

Converting Colors

RGB(216, 159, 150)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(216, 159, 150) contains.

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Color

RGB(216, 159, 150)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D89F96
RGB	216, 159, 150
RGB Percent	85%, 62%, 59%
CMY	0.1529, 0.3765, 0.4118
CMYK	0.00, 0.26, 0.31, 0.15
HSL	8°, 46%, 72%
HSV	8°, 31%, 85%
XYZ	46.2221, 41.5972, 34.4471
YIQ	175.0170, 36.8610, 9.2850

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

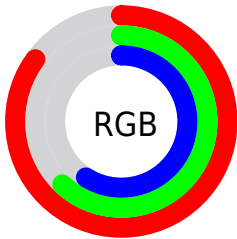
Format	Color
R _Y B	216, 160, 150
Decimal	14196630
CIE Lab	70.59, 19.95, 13.02
CIE LCh	71, 23.823, 33.125
Yxy	41.5972, 0.3780, 0.3402
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292386710 (0xFFD89F96)
YUV	175.0170, -12.3334, 35.9421
Hunter-Lab	64.4959, 15.0572, 13.4805

Details

The RGB color **216, 159, 150** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **150, 207, 216**, and the grayscale version is **175, 175, 175**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 214, 204**, and **160, 107, 99** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **216, 140, 128**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **216, 178, 172**.

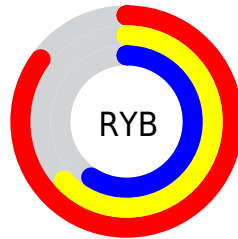
Distribution



Red (85%)

Green (62%)

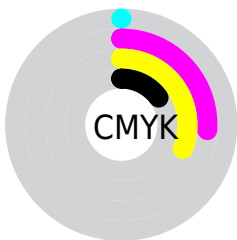
Blue (59%)



Red (85%)

Yellow (63%)

Blue (59%)

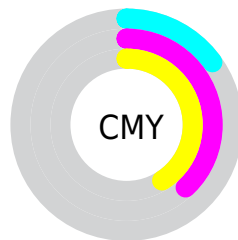


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (26%)

Yellow (31%)

Black (15%)



Cyan (15%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (41%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 216, 159, 150 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, 159, 150 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 216, 159, 150

 216, 159, 150

255, 255, 255

 188, 133, 124


 255, 214, 204

 160, 107, 99

 255, 242, 232

 133, 83, 75

 106, 59, 53

 81, 37, 31

 56, 15, 8

 35, 0, 1


 0, 0, 0


 216, 159, 150

 216, 159, 150

 216, 140, 128

 216, 178, 172

 216, 122, 107


 216, 196, 193

 216, 103, 85

 216, 215, 215

 216, 84, 64

 216, 234, 236

 216, 66, 42

 216, 252, 255

 216, 47, 20

 216, 255, 255

 216, 29, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



215, 157, 171



216, 159, 150



205, 165, 135

Triad

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



216, 159, 150



138, 183, 152



150, 174, 216

Complementary

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



216, 159, 150



150, 207, 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.



123, 180, 211



216, 159, 150



118, 185, 174

Square

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



216, 159, 150



163, 179, 136



110, 184, 196



179, 166, 209

Rectangle

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



216, 159, 150



194, 170, 130



110, 184, 196



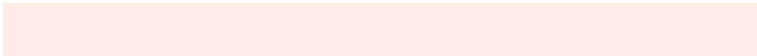
140, 176, 215

Sweetspot

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



216, 159, 150



255, 235, 232



216, 150, 207



128, 115, 113



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



216, 159, 150



255, 174, 161



216, 192, 150



107, 98, 96



171, 23, 0



43, 6, 0

Inverse Universe

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



150, 207, 216



161, 242, 255



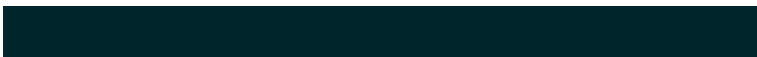
150, 174, 216



96, 106, 107



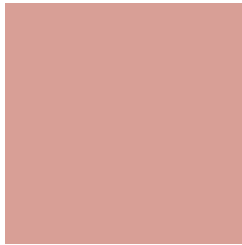
0, 148, 171



0, 37, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 216, 159, 150 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

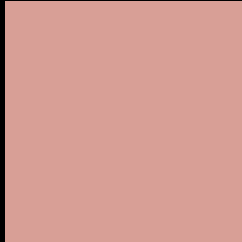
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 159, 150 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

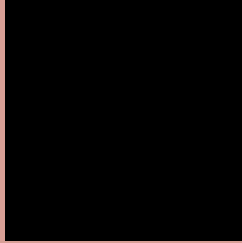
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 159, 150 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 216, 159, 150.

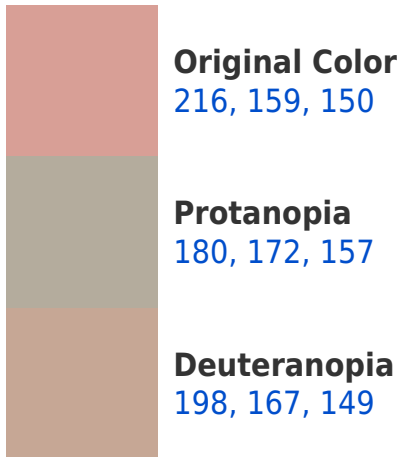



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 216, 159, 150.

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
218, 156, 168

Trichromacy



Original Color

216, 159, 150

Protanomaly

193, 167, 154

Deuteranomaly

205, 164, 149

Tritanomaly

217, 157, 161

Monochromacy



Original Color

216, 159, 150

Achromatopsia

175, 175, 175

Achromatomaly

190, 169, 166

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 216, 159, 150 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, 159, 150)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(216, 159, 150)  
}
```

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, 159, 150) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(216, 159, 150) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 216, 159, 150 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, 159, 150) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(216, 159, 150) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(216, 159, 150)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(216, 159, 150); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 159, 150);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 159,  
150) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 216, 159, 150 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(216, 159, 150) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(216,  
159, 150) }
```

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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