

Converting Colors

RGB(216, 203, 157)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(216, 203, 157) contains.

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Color

RGB(216, 203, 157)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D8CB9D
RGB	216, 203, 157
RGB Percent	85%, 80%, 62%
CMY	0.1529, 0.2039, 0.3843
CMYK	0.00, 0.06, 0.27, 0.15
HSL	47°, 43%, 73%
HSV	47°, 27%, 85%
XYZ	55.7606, 59.7451, 40.4913
YIQ	201.6430, 22.5140, -11.5500

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

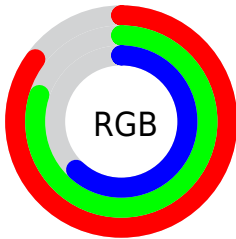
Format	Color
RYB	174, 216, 157
Decimal	14207901
CIELab	81.70, -2.55, 24.62
CIElCh	82, 24.755, 95.912
Yxy	59.7451, 0.3574, 0.3830
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292397981 (0xFFD8CB9D)
YUV	201.6430, -22.0090, 12.5911
Hunter-Lab	77.2950, -6.4962, 23.0471

Details

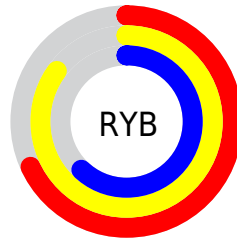
The RGB color **216, 203, 157** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **C9C999**. A complement of this color would be **157, 170, 216**, and the grayscale version is **202, 202, 202**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 212**, and **161, 149, 105** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **216, 198, 135**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **216, 208, 179**.

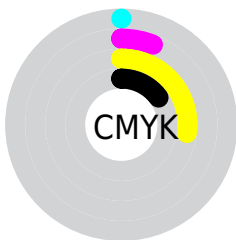
Distribution



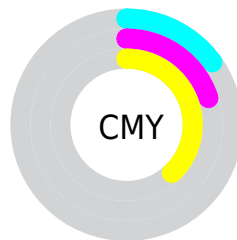
- Red (85%)
- Green (80%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (68%)
- Yellow (85%)
- Blue (62%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 216, 203, 157 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, 203, 157 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 216, 203, 157


255, 255, 255

 255, 255, 212

 255, 255, 240

 216, 203, 157

 188, 176, 131

 161, 149, 105

 134, 123, 81

 108, 98, 57

 83, 75, 35

 59, 52, 13

 37, 31, 0

 3, 8, 0

 0, 0, 0

 216, 203, 157


 216, 203, 157

 216, 198, 135


 216, 208, 179

 216, 193, 114

 216, 213, 200

 216, 189, 92


 216, 217, 222

 216, 184, 71

 216, 222, 243

 216, 179, 49

 216, 227, 255

 216, 174, 27

 216, 232, 255

 216, 170, 6

 216, 236, 255

 216, 168, 0

 216, 241, 255

 216, 246, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



237, 195, 161



216, 203, 157



190, 210, 165

Triad

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



216, 203, 157



138, 215, 229



237, 189, 222

Complementary

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



216, 203, 157



157, 170, 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.



213, 196, 241



216, 203, 157



153, 211, 245

Square

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



216, 203, 157



144, 216, 207



182, 204, 249



250, 187, 199

Rectangle

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



216, 203, 157



173, 213, 176



182, 204, 249



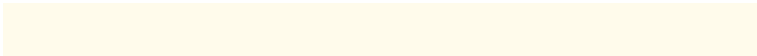
230, 191, 229

Sweetspot

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



216, 203, 157



255, 251, 235



216, 157, 171



128, 125, 115



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



216, 203, 157



255, 236, 171



200, 216, 157



107, 105, 96



171, 133, 0



43, 34, 0

Inverse Universe

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



157, 170, 216



171, 189, 255



173, 157, 216



96, 99, 107



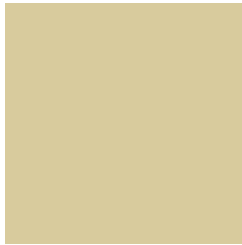
0, 38, 171



0, 10, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 216, 203, 157 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, 203, 157 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

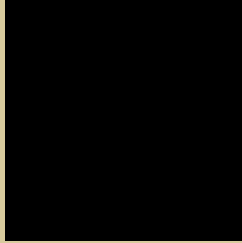
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 203, 157 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 216, 203, 157.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 216, 203, 157.

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, 203, 157

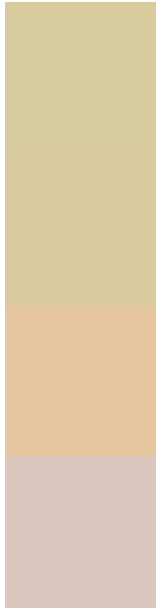
Protanopia
217, 203, 157

Deuteranopia
238, 195, 159



Tritanopia
223, 196, 211

Trichromacy



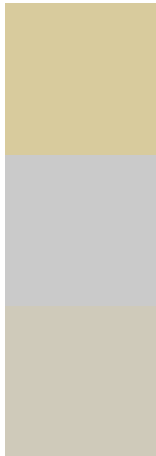
Original Color
216, 203, 157

Protanomaly
217, 203, 157

Deuteranomaly
230, 198, 158

Tritanomaly
220, 199, 191

Monochromacy



Original Color
216, 203, 157

Achromatopsia
202, 202, 202

Achromatomaly
207, 202, 186

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 216, 203, 157 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, 203, 157)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(216, 203, 157)  
}
```

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, 203, 157) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(216, 203, 157) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 216, 203, 157 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, 203, 157) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(216, 203, 157) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(216, 203, 157)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(216, 203, 157); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 203, 157);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 203,  
157) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 216, 203, 157 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(216, 203, 157) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(216,  
203, 157) }
```

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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