

Converting Colors

RGB(216, 144, 124)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(216, 144, 124) contains.

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Color

RGB(216, 144, 124)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D8907C
RGB	216, 144, 124
RGB Percent	85%, 56%, 49%
CMY	0.1529, 0.4353, 0.5137
CMYK	0.00, 0.33, 0.43, 0.15
HSL	13°, 54%, 67%
HSV	13°, 43%, 85%
XYZ	41.9303, 36.0007, 23.8076
YIQ	163.2480, 49.3320, 9.0440

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

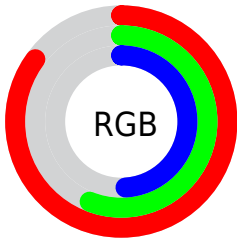
Format	Color
R _Y B	216, 150, 124
Decimal	14192764
CIE Lab	66.52, 24.94, 21.79
CIE LCh	67, 33.113, 41.145
Yxy	36.0007, 0.4121, 0.3539
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292382844 (0xFFD8907C)
YUV	163.2480, -19.3493, 46.2635
Hunter-Lab	60.0006, 19.7403, 18.4747

Details

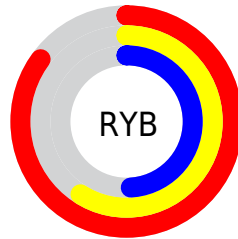
The RGB color **216, 144, 124** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **124, 196, 216**, and the grayscale version is **163, 163, 163**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 198, 177**, and **159, 93, 75** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **216, 127, 102**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **216, 161, 146**.

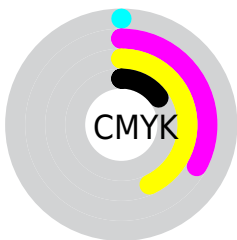
Distribution



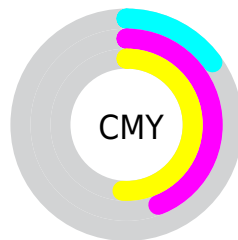
- Red (85%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (49%)



- Red (85%)
- Yellow (59%)
- Blue (49%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (43%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (51%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 216, 144, 124 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, 144, 124 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 216, 144, 124

255, 255, 255

 255, 198, 177


 255, 226, 204

 255, 255, 232

 216, 144, 124

 187, 118, 99

 159, 93, 75

 131, 69, 52

 104, 45, 31

 77, 23, 8

 51, 1, 0

 22, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0

 216, 144, 124

 216, 144, 124

 216, 127, 102

 216, 161, 146

 216, 110, 81

 216, 178, 167

 216, 93, 59

 216, 195, 189

 216, 76, 38

 216, 212, 210

 216, 59, 16

 216, 229, 232

 216, 47, 0

 216, 245, 254

 216, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



220, 139, 152



216, 144, 124



198, 153, 106

Triad

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



216, 144, 124



102, 176, 142



138, 161, 220

Complementary

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



216, 144, 124



124, 196, 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.



90, 170, 217



216, 144, 124



67, 178, 172

Square

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



216, 144, 124



138, 172, 116



55, 176, 200



180, 150, 207

Rectangle

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



216, 144, 124



181, 160, 102



55, 176, 200



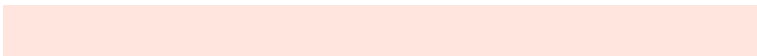
122, 164, 221

Sweetspot

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



216, 144, 124



255, 229, 222



216, 124, 196



128, 112, 107



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



216, 144, 124



255, 153, 125



216, 190, 124



107, 99, 96



171, 37, 0



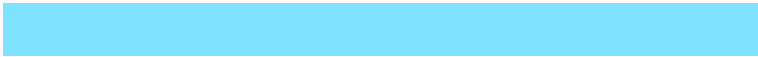
43, 9, 0

Inverse Universe

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



124, 196, 216



125, 227, 255



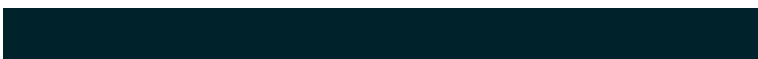
124, 150, 216



96, 105, 107



0, 134, 171



0, 34, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 216, 144, 124 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

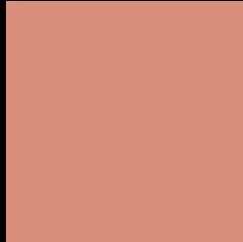
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 144, 124 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

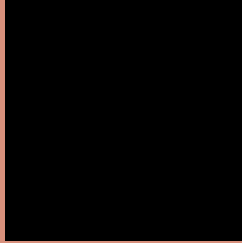
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 144, 124 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 216, 144, 124.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 216, 144, 124.

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, 144, 124

Protanopia
172, 162, 132

Deuteranopia
191, 155, 122



Tritanopia
218, 140, 151

Trichromacy



Original Color

216, 144, 124

Protanomaly

188, 155, 129

Deuteranomaly

200, 151, 123

Tritanomaly

217, 141, 141

Monochromacy



Original Color

216, 144, 124

Achromatopsia

163, 163, 163

Achromatomaly

182, 156, 149

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 216, 144, 124 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, 144, 124)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(216, 144, 124)  
}
```

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, 144, 124) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(216, 144, 124) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 216, 144, 124 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, 144, 124) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(216, 144, 124) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(216, 144, 124)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(216, 144, 124); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 144, 124);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 144,  
124) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 216, 144, 124 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(216, 144, 124) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(216,  
144, 124) }
```

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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