

Converting Colors

RGB(216, 187, 150)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(216, 187, 150) contains.

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Color

RGB(216, 187, 150)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D8BB96
RGB	216, 187, 150
RGB Percent	85%, 73%, 59%
CMY	0.1529, 0.2667, 0.4118
CMYK	0.00, 0.13, 0.31, 0.15
HSL	34°, 46%, 72%
HSV	34°, 31%, 85%
XYZ	51.5942, 52.3416, 36.2378
YIQ	191.4530, 29.1610, -5.3590

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

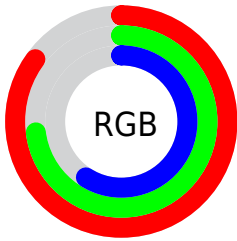
Format	Color
RYB	202, 216, 150
Decimal	14203798
CIELab	77.48, 4.92, 22.58
CIELCh	77, 23.110, 77.705
Yxy	52.3416, 0.3681, 0.3734
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292393878 (0xFFD8BB96)
YUV	191.4530, -20.4363, 21.5277
Hunter-Lab	72.3475, 0.6883, 20.9458

Details

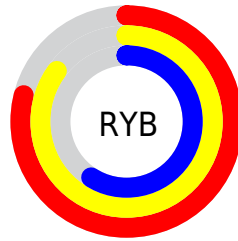
The RGB color **216, 187, 150** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC99**. A complement of this color would be **150, 179, 216**, and the grayscale version is **192, 192, 192**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 243, 204**, and **160, 134, 99** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **216, 178, 128**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **216, 196, 172**.

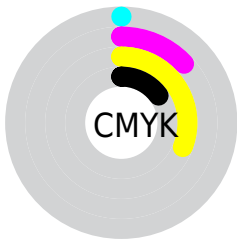
Distribution



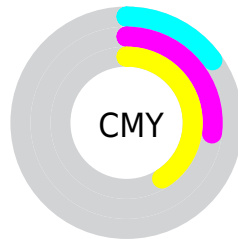
- Red (85%)
- Green (73%)
- Blue (59%)



- Red (79%)
- Yellow (85%)
- Blue (59%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (41%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 216, 187, 150 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, 187, 150 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 216, 187, 150

255, 255, 255


 255, 243, 204

 255, 255, 233

 216, 187, 150

 188, 160, 124

 160, 134, 99

 133, 109, 75

 107, 84, 52

 82, 61, 30

 58, 40, 7

 35, 19, 0


 0, 0, 0

 216, 187, 150


 216, 187, 150

 216, 178, 128

 216, 196, 172

 216, 168, 107

 216, 206, 193

 216, 159, 85

 216, 215, 215

 216, 149, 64

 216, 225, 236

 216, 140, 42

 216, 234, 255

 216, 130, 20

 216, 244, 255

 216, 121, 0

 216, 253, 255

 216, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



231, 180, 161



216, 187, 150



194, 194, 151

Triad

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



216, 187, 150



133, 204, 204



210, 182, 220

Complementary

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



216, 187, 150



150, 179, 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.



183, 189, 232



216, 187, 150



135, 201, 222

Square

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



216, 187, 150



147, 203, 182



155, 196, 233



229, 177, 201

Rectangle

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



216, 187, 150



178, 198, 157



155, 196, 233



202, 184, 225

Sweetspot

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



216, 187, 150



255, 245, 232



216, 150, 180



128, 121, 113



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



216, 187, 150



255, 214, 161



213, 216, 150



107, 102, 96



171, 96, 0



43, 24, 0

Inverse Universe

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



150, 179, 216



161, 202, 255



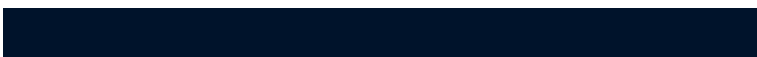
153, 150, 216



96, 101, 107



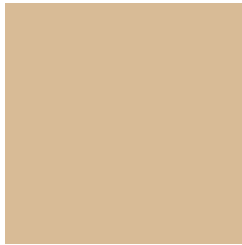
0, 75, 171



0, 19, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 216, 187, 150 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

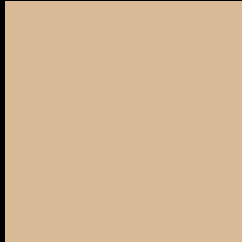
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 187, 150 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

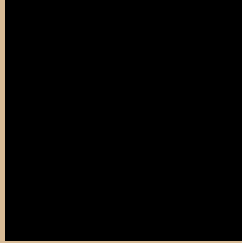
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 187, 150 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 216, 187, 150.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 216, 187, 150.

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, 187, 150

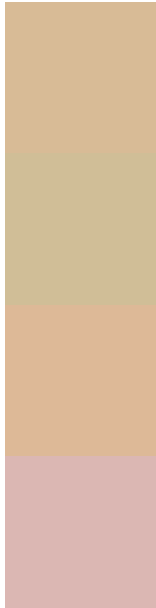
Protanopia
204, 191, 152

Deuteranopia
224, 184, 151



Tritanopia
221, 181, 195

Trichromacy



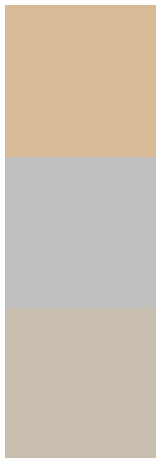
Original Color
216, 187, 150

Protanomaly
208, 190, 151

Deuteranomaly
221, 185, 151

Tritanomaly
219, 183, 179

Monochromacy



Original Color
216, 187, 150

Achromatopsia
191, 191, 191

Achromatomaly
200, 190, 176

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 216, 187, 150 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, 187, 150)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(216, 187, 150)  
}
```

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, 187, 150) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(216, 187, 150) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 216, 187, 150 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, 187, 150) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(216, 187, 150) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(216, 187, 150)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(216, 187, 150); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 187, 150);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 187,  
150) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 216, 187, 150 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(216, 187, 150) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(216,  
187, 150) }
```

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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