

Converting Colors

RGB(218, 140, 120)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(218, 140, 120) contains.

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Color

RGB(218, 140, 120)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DA8C78
RGB	218, 140, 120
RGB Percent	85%, 55%, 47%
CMY	0.1451, 0.4510, 0.5294
CMYK	0.00, 0.36, 0.45, 0.15
HSL	12°, 57%, 66%
HSV	12°, 45%, 85%
XYZ	41.6817, 35.0177, 22.3315
YIQ	161.0420, 52.9080, 10.3160

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

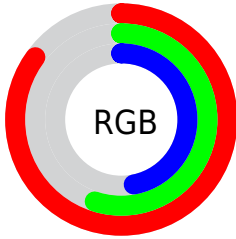
Format	Color
R _Y B	218, 145, 120
Decimal	14322808
CIE Lab	65.76, 27.45, 23.02
CIE LCh	66, 35.827, 39.989
Yxy	35.0177, 0.4209, 0.3536
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292512888 (0xFFDA8C78)
YUV	161.0420, -20.2337, 49.9522
Hunter-Lab	59.1757, 22.1728, 19.0484

Details

The RGB color **218, 140, 120** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9999**. A complement of this color would be **120, 198, 218**, and the grayscale version is **161, 161, 161**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 194, 172**, and **160, 89, 71** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **218, 123, 98**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **218, 157, 142**.

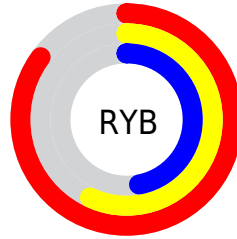
Distribution



Red (85%)

Green (55%)

Blue (47%)



Red (85%)

Yellow (57%)

Blue (47%)

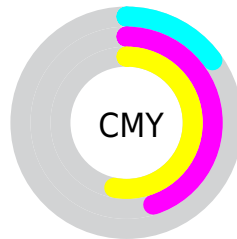


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (45%)

Black (15%)



Cyan (15%)

Magenta (45%)


Yellow (53%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 218, 140, 120 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 218, 140, 120 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 218, 140, 120

 218, 140, 120

255, 255, 255

 189, 114, 95

 255, 194, 172

 160, 89, 71

 255, 222, 200

 132, 65, 49

 255, 251, 228

 105, 41, 27


 78, 18, 3

 52, 0, 0

 21, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 218, 140, 120

 218, 140, 120

■ 218, 123, 98

■ 218, 157, 142

■ 218, 105, 76

■ 218, 175, 164

■ 218, 88, 55

■ 218, 192, 185

■ 218, 71, 33

■ 218, 209, 207

■ 218, 53, 11

■ 218, 227, 229

■ 218, 44, 0

■ 218, 244, 251

■ 218, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



222, 135, 150



218, 140, 120



199, 150, 100

Triad

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



218, 140, 120



95, 175, 137



131, 159, 223

Complementary

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



218, 140, 120



120, 198, 218

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.



75, 169, 219



218, 140, 120



50, 177, 170

Square

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



218, 140, 120



135, 170, 109



22, 175, 200



177, 147, 209

Rectangle

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



218, 140, 120



181, 158, 95



22, 175, 200



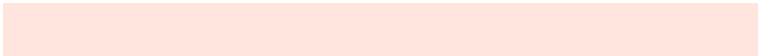
113, 163, 224

Sweetspot

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



218, 140, 120



255, 229, 222



218, 120, 198



128, 111, 107



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



218, 140, 120



255, 145, 117



218, 189, 120



110, 101, 99



173, 35, 0



46, 9, 0

Inverse Universe

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



120, 198, 218



117, 227, 255



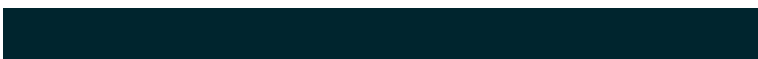
120, 149, 218



99, 107, 110



0, 138, 173



0, 37, 46

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 218, 140, 120 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

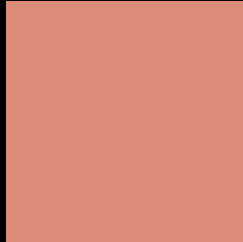
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 218, 140, 120 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 218, 140, 120 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 218, 140, 120.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 218, 140, 120.

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
218, 140, 120

Protanopia
170, 160, 129

Deuteranopia
189, 153, 117



Tritanopia
220, 136, 146

Trichromacy



Original Color

218, 140, 120

Protanomaly

187, 153, 126

Deuteranomaly

200, 148, 118

Tritanomaly

219, 137, 137

Monochromacy



Original Color

218, 140, 120

Achromatopsia

161, 161, 161

Achromatomaly

182, 153, 146

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 218, 140, 120 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(218, 140, 120)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(218, 140, 120)  
}
```

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(218, 140, 120) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(218, 140, 120) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 218, 140, 120 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(218, 140, 120) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(218, 140, 120) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(218, 140, 120)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(218, 140, 120); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(218, 140, 120);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(218, 140,  
120) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 218, 140, 120 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(218, 140, 120) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(218,  
140, 120) }
```

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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