

Converting Colors

RGB(216, 142, 167)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(216, 142, 167) contains.

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Color

RGB(216, 142, 167)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D88EA7
RGB	216, 142, 167
RGB Percent	85%, 56%, 65%
CMY	0.1529, 0.4431, 0.3451
CMYK	0.00, 0.34, 0.23, 0.15
HSL	340°, 49%, 70%
HSV	340°, 34%, 85%
XYZ	44.9670, 36.7350, 41.2798
YIQ	166.9760, 36.0790, 23.4630

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

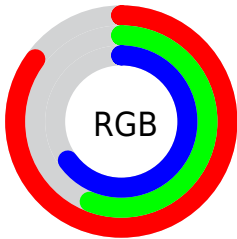
Format	Color
R _Y B	216, 142, 167
Decimal	14192295
CIE Lab	67.08, 31.51, -1.51
CIE LCh	67, 31.545, 357.249
Yxy	36.7350, 0.3656, 0.2987
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292382375 (0xFFD88EA7)
YUV	166.9760, 0.0118, 42.9940
Hunter-Lab	60.6094, 26.3653, 2.0454

Details

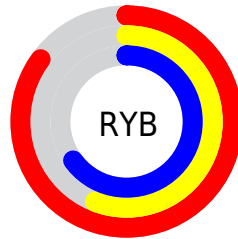
The RGB color **216, 142, 167** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **142, 216, 191**, and the grayscale version is **167, 167, 167**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 196, 222**, and **160, 91, 115** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **216, 120, 153**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **216, 164, 181**.

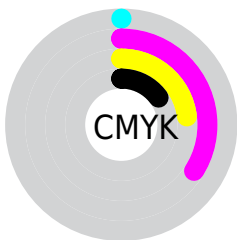
Distribution



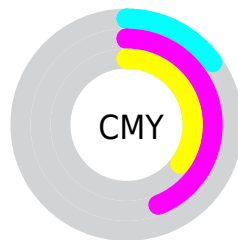
- Red (85%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (85%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (35%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 216, 142, 167 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, 167 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 216, 142, 167

255, 255, 255

 255, 196, 222

 255, 225, 251

255, 254, 255

 216, 142, 167

 188, 116, 141

 160, 91, 115

 133, 66, 91

 106, 42, 67

 80, 17, 45

 55, 0, 25

 33, 0, 1

 0, 0, 0

 216, 142, 167

 216, 142, 167

■ 216, 120, 153

■ 216, 164, 181

■ 216, 99, 138

■ 216, 185, 196

■ 216, 77, 124

■ 216, 207, 210

■ 216, 56, 110

■ 216, 228, 224

■ 216, 34, 95

■ 216, 250, 239

■ 216, 12, 81

■ 216, 255, 253

■ 216, 0, 73

■ 216, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



197, 147, 194



216, 142, 167



219, 144, 139

Triad

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



216, 142, 167



156, 169, 112



80, 174, 210

Complementary

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



216, 142, 167



142, 216, 191

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.



66, 178, 188



216, 142, 167



123, 176, 132

Square

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



216, 142, 167



185, 161, 106



89, 179, 160



121, 167, 219

Rectangle

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



216, 142, 167



213, 148, 123



89, 179, 160



71, 176, 204

Sweetspot

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



216, 142, 167



255, 230, 238



190, 142, 216



128, 112, 117



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



216, 142, 167



255, 150, 186



216, 153, 142



107, 96, 100



171, 0, 58



43, 0, 15

Inverse Universe

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



216, 142, 167



255, 150, 186



142, 205, 216



107, 96, 100



171, 0, 58



43, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 216, 142, 167 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

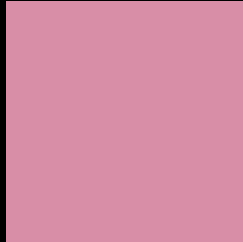
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 167 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, 167 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 216, 142, 167.

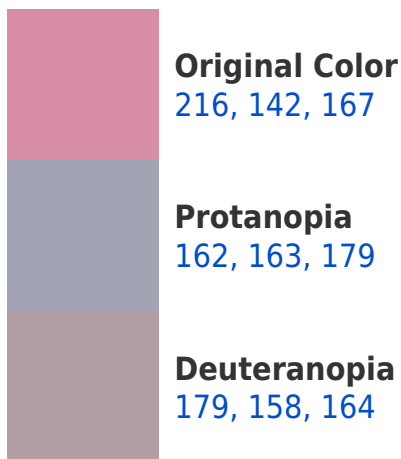


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 216, 142, 167.

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
215, 144, 155

Trichromacy



Original Color

216, 142, 167

Protanomaly

182, 155, 175

Deuteranomaly

192, 152, 165

Tritanomaly

215, 143, 159

Monochromacy



Original Color

216, 142, 167

Achromatopsia

167, 167, 167

Achromatomaly

185, 158, 167

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 216, 142, 167 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, 167) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(216, 142, 167)  
}
```

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, 167) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(216, 142, 167) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 216, 142, 167 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, 167) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(216, 142, 167) }
```

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, 167)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(216, 142, 167); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 142, 167);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 142,  
167) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 216, 142, 167 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, 167) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(216,  
142, 167) }
```

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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