

Converting Colors

RGB(216, 177, 193)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(216, 177, 193) contains.

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Color

RGB(216, 177, 193)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D8B1C1
RGB	216, 177, 193
RGB Percent	85%, 69%, 76%
CMY	0.1529, 0.3059, 0.2431
CMYK	0.00, 0.18, 0.11, 0.15
HSL	335°, 33%, 77%
HSV	335°, 18%, 85%
XYZ	53.6667, 49.8935, 57.2539
YIQ	190.4850, 18.1080, 13.2440

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

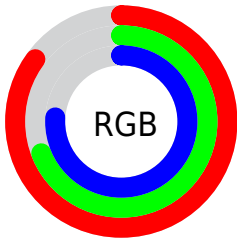
Format	Color
R_{YB}	216, 177, 193
Decimal	14201281
CIE Lab	76.00, 16.69, -2.80
CIE LCh	76, 16.927, 350.477
Yxy	49.8935, 0.3337, 0.3103
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292391361 (0xFFD8B1C1)
YUV	190.4850, 1.2399, 22.3767
Hunter-Lab	70.6353, 12.0074, 1.3868

Details

The RGB color **216, 177, 193** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **177, 216, 200**, and the grayscale version is **190, 190, 190**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 233, 249**, and **161, 124, 140** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **216, 155, 180**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **216, 199, 206**.

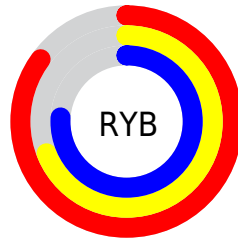
Distribution



Red (85%)

Green (69%)

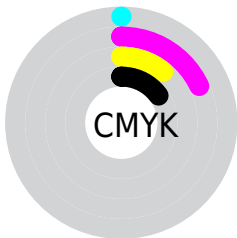
Blue (76%)



Red (85%)

Yellow (69%)

Blue (76%)

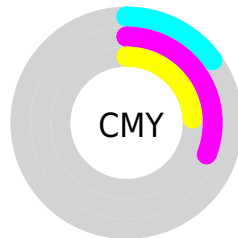


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (11%)

Black (15%)



Cyan (15%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (24%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 216, 177, 193 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, 177, 193 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 216, 177, 193

255, 255, 255

 255, 233, 249

 216, 177, 193


 188, 150, 166

 161, 124, 140

 134, 99, 114

 109, 75, 90


 84, 52, 66

 60, 30, 44

 38, 9, 24

 0, 0, 0

 216, 177, 193

 216, 177, 193

■ 216, 155, 180

■ 216, 199, 206

■ 216, 134, 168

■ 216, 220, 218

■ 216, 112, 155

■ 216, 242, 231

■ 216, 91, 142

■ 216, 255, 244

■ 216, 69, 129

■ 216, 255, 255

■ 216, 47, 117

■ 216, 26, 104

■ 216, 4, 91

■ 216, 0, 89

Harmonies

Analogous

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



203, 180, 207



216, 177, 193



221, 177, 177

Triad

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



216, 177, 193



188, 190, 158



150, 194, 211

Complementary

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



216, 177, 193



177, 216, 200

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.



147, 196, 198



216, 177, 193



170, 194, 167

Square

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



216, 177, 193



205, 185, 157



155, 196, 182



164, 190, 218

Rectangle

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



216, 177, 193



219, 179, 168



155, 196, 182



147, 195, 207

Sweetspot

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



216, 177, 193



255, 242, 247



200, 177, 216



128, 120, 123



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



216, 177, 193



255, 199, 222



216, 180, 177



107, 96, 101



171, 0, 70



43, 0, 18

Inverse Universe

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



216, 177, 193



255, 199, 222



177, 213, 216



107, 96, 101



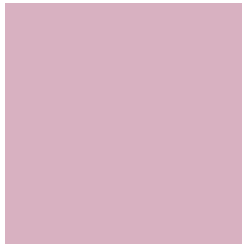
171, 0, 70



43, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 216, 177, 193 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

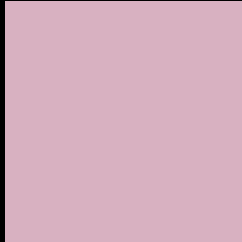
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 177, 193 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, 177, 193 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 216, 177, 193.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 216, 177, 193.

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, 177, 193

Protanopia
188, 186, 199

Deuteranopia
204, 182, 192



Tritanopia
216, 177, 191

Trichromacy



Original Color

216, 177, 193

Protanomaly

198, 183, 197

Deuteranomaly

208, 180, 192

Tritanomaly

216, 177, 192

Monochromacy



Original Color

216, 177, 193

Achromatopsia

190, 190, 190

Achromatomaly

199, 185, 191

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 216, 177, 193 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, 177, 193)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(216, 177, 193)  
}
```

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, 177, 193) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(216, 177, 193) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 216, 177, 193 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, 177, 193) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(216, 177, 193) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(216, 177, 193)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(216, 177, 193); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 177, 193);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 177,  
193) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 216, 177, 193 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(216, 177, 193) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(216,  
177, 193) }
```

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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