

Converting Colors

RGB(216, 169, 182)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(216, 169, 182) contains.

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Color

RGB(216, 169, 182)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D8A9B6
RGB	216, 169, 182
RGB Percent	85%, 66%, 71%
CMY	0.1529, 0.3373, 0.2863
CMYK	0.00, 0.22, 0.16, 0.15
HSL	343°, 38%, 75%
HSV	343°, 22%, 85%
XYZ	50.9504, 46.3523, 50.5175
YIQ	184.5350, 23.8390, 14.0070

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

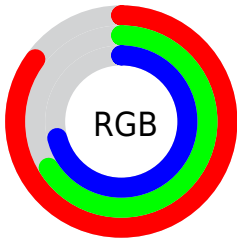
Format	Color
R _Y B	216, 169, 182
Decimal	14199222
CIE Lab	73.77, 19.21, -0.05
CIE LCh	74, 19.214, 359.855
Yxy	46.3523, 0.3447, 0.3136
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292389302 (0xFFD8A9B6)
YUV	184.5350, -1.2498, 27.5948
Hunter-Lab	68.0825, 14.4383, 3.6643

Details

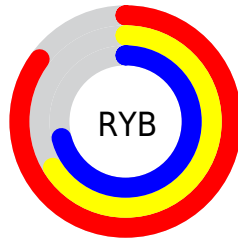
The RGB color **216, 169, 182** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **169, 216, 203**, and the grayscale version is **185, 185, 185**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 224, 238**, and **161, 117, 129** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **216, 147, 166**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **216, 191, 198**.

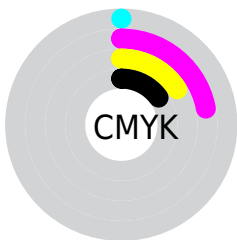
Distribution



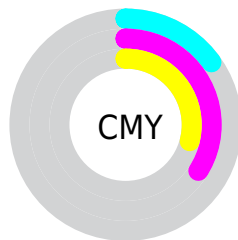
- Red (85%)
- Green (66%)
- Blue (71%)



- Red (85%)
- Yellow (66%)
- Blue (71%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (29%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 216, 169, 182 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, 169, 182 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 216, 169, 182

255, 255, 255

 255, 224, 238

 255, 253, 255

 216, 169, 182

 188, 142, 155

 161, 117, 129

 134, 92, 104

 108, 68, 80

 83, 45, 57

 59, 23, 36

 38, 0, 14


 0, 0, 0

 216, 169, 182

 216, 169, 182

 216, 147, 166

 216, 191, 198

 216, 126, 151

 216, 212, 213

 216, 104, 135


 216, 234, 229

 216, 83, 119

 216, 255, 245

 216, 61, 104

 216, 255, 255

 216, 39, 88

 216, 18, 73

 216, 0, 60

Harmonies

Analogous

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



204, 172, 199



216, 169, 182



218, 170, 165

Triad

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



216, 169, 182



176, 186, 151



142, 188, 211

Complementary

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



216, 169, 182



169, 216, 203

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.



134, 191, 198



216, 169, 182



156, 190, 163

Square

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



216, 169, 182



195, 180, 146



140, 191, 181



161, 183, 216

Rectangle

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



216, 169, 182



214, 173, 155



140, 191, 181



137, 189, 208

Sweetspot

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



216, 169, 182



255, 237, 242



203, 169, 216



128, 117, 120



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



216, 169, 182



255, 189, 207



216, 179, 169



107, 96, 99



171, 0, 47



43, 0, 12

Inverse Universe

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



216, 169, 182



255, 189, 207



169, 206, 216



107, 96, 99



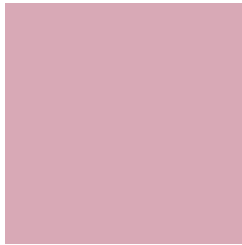
171, 0, 47



43, 0, 12

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 216, 169, 182 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

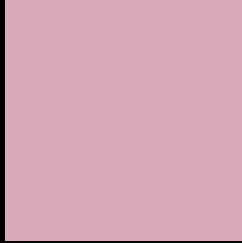
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 169, 182 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, 169, 182 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 216, 169, 182.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 216, 169, 182.

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, 169, 182

Protanopia
183, 181, 189

Deuteranopia
199, 176, 181



Tritanopia
216, 169, 182

Trichromacy



Original Color
216, 169, 182

Protanomaly
195, 177, 186

Deuteranomaly
205, 173, 181

Tritanomaly
216, 169, 182

Monochromacy



Original Color
216, 169, 182

Achromatopsia
185, 185, 185

Achromatomaly
196, 179, 184

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 216, 169, 182 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, 169, 182) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(216, 169, 182)  
}
```

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, 169, 182) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(216, 169, 182) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 216, 169, 182 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, 169, 182) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(216, 169, 182) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(216, 169, 182)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(216, 169, 182); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 169, 182);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 169,  
182) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 216, 169, 182 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(216, 169, 182) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(216,  
169, 182) }
```

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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