

Converting Colors

RGB(247, 171, 156)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(247, 171, 156) contains.

RGB(247, 171, 156)	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(247, 171, 156)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F7AB9C
RGB	247, 171, 156
RGB Percent	97%, 67%, 61%
CMY	0.0314, 0.3294, 0.3882
CMYK	0.00, 0.31, 0.37, 0.03
HSL	10°, 85%, 79%
HSV	10°, 37%, 97%
XYZ	58.9214, 51.3003, 38.2489
YIQ	192.0140, 50.1110, 11.4470

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

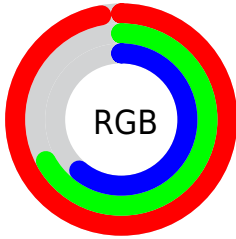
Format	Color
R _Y B	247, 174, 156
Decimal	16231324
CIE Lab	76.86, 26.07, 18.99
CIE LCh	77, 32.252, 36.064
Yxy	51.3003, 0.3969, 0.3455
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294421404 (0xFFF7AB9C)
YUV	192.0140, -17.7549, 48.2227
Hunter-Lab	71.6242, 21.5001, 18.4748

Details

The RGB color **247, 171, 156** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9999**. A complement of this color would be **156, 232, 247**, and the grayscale version is **192, 192, 192**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 227, 211**, and **189, 118, 105** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **247, 150, 131**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **247, 192, 181**.

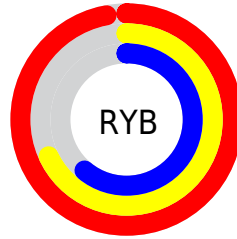
Distribution



Red (97%)

Green (67%)

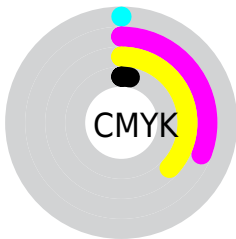
Blue (61%)



Red (97%)

Yellow (68%)

Blue (61%)

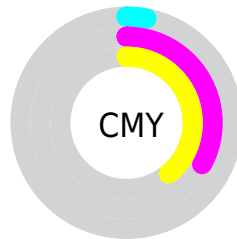


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (37%)

Black (3%)



Cyan (3%)


Magenta (33%)

Yellow (39%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 247, 171, 156 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 247, 171, 156 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 247, 171, 156

 247, 171, 156

255, 255, 255

 218, 144, 130

 255, 227, 211

 189, 118, 105

 255, 255, 239

 160, 93, 81

 132, 69, 58


 105, 45, 36

 79, 22, 15

 53, 0, 0

 25, 0, 1


 0, 0, 0

 247, 171, 156


 247, 171, 156

 247, 150, 131

 247, 192, 181

 247, 130, 107

 247, 212, 205

 247, 109, 82

 247, 233, 230

 247, 88, 57

 247, 254, 255

 247, 68, 33

 247, 255, 255

 247, 47, 8

 247, 41, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



248, 167, 185



247, 171, 156



231, 180, 136

Triad

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



247, 171, 156



137, 204, 165



160, 190, 249

Complementary

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



247, 171, 156



156, 232, 247

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.



117, 199, 243



247, 171, 156



106, 206, 195

Square

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



247, 171, 156



172, 198, 141



94, 205, 224



202, 180, 238

Rectangle

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



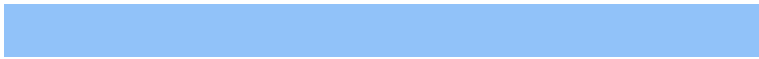
247, 171, 156



214, 186, 130



94, 205, 224



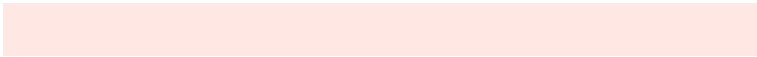
145, 194, 249

Sweetspot

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



247, 171, 156



255, 232, 227



247, 156, 233



128, 114, 111



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



247, 171, 156



255, 161, 143



247, 215, 156



122, 112, 110



186, 31, 0



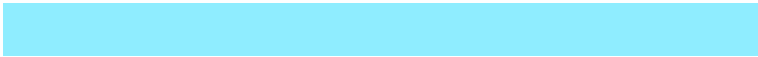
59, 10, 0

Inverse Universe

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



156, 232, 247



143, 237, 255



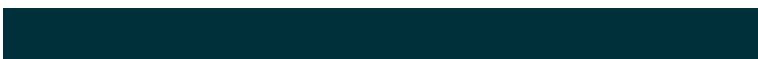
156, 188, 247



110, 120, 122



0, 155, 186



0, 49, 59

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 247, 171, 156 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

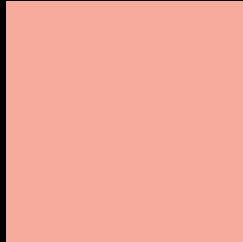
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 247, 171, 156 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 247, 171, 156 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 247, 171, 156.

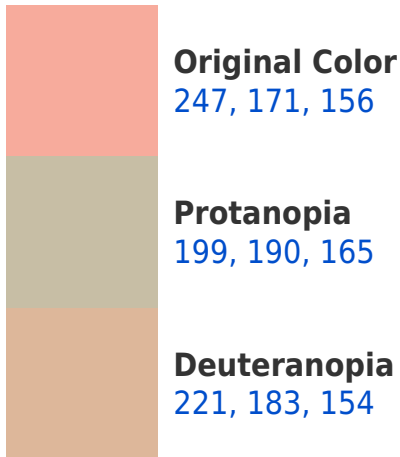



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 247, 171, 156.

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](#).

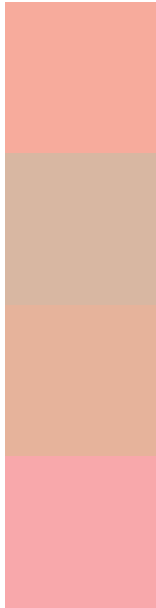
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
249, 167, 180

Trichromacy



Original Color
247, 171, 156

Protanomaly
216, 183, 162

Deuteranomaly
230, 179, 155

Tritanomaly
248, 168, 171

Monochromacy



Original Color
247, 171, 156

Achromatopsia
192, 192, 192

Achromatomaly
212, 184, 179

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 247, 171, 156 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(247, 171, 156)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(247, 171, 156)  
}
```

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(247, 171, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(247, 171, 156) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 247, 171, 156 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(247, 171, 156) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(247, 171, 156) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(247, 171, 156)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(247, 171, 156); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(247, 171, 156);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(247, 171,  
156) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 247, 171, 156 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(247, 171, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(247,  
171, 156) }
```

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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