

Converting Colors

RGB(218, 168, 147)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(218, 168, 147) contains.

RGB(218, 168, 147)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(218, 168, 147)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DAA893
RGB	218, 168, 147
RGB Percent	85%, 66%, 58%
CMY	0.1451, 0.3412, 0.4235
CMYK	0.00, 0.23, 0.33, 0.15
HSL	18°, 49%, 72%
HSV	18°, 33%, 85%
XYZ	48.1825, 45.0173, 33.7535
YIQ	180.5560, 36.5410, 4.0690

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

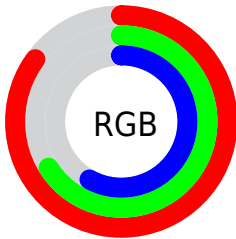
Format	Color
RYB	218, 177, 147
Decimal	14330003
CIELab	72.90, 15.47, 17.92
CIELCh	73, 23.678, 49.198
Yxy	45.0173, 0.3795, 0.3546
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292520083 (0xFFDAA893)
YUV	180.5560, -16.5431, 32.8384
Hunter-Lab	67.0949, 10.7692, 17.1394

Details

The RGB color **218, 168, 147** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **147, 197, 218**, and the grayscale version is **181, 181, 181**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 223, 201**, and **162, 116, 96** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **218, 153, 125**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **218, 183, 169**.

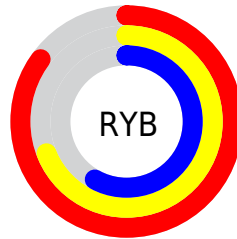
Distribution



Red (85%)

Green (66%)

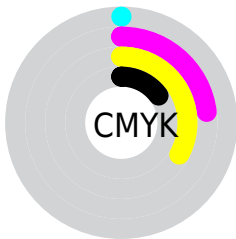
Blue (58%)



Red (85%)

Yellow (69%)

Blue (58%)

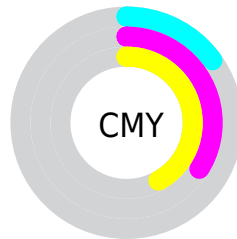


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (23%)

Yellow (33%)

Black (15%)



Cyan (15%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 218, 168, 147 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, 147 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 218, 168, 147

 218, 168, 147

255, 255, 255

 190, 142, 121

 255, 223, 201

 162, 116, 96

 255, 252, 229

 135, 91, 73

 108, 67, 50

 82, 45, 29

 58, 24, 4

 35, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 218, 168, 147


 218, 168, 147

 218, 153, 125


 218, 183, 169

 218, 137, 103


 218, 199, 191

 218, 122, 82

 218, 214, 212

 218, 107, 60

 218, 229, 234

 218, 91, 38

 218, 245, 255

 218, 76, 16

 218, 255, 255

 218, 64, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



224, 164, 166



218, 168, 147



203, 175, 137

Triad

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



218, 168, 147



133, 191, 170



172, 176, 220

Complementary

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



218, 168, 147



147, 197, 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.



143, 183, 221



218, 168, 147



118, 191, 192

Square

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



218, 168, 147



156, 188, 150



121, 189, 211



199, 169, 207

Rectangle

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



218, 168, 147



188, 180, 136



121, 189, 211



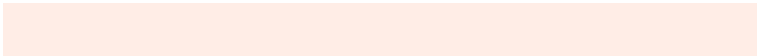
162, 179, 221

Sweetspot

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



218, 168, 147



255, 237, 230



218, 147, 198



128, 117, 112



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



218, 168, 147



255, 185, 156



218, 203, 147



110, 102, 99



173, 51, 0



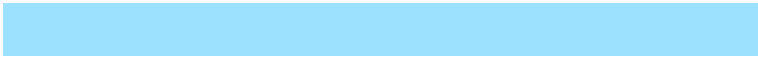
46, 14, 0

Inverse Universe

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



147, 197, 218



156, 226, 255



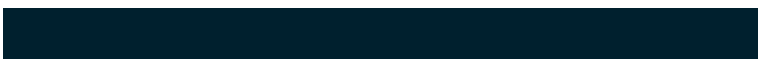
147, 162, 218



99, 106, 110



0, 122, 173



0, 32, 46

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 218, 168, 147 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

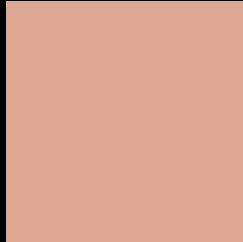
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 147 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

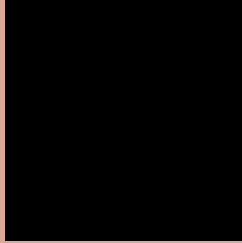
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 147 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 218, 168, 147.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 218, 168, 147.

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, 147

Protanopia
189, 179, 152

Deuteranopia
208, 172, 146



Tritanopia
221, 164, 176

Trichromacy



Original Color
218, 168, 147

Protanomaly
200, 175, 150

Deuteranomaly
212, 171, 146

Tritanomaly
220, 165, 165

Monochromacy



Original Color
218, 168, 147

Achromatopsia
181, 181, 181

Achromatomaly
194, 176, 169

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 218, 168, 147 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, 147) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(218, 168, 147)  
}
```

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, 147) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(218, 168, 147) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 218, 168, 147 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, 147) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(218, 168, 147) }
```

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, 147)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(218, 168, 147); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(218, 168, 147);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(218, 168,  
147) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 218, 168, 147 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, 147) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(218,  
168, 147) }
```

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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