

Converting Colors

RGB(219, 186, 160)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(219, 186, 160) contains.

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Color

RGB(219, 186, 160)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DBBAA0
RGB	219, 186, 160
RGB Percent	86%, 73%, 63%
CMY	0.1412, 0.2706, 0.3725
CMYK	0.00, 0.15, 0.27, 0.14
HSL	26°, 45%, 74%
HSV	26°, 27%, 86%
XYZ	53.1175, 52.7159, 40.6333
YIQ	192.9030, 28.0140, -1.0900

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

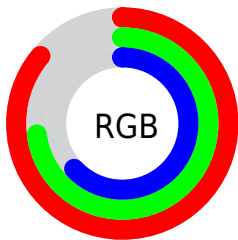
Format	Color
R _Y B	219, 206, 160
Decimal	14400160
CIE Lab	77.71, 7.94, 17.57
CIE LCh	78, 19.282, 65.689
Yxy	52.7159, 0.3627, 0.3599
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292590240 (0xFFDBBAA0)
YUV	192.9030, -16.2212, 22.8871
Hunter-Lab	72.6057, 3.5284, 17.6428

Details

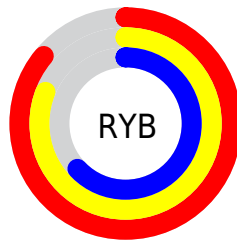
The RGB color **219, 186, 160** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC99**. A complement of this color would be **160, 193, 219**, and the grayscale version is **193, 193, 193**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 242, 215**, and **163, 133, 108** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **219, 174, 138**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **219, 198, 182**.

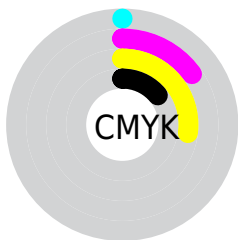
Distribution



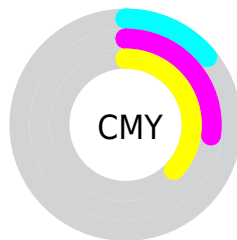
- Red (86%)
- Green (73%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (86%)
- Yellow (81%)
- Blue (63%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Black (14%)




- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 219, 186, 160 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 219, 186, 160 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 219, 186, 160

 219, 186, 160

255, 255, 255

 191, 159, 134

 255, 242, 215


 163, 133, 108

 255, 255, 243

 136, 108, 84

 110, 83, 61


 85, 60, 39

 61, 39, 18

 38, 18, 0

 0, 0, 0

 219, 186, 160

 219, 186, 160

 219, 174, 138

 219, 198, 182

 219, 162, 116

 219, 210, 204

 219, 149, 94


 219, 223, 226

 219, 137, 72


 219, 235, 248

 219, 125, 51

 219, 247, 255

 219, 113, 29

 219, 255, 255

 219, 100, 7

 219, 97, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



228, 181, 172



219, 186, 160



203, 192, 157

Triad

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



219, 186, 160



148, 203, 195



200, 186, 221

Complementary

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



219, 186, 160



160, 193, 219

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.



176, 192, 227



219, 186, 160



145, 201, 212

Square

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



219, 186, 160



163, 201, 177



155, 198, 224



218, 181, 207

Rectangle

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



219, 186, 160



189, 196, 160



155, 198, 224



192, 188, 224

Sweetspot

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



219, 186, 160



255, 244, 235



219, 160, 193



128, 120, 115



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



219, 186, 160



255, 209, 173



219, 215, 160



110, 104, 99



173, 76, 0



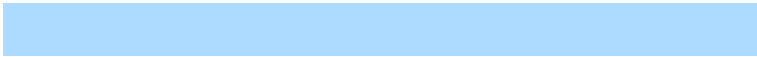
46, 20, 0

Inverse Universe

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



160, 193, 219



173, 219, 255



160, 164, 219



99, 105, 110



0, 97, 173



0, 26, 46

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 219, 186, 160 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

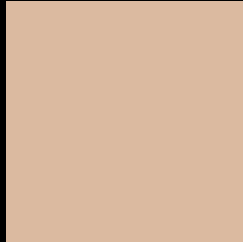
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 219, 186, 160 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

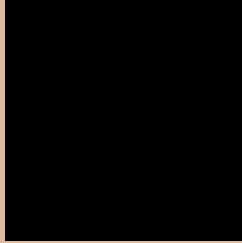
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 219, 186, 160 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 219, 186, 160.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 219, 186, 160.

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
219, 186, 160

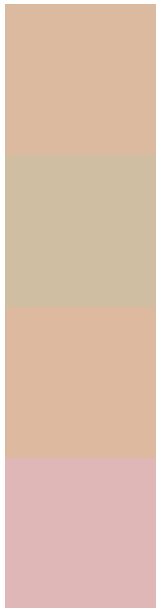
Protanopia
202, 192, 163

Deuteranopia
222, 185, 160



Tritanopia
223, 181, 195

Trichromacy



Original Color
219, 186, 160

Protanomaly
208, 190, 162

Deuteranomaly
221, 185, 160

Tritanomaly
222, 183, 182

Monochromacy



Original Color
219, 186, 160

Achromatopsia
193, 193, 193

Achromatomaly
202, 190, 181

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 219, 186, 160 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(219, 186, 160)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(219, 186, 160)  
}
```

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(219, 186, 160) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(219, 186, 160) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 219, 186, 160 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(219, 186, 160) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(219, 186, 160) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(219, 186, 160)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(219, 186, 160); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(219, 186, 160);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(219, 186,  
160) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 219, 186, 160 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(219, 186, 160) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(219,  
186, 160) }
```

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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