

Converting Colors

RGB(216, 162, 144)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(216, 162, 144) contains.

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Color

RGB(216, 162, 144)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D8A290
RGB	216, 162, 144
RGB Percent	85%, 64%, 56%
CMY	0.1529, 0.3647, 0.4353
CMYK	0.00, 0.25, 0.33, 0.15
HSL	15°, 48%, 71%
HSV	15°, 33%, 85%
XYZ	46.2733, 42.4532, 32.1410
YIQ	176.0940, 37.9620, 5.8500

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

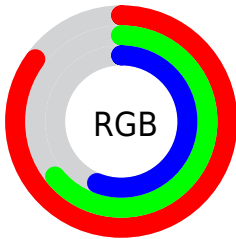
Format	Color
R _Y B	216, 168, 144
Decimal	14197392
CIE Lab	71.18, 17.55, 17.15
CIE LCh	71, 24.539, 44.329
Yxy	42.4532, 0.3828, 0.3512
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292387472 (0xFFD8A290)
YUV	176.0940, -15.8223, 34.9976
Hunter-Lab	65.1561, 12.7458, 16.3620

Details

The RGB color **216, 162, 144** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **144, 198, 216**, and the grayscale version is **176, 176, 176**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 217, 198**, and **160, 110, 94** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **216, 146, 122**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **216, 178, 166**.

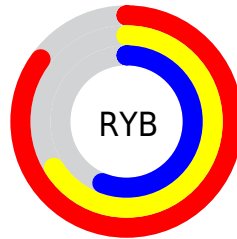
Distribution



Red (85%)

Green (64%)

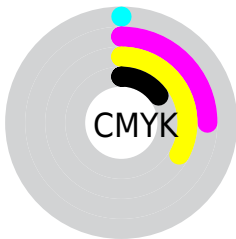
Blue (56%)



Red (85%)

Yellow (66%)

Blue (56%)

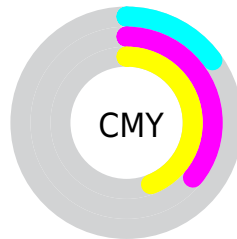


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (25%)

Yellow (33%)

Black (15%)



Cyan (15%)

Magenta (36%)


Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 216, 162, 144 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, 162, 144 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 216, 162, 144

 216, 162, 144

255, 255, 255

 188, 136, 118

 255, 217, 198

 160, 110, 94

 255, 246, 226

 133, 86, 70

255, 255, 255

 106, 62, 47


 80, 40, 26

 56, 18, 0

 34, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 216, 162, 144

 216, 162, 144

■ 216, 146, 122

■ 216, 178, 166

■ 216, 130, 101

■ 216, 194, 187

■ 216, 113, 79

■ 216, 211, 209

■ 216, 97, 58

■ 216, 227, 230

■ 216, 81, 36

■ 216, 243, 252

■ 216, 65, 14

■ 216, 255, 255

■ 216, 54, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



220, 158, 164



216, 162, 144



202, 169, 132

Triad

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



216, 162, 144



130, 186, 161



162, 173, 217

Complementary

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



216, 162, 144



144, 198, 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.



132, 180, 217



216, 162, 144



112, 187, 184

Square

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



216, 162, 144



154, 182, 142



112, 185, 205



191, 165, 206

Rectangle

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



216, 162, 144



188, 174, 130



112, 185, 205



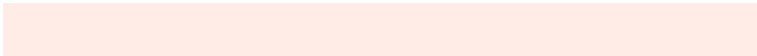
152, 175, 218

Sweetspot

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



216, 162, 144



255, 236, 230



216, 144, 198



128, 116, 112



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



216, 162, 144



255, 179, 153



216, 197, 144



107, 99, 96



171, 43, 0



43, 11, 0

Inverse Universe

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



144, 198, 216



153, 230, 255



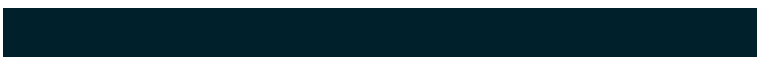
144, 162, 216



96, 104, 107



0, 128, 171



0, 33, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 216, 162, 144 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, 162, 144 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

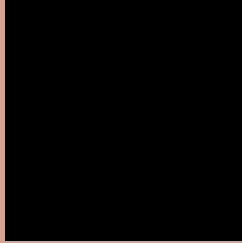
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 162, 144 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 216, 162, 144.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 216, 162, 144.

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, 162, 144

Protanopia
183, 174, 150

Deuteranopia
202, 168, 143



Tritanopia
219, 158, 170

Trichromacy



Original Color

216, 162, 144

Protanomaly

195, 170, 148

Deuteranomaly

207, 166, 143

Tritanomaly

218, 159, 161

Monochromacy



Original Color

216, 162, 144

Achromatopsia

176, 176, 176

Achromatomaly

191, 171, 164

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 216, 162, 144 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, 162, 144)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(216, 162, 144)  
}
```

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, 162, 144) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(216, 162, 144) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 216, 162, 144 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, 162, 144) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(216, 162, 144) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(216, 162, 144)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(216, 162, 144); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 162, 144);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 162,  
144) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 216, 162, 144 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(216, 162, 144) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(216,  
162, 144) }
```

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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