

Converting Colors

RGB(216, 170, 170)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(216, 170, 170) contains.

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Color

RGB(216, 170, 170)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D8AAAA
RGB	216, 170, 170
RGB Percent	85%, 67%, 67%
CMY	0.1529, 0.3333, 0.3333
CMYK	0.00, 0.21, 0.21, 0.15
HSL	0°, 37%, 76%
HSV	0°, 21%, 85%
XYZ	49.9493, 46.2507, 44.3249
YIQ	183.7540, 27.4160, 9.7520

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

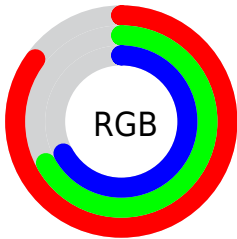
Format	Color
R _Y B	216, 170, 170
Decimal	14199466
CIE Lab	73.71, 16.82, 6.44
CIE LCh	74, 18.011, 20.959
Yxy	46.2507, 0.3554, 0.3291
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292389546 (0xFFD8AAAA)
YUV	183.7540, -6.7807, 28.2797
Hunter-Lab	68.0078, 12.0882, 8.9626

Details

The RGB color **216, 170, 170** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **170, 216, 216**, and the grayscale version is **184, 184, 184**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 225, 225**, and **160, 118, 118** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **216, 148, 148**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **216, 192, 192**.

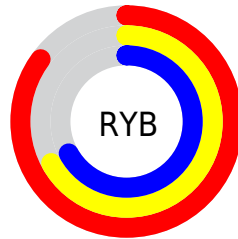
Distribution



Red (85%)

Green (67%)

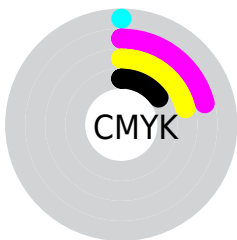
Blue (67%)



Red (85%)

Yellow (67%)

Blue (67%)

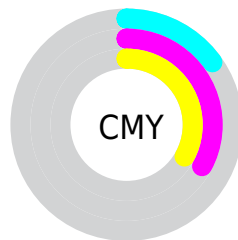


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (21%)

Yellow (21%)

Black (15%)



Cyan (15%)

Magenta (33%)


Yellow (33%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 216, 170, 170 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, 170, 170 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 216, 170, 170

 216, 170, 170

255, 255, 255

 188, 143, 144

 255, 225, 225

 160, 118, 118

255, 254, 254

 134, 93, 93

 108, 69, 70


 83, 46, 47

 58, 25, 27

 38, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0

 216, 170, 170


 216, 170, 170

 216, 148, 148


 216, 192, 192

 216, 127, 127


 216, 213, 213

 216, 105, 105


 216, 235, 235


 216, 84, 84

 216, 255, 255

 216, 62, 62

 216, 40, 40

 216, 19, 19

 216, 0, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



211, 170, 187



216, 170, 170



211, 173, 156

Triad

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



216, 170, 170



163, 188, 160



156, 184, 213

Complementary

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



216, 170, 170



170, 216, 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.



141, 188, 206



216, 170, 170



146, 190, 175

Square

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



216, 170, 170



182, 184, 150



137, 191, 192



178, 179, 212

Rectangle

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



216, 170, 170



204, 176, 150



137, 191, 192



150, 186, 212

Sweetspot

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



216, 170, 170



255, 240, 240



216, 170, 216



128, 119, 119



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



216, 170, 170



255, 189, 189



216, 193, 170



107, 96, 96



171, 0, 0



43, 0, 0

Inverse Universe

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



170, 216, 216



189, 255, 255



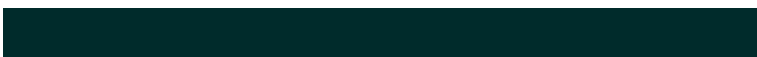
170, 193, 216



96, 107, 107



0, 171, 171



0, 43, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 216, 170, 170 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

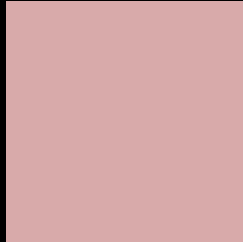
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 170, 170 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, 170, 170 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 216, 170, 170.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 216, 170, 170.

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, 170, 170

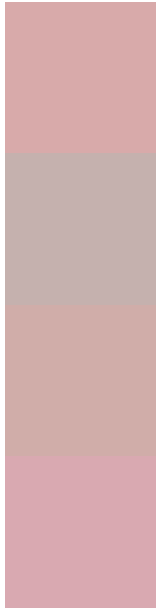
Protanopia
186, 181, 176

Deuteranopia
203, 175, 169



Tritanopia
217, 168, 181

Trichromacy



Original Color
216, 170, 170

Protanomaly
197, 177, 174

Deuteranomaly
208, 173, 169

Tritanomaly
217, 169, 177

Monochromacy



Original Color
216, 170, 170

Achromatopsia
184, 184, 184

Achromatomaly
196, 179, 179

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 216, 170, 170 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, 170, 170)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(216, 170, 170)  
}
```

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, 170, 170) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(216, 170, 170) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 216, 170, 170 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, 170, 170) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(216, 170, 170) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(216, 170, 170)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(216, 170, 170); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 170, 170);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 170,  
170) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 216, 170, 170 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(216, 170, 170) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(216,  
170, 170) }
```

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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