

Converting Colors

RGB(216, 188, 162)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(216, 188, 162) contains.

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Color

RGB(216, 188, 162)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D8BCA2
RGB	216, 188, 162
RGB Percent	85%, 74%, 64%
CMY	0.1529, 0.2627, 0.3647
CMYK	0.00, 0.13, 0.25, 0.15
HSL	29°, 41%, 74%
HSV	29°, 25%, 85%
XYZ	52.8237, 53.1740, 41.6619
YIQ	193.4080, 25.0340, -2.1500

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

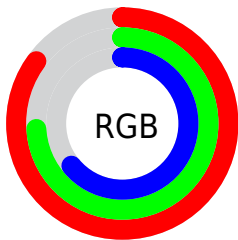
Format	Color
R _Y B	216, 212, 162
Decimal	14204066
CIE Lab	77.98, 6.01, 16.83
CIE LCh	78, 17.875, 70.350
Yxy	53.1740, 0.3577, 0.3601
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292394146 (0xFFD8BCA2)
YUV	193.4080, -15.4841, 19.8132
Hunter-Lab	72.9205, 1.6947, 17.1700

Details

The RGB color **216, 188, 162** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC99**. A complement of this color would be **162, 190, 216**, and the grayscale version is **194, 194, 194**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 244, 217**, and **161, 135, 110** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **216, 177, 140**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **216, 199, 184**.

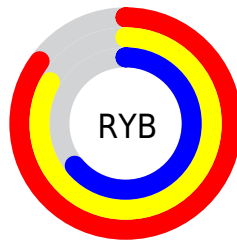
Distribution



Red (85%)

Green (74%)

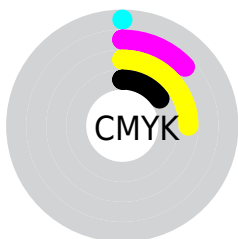
Blue (64%)



Red (85%)

Yellow (83%)

Blue (64%)

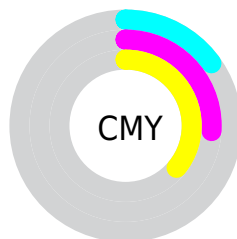


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (25%)

Black (15%)



Cyan (15%)

Magenta (26%)

Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 216, 188, 162 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, 188, 162 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 216, 188, 162


255, 255, 255

 255, 244, 217

 255, 255, 245

 216, 188, 162

 188, 161, 136

 161, 135, 110

 134, 110, 86

 108, 85, 62

 83, 62, 40

 59, 40, 20

 37, 20, 0

 0, 0, 0

 216, 188, 162

 216, 188, 162

 216, 177, 140


 216, 199, 184

 216, 166, 119


 216, 210, 205

 216, 154, 97

 216, 222, 227

 216, 143, 76


 216, 233, 248

 216, 132, 54

 216, 244, 255

 216, 121, 32

 216, 255, 255

 216, 110, 11

 216, 104, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



226, 183, 172



216, 188, 162



200, 193, 160

Triad

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



216, 188, 162



151, 203, 198



203, 187, 218

Complementary

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



216, 188, 162



162, 190, 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.



182, 192, 225



216, 188, 162



150, 201, 214

Square

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



216, 188, 162



163, 202, 181



162, 198, 224



219, 183, 204

Rectangle

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



216, 188, 162



187, 197, 164



162, 198, 224



196, 188, 221

Sweetspot

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



216, 188, 162



255, 244, 235



216, 162, 191



128, 121, 115



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



216, 188, 162



255, 215, 179



216, 214, 162



107, 102, 96



171, 82, 0



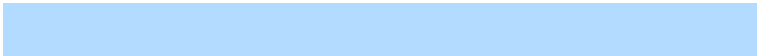
43, 21, 0

Inverse Universe

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



162, 190, 216



179, 218, 255



162, 164, 216



96, 102, 107



0, 89, 171



0, 22, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 216, 188, 162 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

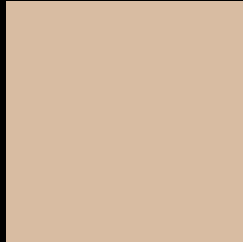
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 188, 162 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

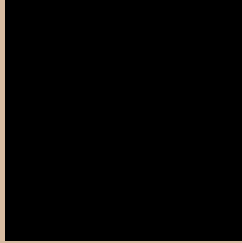
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 188, 162 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 216, 188, 162.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 216, 188, 162.

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, 188, 162

Protanopia
203, 192, 164

Deuteranopia
222, 186, 162



Tritanopia
220, 183, 197

Trichromacy



Original Color
216, 188, 162

Protanomaly
208, 191, 163

Deuteranomaly
220, 187, 162

Tritanomaly
219, 185, 184

Monochromacy



Original Color
216, 188, 162

Achromatopsia
193, 193, 193

Achromatomaly
201, 191, 182

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 216, 188, 162 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, 188, 162) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(216, 188, 162)  
}
```

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, 188, 162) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(216, 188, 162) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 216, 188, 162 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, 188, 162) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(216, 188, 162) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(216, 188, 162)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(216, 188, 162); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 188, 162);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 188,  
162) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 216, 188, 162 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(216, 188, 162) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(216,  
188, 162) }
```

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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