

Converting Colors

RGB(218, 197, 190)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(218, 197, 190) contains.

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Color

RGB(218, 197, 190)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DAC5BE
RGB	218, 197, 190
RGB Percent	85%, 77%, 75%
CMY	0.1451, 0.2275, 0.2549
CMYK	0.00, 0.10, 0.13, 0.15
HSL	15°, 27%, 80%
HSV	15°, 13%, 85%
XYZ	58.1740, 58.5556, 56.9515
YIQ	202.4810, 14.7630, 2.2750

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

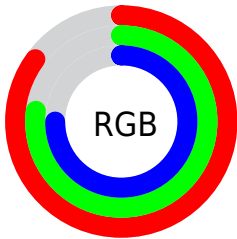
Format	Color
R _Y B	218, 199, 190
Decimal	14337470
CIE Lab	81.05, 6.22, 6.18
CIE LCh	81, 8.765, 44.824
Yxy	58.5556, 0.3349, 0.3371
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292527550 (0xFFDAC5BE)
YUV	202.4810, -6.1531, 13.6102
Hunter-Lab	76.5217, 1.7879, 9.4384

Details

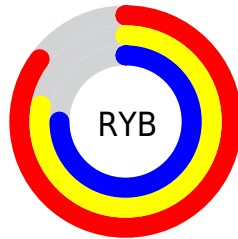
The RGB color **218, 197, 190** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **190, 211, 218**, and the grayscale version is **203, 203, 203**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 254, 246**, and **163, 143, 137** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **218, 181, 168**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **218, 213, 212**.

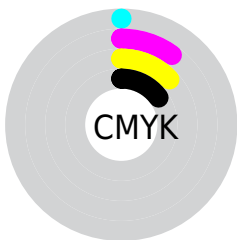
Distribution



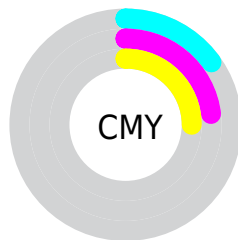
- Red (85%)
- Green (77%)
- Blue (75%)



- Red (85%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 218, 197, 190 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, 197, 190 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 218, 197, 190

255, 255, 255

 255, 254, 246

 218, 197, 190

 190, 170, 163

 163, 143, 137

 137, 118, 111

 111, 93, 87

 86, 69, 64

 63, 47, 42

 40, 26, 21

 19, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 218, 197, 190

 218, 197, 190

 218, 181, 168

 218, 213, 212

 218, 164, 146


 218, 230, 234

 218, 148, 125


 218, 246, 255

 218, 132, 103

 218, 255, 255

 218, 115, 81

 218, 99, 59

 218, 83, 37

 218, 66, 16

 218, 55, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



219, 196, 197



218, 197, 190



212, 199, 186

Triad

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



218, 197, 190



186, 206, 197



198, 201, 217

Complementary

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



218, 197, 190



190, 211, 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.



188, 203, 217



218, 197, 190



182, 206, 205

Square

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



218, 197, 190



194, 204, 189



182, 205, 212



208, 198, 213

Rectangle

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



218, 197, 190



207, 201, 185



182, 205, 212



195, 201, 217

Sweetspot

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



218, 197, 190



255, 247, 245



218, 190, 211



128, 123, 121



0, 0, 0



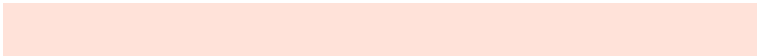
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



218, 197, 190



255, 226, 217



218, 211, 190



110, 101, 99



173, 43, 0



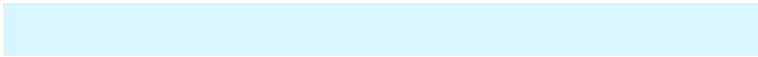
46, 11, 0

Inverse Universe

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



190, 211, 218



217, 245, 255



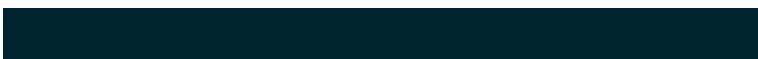
190, 197, 218



99, 107, 110



0, 130, 173



0, 34, 46

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 218, 197, 190 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

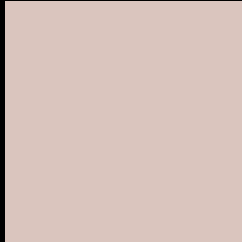
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 197, 190 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

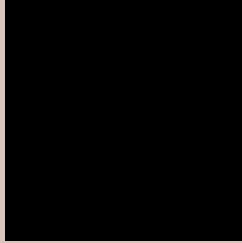
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 197, 190 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 218, 197, 190.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 218, 197, 190.

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, 197, 190

Protanopia
207, 201, 192

Deuteranopia
225, 194, 190



Tritanopia
221, 194, 209

Trichromacy



Original Color

218, 197, 190

Protanomaly

211, 200, 191

Deuteranomaly

222, 195, 190

Tritanomaly

220, 195, 202

Monochromacy



Original Color

218, 197, 190

Achromatopsia

202, 202, 202

Achromatomaly

208, 200, 198

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 218, 197, 190 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, 197, 190)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(218, 197, 190)  
}
```

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, 197, 190) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(218, 197, 190) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 218, 197, 190 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, 197, 190) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(218, 197, 190) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(218, 197, 190)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(218, 197, 190); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(218, 197, 190);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(218, 197,  
190) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 218, 197, 190 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(218, 197, 190) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(218,  
197, 190) }
```

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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