

Converting Colors

RGB(216, 142, 139)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(216, 142, 139) contains.

RGB(216, 142, 139)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(216, 142, 139)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D88E8B
RGB	216, 142, 139
RGB Percent	85%, 56%, 55%
CMY	0.1529, 0.4431, 0.4549
CMYK	0.00, 0.34, 0.36, 0.15
HSL	2°, 50%, 70%
HSV	2°, 36%, 85%
XYZ	42.6521, 35.8090, 29.0899
YIQ	163.7840, 45.0670, 14.7550

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

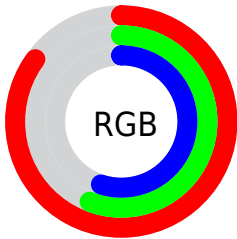
Format	Color
R _Y B	216, 142, 139
Decimal	14192267
CIE Lab	66.37, 27.74, 13.21
CIE LCh	66, 30.725, 25.467
Yxy	35.8090, 0.3966, 0.3329
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292382347 (0xFFD88E8B)
YUV	163.7840, -12.2185, 45.7934
Hunter-Lab	59.8406, 22.5068, 13.0662

Details

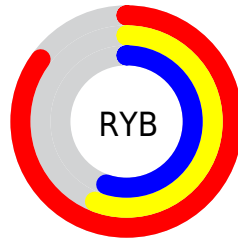
The RGB color **216, 142, 139** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **139, 213, 216**, and the grayscale version is **164, 164, 164**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 196, 192**, and **159, 91, 89** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **216, 121, 117**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **216, 163, 161**.

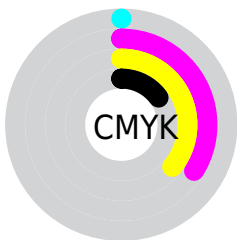
Distribution



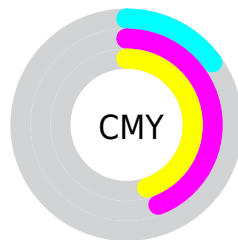
- Red (85%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (55%)



- Red (85%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (55%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 216, 142, 139 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, 142, 139 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 216, 142, 139


255, 255, 255

 255, 196, 192

 255, 224, 220

 255, 253, 249

 216, 142, 139

 187, 116, 114

 159, 91, 89

 131, 66, 66

 105, 43, 44

 78, 19, 23

 54, 0, 0

 25, 0, 1

 0, 0, 0

 216, 142, 139


 216, 142, 139

 216, 121, 117

 216, 163, 161

 216, 100, 96


 216, 184, 182

 216, 80, 74

 216, 204, 204

 216, 59, 53


 216, 225, 225

 216, 38, 31

 216, 246, 247

 216, 17, 9

 216, 255, 255

 216, 8, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



212, 141, 167



216, 142, 139



206, 149, 117

Triad

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



216, 142, 139



124, 173, 129



118, 165, 216

Complementary

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



216, 142, 139



139, 213, 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.



80, 172, 206



216, 142, 139



92, 176, 156

Square

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



216, 142, 139



156, 167, 111



69, 176, 184



159, 156, 211

Rectangle

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



216, 142, 139



192, 155, 108



69, 176, 184



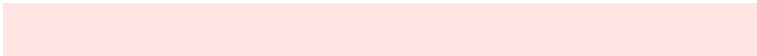
104, 168, 214

Sweetspot

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



216, 142, 139



255, 228, 227



216, 139, 213



128, 112, 111



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



216, 142, 139



255, 150, 145



216, 180, 139



107, 97, 96



171, 7, 0



43, 2, 0

Inverse Universe

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



139, 213, 216



145, 251, 255



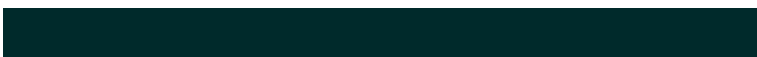
139, 175, 216



96, 107, 107



0, 164, 171



0, 42, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 216, 142, 139 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

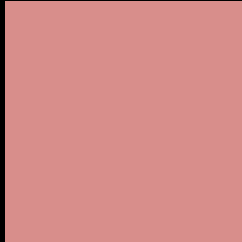
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 142, 139 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, 142, 139 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 216, 142, 139.

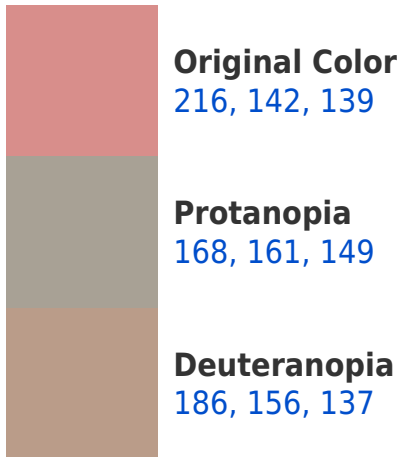


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 216, 142, 139.

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
217, 140, 151

Trichromacy



Original Color

216, 142, 139

Protanomaly

185, 154, 145

Deuteranomaly

197, 151, 138

Tritanomaly

217, 141, 147

Monochromacy



Original Color

216, 142, 139

Achromatopsia

164, 164, 164

Achromatomaly

183, 156, 155

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 216, 142, 139 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, 142, 139) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(216, 142, 139)  
}
```

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, 142, 139) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(216, 142, 139) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 216, 142, 139 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, 142, 139) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(216, 142, 139) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(216, 142, 139)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(216, 142, 139); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 142, 139);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 142,  
139) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 216, 142, 139 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(216, 142, 139) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(216,  
142, 139) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor