

Converting Colors

RGB(216, 194, 167)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(216, 194, 167) contains.

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Color

RGB(216, 194, 167)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D8C2A7
RGB	216, 194, 167
RGB Percent	85%, 76%, 65%
CMY	0.1529, 0.2392, 0.3451
CMYK	0.00, 0.10, 0.23, 0.15
HSL	33°, 39%, 75%
HSV	33°, 23%, 85%
XYZ	54.5857, 55.9725, 44.4860
YIQ	197.5000, 21.7790, -3.7330

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

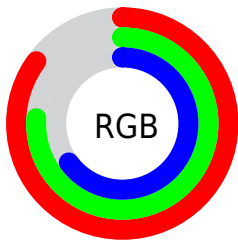
Format	Color
RYB	207, 216, 167
Decimal	14205607
CIELab	79.60, 3.55, 16.42
CIELCh	80, 16.797, 77.811
Yxy	55.9725, 0.3521, 0.3610
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292395687 (0xFFD8C2A7)
YUV	197.5000, -15.0365, 16.2245
Hunter-Lab	74.8148, -0.6902, 17.1156

Details

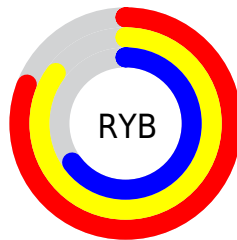
The RGB color **216, 194, 167** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC99**. A complement of this color would be **167, 189, 216**, and the grayscale version is **198, 198, 198**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 250, 222**, and **161, 140, 115** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **216, 184, 145**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **216, 204, 189**.

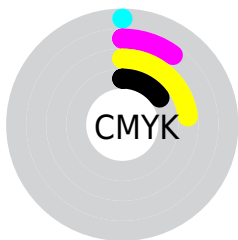
Distribution



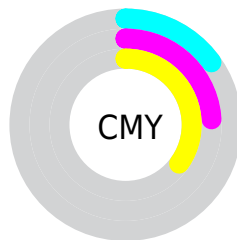
- Red (85%)
- Green (76%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (81%)
- Yellow (85%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 216, 194, 167 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, 194, 167 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 216, 194, 167


255, 255, 255

 255, 250, 222

 255, 255, 251

 216, 194, 167

 188, 167, 141

 161, 140, 115

 134, 115, 90

 108, 90, 67

 84, 67, 44

 60, 45, 23

 38, 24, 0

 5, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 216, 194, 167

 216, 194, 167

 216, 184, 145


 216, 204, 189

 216, 175, 124

 216, 213, 210

 216, 165, 102

 216, 223, 232

 216, 155, 81


 216, 233, 253

 216, 146, 59

 216, 242, 255

 216, 136, 37

 216, 252, 255

 216, 126, 16

 216, 255, 255

 216, 119, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



227, 189, 175



216, 194, 167



200, 199, 167

Triad

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



216, 194, 167



157, 206, 206



211, 190, 218

Complementary

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



216, 194, 167



167, 189, 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.



192, 195, 227



216, 194, 167



159, 204, 220

Square

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



216, 194, 167



166, 206, 190



173, 201, 227



225, 187, 204

Rectangle

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



216, 194, 167



188, 202, 172



173, 201, 227



205, 192, 222

Sweetspot

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



216, 194, 167



255, 247, 237



216, 167, 189



128, 123, 117



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



216, 194, 167



255, 224, 186



214, 216, 167



107, 102, 96



171, 94, 0



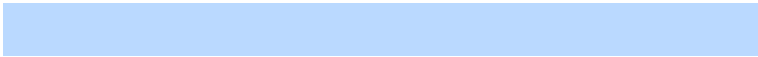
43, 24, 0

Inverse Universe

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



167, 189, 216



186, 217, 255



169, 167, 216



96, 101, 107



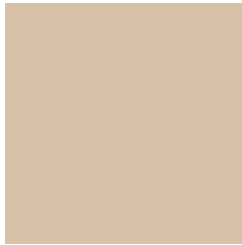
0, 77, 171



0, 19, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 216, 194, 167 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, 194, 167 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

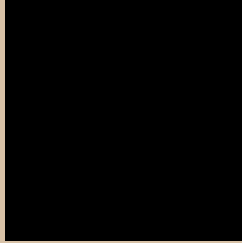
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 194, 167 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 216, 194, 167.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 216, 194, 167.

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, 194, 167

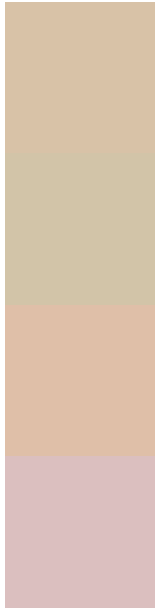
Protanopia
207, 197, 168

Deuteranopia
227, 190, 168



Tritanopia
221, 189, 204

Trichromacy



Original Color

216, 194, 167

Protanomaly

210, 196, 168

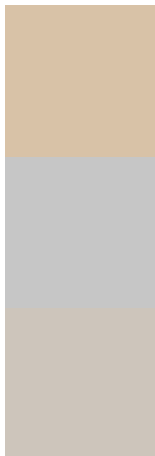
Deuteranomaly

223, 191, 168

Tritanomaly

219, 191, 191

Monochromacy



Original Color

216, 194, 167

Achromatopsia

198, 198, 198

Achromatomaly

205, 197, 187

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 216, 194, 167 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, 194, 167)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(216, 194, 167)  
}
```

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, 194, 167) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(216, 194, 167) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 216, 194, 167 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, 194, 167) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(216, 194, 167) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(216, 194, 167) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(216, 194, 167); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 194, 167);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 194,  
167) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 216, 194, 167 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(216, 194, 167) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(216,  
194, 167) }
```

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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