216, 127, 114) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(216, 127, 114) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(216, 127, 114); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 127, 114);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 127,  
114) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 216, 127, 114 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(216, 127, 114) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(216,  
127, 114) }
```

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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