

Converting Colors

RGB(216, 146, 108)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(216, 146, 108) contains.

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Color

RGB(216, 146, 108)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D8926C
RGB	216, 146, 108
RGB Percent	85%, 57%, 42%
CMY	0.1529, 0.4275, 0.5765
CMYK	0.00, 0.32, 0.50, 0.15
HSL	21°, 58%, 64%
HSV	21°, 50%, 85%
XYZ	41.3046, 36.2394, 19.0053
YIQ	162.5980, 53.9180, 3.0220

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

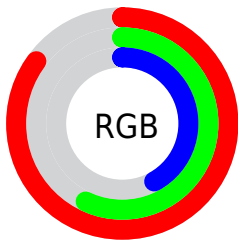
Format	Color
RYB	216, 167, 108
Decimal	14193260
CIELab	66.70, 22.25, 30.82
CIElCh	67, 38.010, 54.174
Yxy	36.2394, 0.4278, 0.3753
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292383340 (0xFFD8926C)
YUV	162.5980, -26.9168, 46.8336
Hunter-Lab	60.1992, 17.1259, 23.4212

Details

The RGB color **216, 146, 108** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. A complement of this color would be **108, 178, 216**, and the grayscale version is **163, 163, 163**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 200, 160**, and **158, 95, 60** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **216, 132, 86**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **216, 160, 130**.

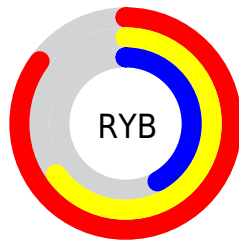
Distribution



Red (85%)

Green (57%)

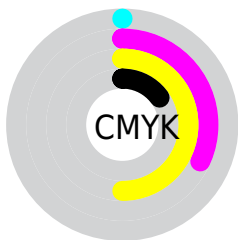
Blue (42%)



Red (85%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (42%)

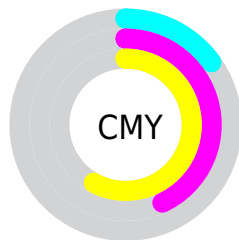


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (32%)

Yellow (50%)

Black (15%)



Cyan (15%)

Magenta (43%)

Yellow (58%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 216, 146, 108 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, 146, 108 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 216, 146, 108

 216, 146, 108

255, 255, 255

 187, 120, 83

 255, 200, 160

 158, 95, 60

 255, 228, 187

 130, 71, 37

 255, 255, 215

 103, 48, 15

 255, 255, 243

 76, 25, 0


 49, 4, 0

 19, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 216, 146, 108


 216, 146, 108

 216, 132, 86

 216, 160, 130

 216, 118, 65

 216, 174, 151

 216, 104, 43

 216, 188, 173

 216, 90, 22

 216, 202, 194

 216, 76, 0

 216, 216, 216

 216, 230, 238

 216, 244, 255

 216, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



228, 137, 136



216, 146, 108



190, 158, 94

Triad

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



216, 146, 108



69, 180, 154



156, 156, 225

Complementary

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



216, 146, 108



108, 178, 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.



99, 168, 230



216, 146, 108



0, 180, 189

Square

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



216, 146, 108



116, 176, 121



24, 176, 217



199, 144, 203

Rectangle

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



216, 146, 108



168, 165, 95



24, 176, 217



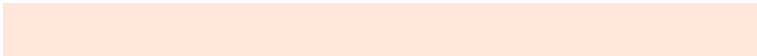
139, 160, 228

Sweetspot

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



216, 146, 108



255, 230, 217



216, 108, 178



128, 113, 105



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



216, 146, 108



255, 156, 102



216, 200, 108



107, 100, 96



171, 60, 0



43, 15, 0

Inverse Universe

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



108, 178, 216



102, 201, 255



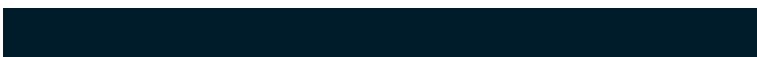
108, 124, 216



96, 103, 107



0, 111, 171



0, 28, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 216, 146, 108 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, 146, 108 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

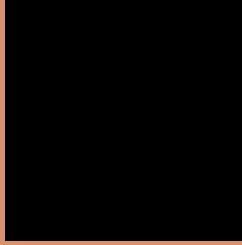
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 146, 108 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 216, 146, 108.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 216, 146, 108.

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, 146, 108

Protanopia
175, 163, 115

Deuteranopia
196, 155, 106



Tritanopia
220, 140, 151

Trichromacy



Original Color

216, 146, 108

Protanomaly

190, 157, 112

Deuteranomaly

203, 152, 107

Tritanomaly

219, 142, 135

Monochromacy



Original Color

216, 146, 108

Achromatopsia

163, 163, 163

Achromatomaly

182, 157, 143

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 216, 146, 108 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, 146, 108)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(216, 146, 108)  
}
```

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, 146, 108) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(216, 146, 108) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 216, 146, 108 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, 146, 108) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(216, 146, 108) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(216, 146, 108)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(216, 146, 108); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 146, 108);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 146,  
108) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 216, 146, 108 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(216, 146, 108) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(216,  
146, 108) }
```

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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