

Converting Colors

RGB(216, 176, 147)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(216, 176, 147) contains.

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Color

RGB(216, 176, 147)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D8B093
RGB	216, 176, 147
RGB Percent	85%, 69%, 58%
CMY	0.1529, 0.3098, 0.4235
CMYK	0.00, 0.19, 0.32, 0.15
HSL	25°, 47%, 71%
HSV	25°, 32%, 85%
XYZ	49.1107, 47.7562, 34.2332
YIQ	184.6540, 33.1490, -0.5390

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

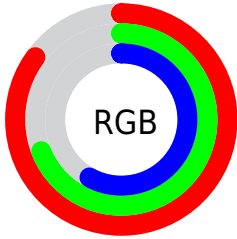
Format	Color
R_{YB}	216, 197, 147
Decimal	14200979
CIE Lab	74.67, 10.40, 20.33
CIE LCh	75, 22.837, 62.917
Yxy	47.7562, 0.3746, 0.3643
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292391059 (0xFFD8B093)
YUV	184.6540, -18.5634, 27.4904
Hunter-Lab	69.1058, 5.9174, 19.0034

Details

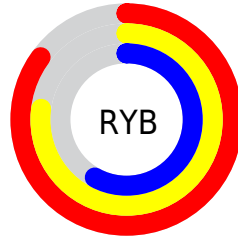
The RGB color **216, 176, 147** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. A complement of this color would be **147, 187, 216**, and the grayscale version is **185, 185, 185**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 232, 201**, and **160, 123, 96** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **216, 163, 125**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **216, 189, 169**.

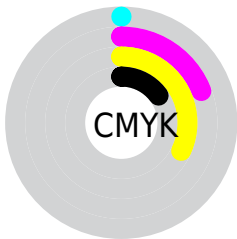
Distribution



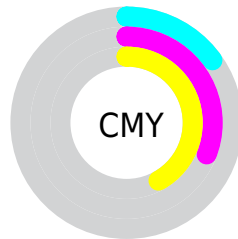
- Red (85%)
- Green (69%)
- Blue (58%)



- Red (85%)
- Yellow (77%)
- Blue (58%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (32%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 216, 176, 147 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, 176, 147 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 216, 176, 147


255, 255, 255

 255, 232, 201

 255, 255, 229


 216, 176, 147

 188, 149, 121

 160, 123, 96


 133, 99, 72

 107, 75, 50

 81, 52, 28

 57, 31, 4

 34, 8, 0


 0, 0, 0

 216, 176, 147

 216, 176, 147

 216, 163, 125


 216, 189, 169

 216, 151, 104


 216, 201, 190

 216, 138, 82


 216, 214, 212

 216, 126, 61

 216, 226, 233

 216, 113, 39

 216, 239, 255

 216, 101, 17

 216, 251, 255

 216, 91, 0

 216, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



226, 171, 162



216, 176, 147



198, 183, 142

Triad

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



216, 176, 147



132, 196, 185



190, 178, 219

Complementary

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



216, 176, 147



147, 187, 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.



162, 185, 225



216, 176, 147



125, 195, 206

Square

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



216, 176, 147



151, 194, 164



137, 191, 220



213, 172, 203

Rectangle

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



216, 176, 147



182, 187, 145



137, 191, 220



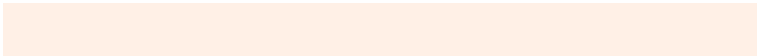
181, 180, 222

Sweetspot

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



216, 176, 147



255, 240, 230



216, 147, 187



128, 119, 112



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



216, 176, 147



255, 199, 158



216, 210, 147



107, 101, 96



171, 72, 0



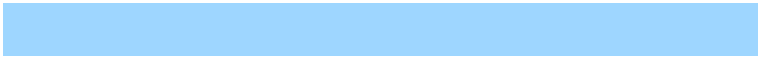
43, 18, 0

Inverse Universe

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



147, 187, 216



158, 214, 255



147, 153, 216



96, 103, 107



0, 99, 171



0, 25, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 216, 176, 147 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, 176, 147 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

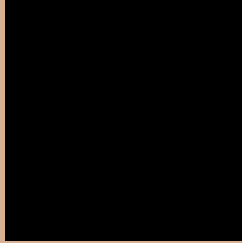
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 176, 147 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 216, 176, 147.






This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 216, 176, 147.

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, 176, 147
	Protanopia 195, 184, 151
	Deuteranopia 214, 177, 147



Tritanopia
220, 171, 184

Trichromacy



Original Color
216, 176, 147

Protanomaly
203, 181, 150

Deuteranomaly
215, 177, 147

Tritanomaly
219, 173, 171

Monochromacy



Original Color
216, 176, 147

Achromatopsia
185, 185, 185

Achromatomaly
196, 182, 171

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 216, 176, 147 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, 176, 147) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(216, 176, 147)  
}
```

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, 176, 147) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(216, 176, 147) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 216, 176, 147 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, 176, 147) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(216, 176, 147) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(216, 176, 147)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(216, 176, 147); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 176, 147);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 176,  
147) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 216, 176, 147 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(216, 176, 147) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(216,  
176, 147) }
```

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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