

Converting Colors

RGB(217, 149, 118)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(217, 149, 118) contains.

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Color

RGB(217, 149, 118)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D99576
RGB	217, 149, 118
RGB Percent	85%, 58%, 46%
CMY	0.1490, 0.4157, 0.5373
CMYK	0.00, 0.31, 0.46, 0.15
HSL	19°, 57%, 66%
HSV	19°, 46%, 85%
XYZ	42.6327, 37.5546, 22.1413
YIQ	165.7980, 50.4790, 4.7750

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

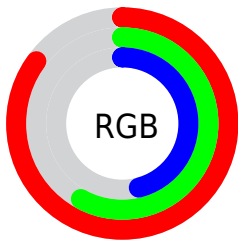
Format	Color
R_{YB}	217, 163, 118
Decimal	14259574
CIE _{Lab}	67.69, 22.00, 26.68
CIE _{LCh}	68, 34.587, 50.492
Yxy	37.5546, 0.4166, 0.3670
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292449654 (0xFFD99576)
YUV	165.7980, -23.5644, 44.9042
Hunter-Lab	61.2818, 16.9363, 21.4756

Details

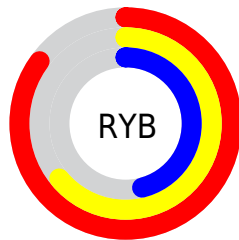
The RGB color **217, 149, 118** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. A complement of this color would be **118, 186, 217**, and the grayscale version is **166, 166, 166**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 203, 170**, and **159, 98, 69** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **217, 134, 96**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **217, 164, 140**.

Distribution



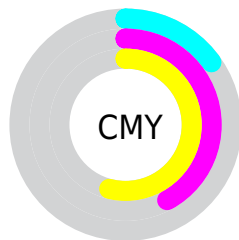
- Red (85%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (46%)



- Red (85%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Blue (46%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (46%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (54%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 217, 149, 118 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 217, 149, 118 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 217, 149, 118

 217, 149, 118

255, 255, 255

 188, 123, 93

 255, 203, 170

 159, 98, 69

 255, 232, 198

 132, 74, 46

 255, 255, 226

 104, 50, 25


255, 255, 255


 78, 28, 0

 52, 6, 0

 25, 0, 1

 0, 0, 0

 217, 149, 118

 217, 149, 118

■ 217, 134, 96

■ 217, 164, 140

■ 217, 119, 75

■ 217, 179, 161

■ 217, 104, 53

■ 217, 194, 183

■ 217, 89, 31

■ 217, 209, 205

■ 217, 74, 10

■ 217, 224, 227

■ 217, 68, 0

■ 217, 238, 248

■ 217, 253, 255

■ 217, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



226, 142, 145



217, 149, 118



195, 160, 103

Triad

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



217, 149, 118



89, 181, 154



155, 160, 223

Complementary

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



217, 149, 118



118, 186, 217

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.



105, 171, 226



217, 149, 118



53, 182, 186

Square

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



217, 149, 118



128, 177, 124



57, 178, 212



195, 149, 205

Rectangle

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



217, 149, 118



175, 167, 103



57, 178, 212



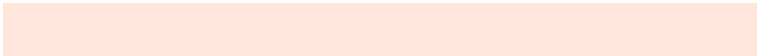
139, 164, 226

Sweetspot

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



217, 149, 118



255, 230, 219



217, 118, 187



128, 113, 106



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



217, 149, 118



255, 159, 115



217, 197, 118



110, 102, 99



173, 54, 0



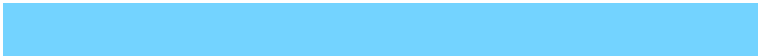
46, 14, 0

Inverse Universe

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



118, 186, 217



115, 211, 255



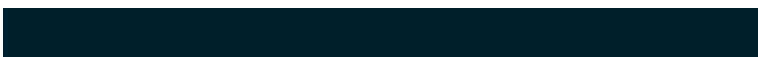
118, 138, 217



99, 106, 110



0, 119, 173



0, 32, 46

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 217, 149, 118 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

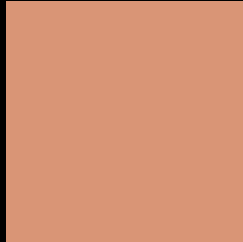
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 217, 149, 118 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

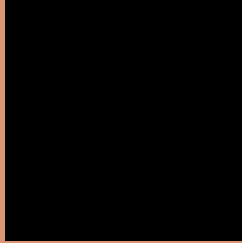
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 217, 149, 118 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 217, 149, 118.

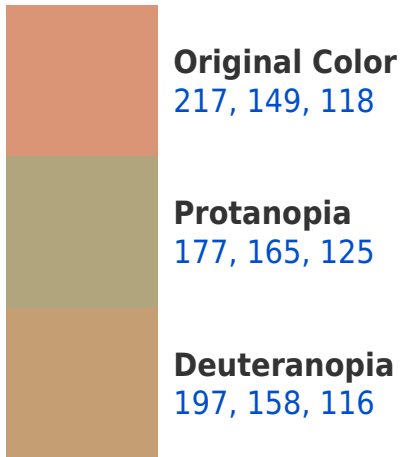


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 217, 149, 118.

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





Tritanopia
220, 144, 155

Trichromacy



Original Color
217, 149, 118

Protanomaly
192, 159, 122

Deuteranomaly
204, 155, 117

Tritanomaly
219, 146, 142

Monochromacy



Original Color
217, 149, 118

Achromatopsia
166, 166, 166

Achromatomaly
185, 160, 149

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 217, 149, 118 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(217, 149, 118)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(217, 149, 118)  
}
```

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(217, 149, 118) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(217, 149, 118) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 217, 149, 118 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(217, 149, 118) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(217, 149, 118) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(217, 149, 118)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(217, 149, 118); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(217, 149, 118);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(217, 149,  
118) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 217, 149, 118 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(217, 149, 118) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(217,  
149, 118) }
```

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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