

Converting Colors

RGB(218, 168, 131)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(218, 168, 131) contains.

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Color

RGB(218, 168, 131)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DAA883
RGB	218, 168, 131
RGB Percent	85%, 66%, 51%
CMY	0.1451, 0.3412, 0.4863
CMYK	0.00, 0.23, 0.40, 0.15
HSL	26°, 54%, 68%
HSV	26°, 40%, 85%
XYZ	47.0128, 44.5494, 27.5938
YIQ	178.7320, 41.6770, -0.9070

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

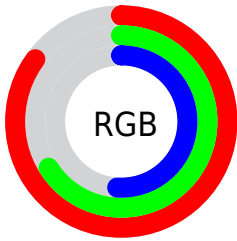
Format	Color
R_{YB}	218, 195, 131
Decimal	14329987
CIE _{Lab}	72.59, 13.55, 26.18
CIE _{LCh}	73, 29.483, 62.635
Yxy	44.5494, 0.3945, 0.3739
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292520067 (0xFFDAA883)
YUV	178.7320, -23.5319, 34.4380
Hunter-Lab	66.7453, 8.9241, 22.2101

Details

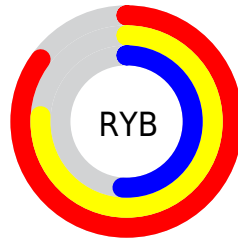
The RGB color **218, 168, 131** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. A complement of this color would be **131, 181, 218**, and the grayscale version is **179, 179, 179**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 223, 184**, and **161, 116, 81** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **218, 155, 109**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **218, 181, 153**.

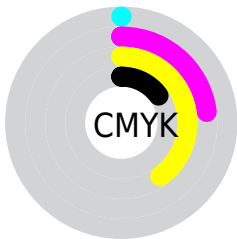
Distribution



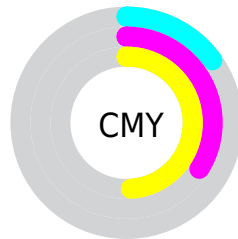
- Red (85%)
- Green (66%)
- Blue (51%)



- Red (85%)
- Yellow (76%)
- Blue (51%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Black (15%)




- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (49%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 218, 168, 131 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, 168, 131 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 218, 168, 131

 218, 168, 131

255, 255, 255

 189, 142, 106

 255, 223, 184


 161, 116, 81

 255, 252, 212

 134, 91, 58

 255, 255, 240

 107, 68, 35


 81, 45, 14

 56, 24, 0

 33, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0

 218, 168, 131

 218, 168, 131

 218, 155, 109

 218, 181, 153

 218, 143, 87

 218, 193, 175

 218, 130, 66

 218, 206, 196

 218, 118, 44

 218, 218, 218

 218, 105, 22

 218, 231, 240

 218, 93, 0

 218, 243, 255

 218, 93, 0

 218, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



231, 161, 150



218, 168, 131



195, 177, 124

Triad

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



218, 168, 131



106, 193, 180



185, 170, 223

Complementary

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



218, 168, 131



131, 181, 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.



147, 180, 232



218, 168, 131



94, 192, 206

Square

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



218, 168, 131



135, 191, 152



111, 187, 225



215, 162, 203

Rectangle

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



218, 168, 131



176, 183, 128



111, 187, 225



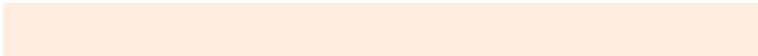
173, 174, 228

Sweetspot

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



218, 168, 131



255, 237, 224



218, 131, 182



128, 117, 110



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



218, 168, 131



255, 185, 133



218, 211, 131



110, 103, 99



173, 74, 0



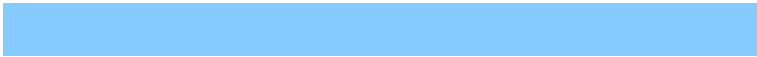
46, 20, 0

Inverse Universe

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



131, 181, 218



133, 203, 255



131, 138, 218



99, 105, 110



0, 100, 173



0, 26, 46

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 218, 168, 131 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

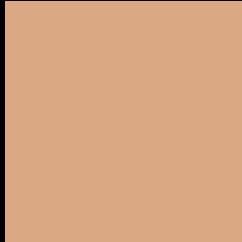
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 168, 131 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

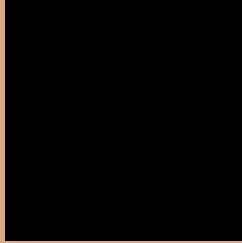
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 168, 131 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 218, 168, 131.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 218, 168, 131.

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, 168, 131

Protanopia
191, 178, 135

Deuteranopia
211, 171, 130



Tritanopia
222, 162, 175

Trichromacy



Original Color
218, 168, 131

Protanomaly
201, 174, 134

Deuteranomaly
214, 170, 130

Tritanomaly
221, 164, 159

Monochromacy



Original Color
218, 168, 131

Achromatopsia
179, 179, 179

Achromatomaly
193, 175, 162

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 218, 168, 131 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, 168, 131)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(218, 168, 131)  
}
```

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, 168, 131) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(218, 168, 131) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 218, 168, 131 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, 168, 131) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(218, 168, 131) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(218, 168, 131)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(218, 168, 131); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(218, 168, 131);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(218, 168,  
131) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 218, 168, 131 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(218, 168, 131) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(218,  
168, 131) }
```

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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