

Converting Colors

RGB(216, 165, 165)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(216, 165, 165) contains.

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Color

RGB(216, 165, 165)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D8A5A5
RGB	216, 165, 165
RGB Percent	85%, 65%, 65%
CMY	0.1529, 0.3529, 0.3529
CMYK	0.00, 0.24, 0.24, 0.15
HSL	0°, 40%, 75%
HSV	0°, 24%, 85%
XYZ	48.5656, 44.2258, 41.5741
YIQ	180.2490, 30.3960, 10.8120

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

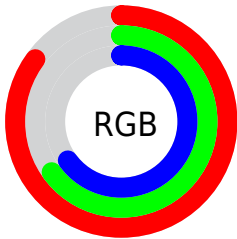
Format	Color
R _Y B	216, 165, 165
Decimal	14198181
CIE Lab	72.38, 18.79, 7.28
CIE LCh	72, 20.148, 21.192
Yxy	44.2258, 0.3614, 0.3291
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292388261 (0xFFD8A5A5)
YUV	180.2490, -7.5178, 31.3536
Hunter-Lab	66.5025, 13.9760, 9.4866

Details

The RGB color **216, 165, 165** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **165, 216, 216**, and the grayscale version is **180, 180, 180**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 220, 220**, and **160, 113, 113** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **216, 143, 143**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **216, 187, 187**.

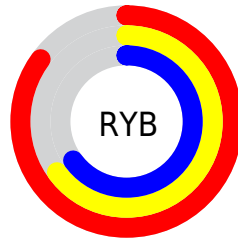
Distribution



Red (85%)

Green (65%)

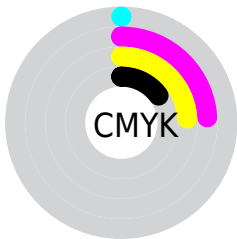
Blue (65%)



Red (85%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (65%)

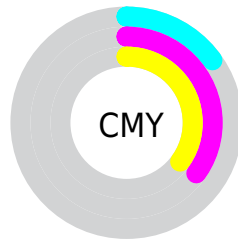


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (24%)

Yellow (24%)

Black (15%)



Cyan (15%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 216, 165, 165 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 216, 165, 165 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 216, 165, 165

 216, 165, 165

255, 255, 255

 188, 139, 139

 255, 220, 220

 160, 113, 113

 255, 249, 248

 133, 88, 89

 107, 64, 65

 82, 42, 43

 58, 20, 23

 37, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0

 216, 165, 165

 216, 165, 165

 216, 143, 143


 216, 187, 187

 216, 122, 122


 216, 208, 208

 216, 100, 100

 216, 230, 230

 216, 79, 79


 216, 251, 251

 216, 57, 57

 216, 255, 255

 216, 35, 35

 216, 14, 14

 216, 0, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



211, 165, 184



216, 165, 165



211, 169, 150

Triad

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



216, 165, 165



157, 185, 154



149, 181, 213

Complementary

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



216, 165, 165



165, 216, 216

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.



132, 186, 206



216, 165, 165



138, 188, 171

Square

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



216, 165, 165



178, 180, 143



128, 188, 190



174, 175, 212

Rectangle

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



216, 165, 165



202, 172, 143



128, 188, 190



142, 183, 212

Sweetspot

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



216, 165, 165



255, 237, 237



216, 165, 216



128, 117, 117



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



216, 165, 165



255, 184, 184



216, 191, 165



107, 96, 96



171, 0, 0



43, 0, 0

Inverse Universe

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



165, 216, 216



184, 255, 255



165, 191, 216



96, 107, 107



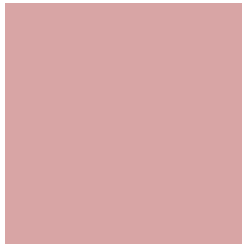
0, 171, 171



0, 43, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 216, 165, 165 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

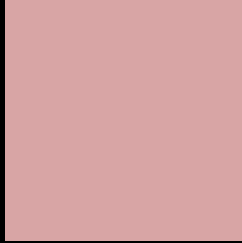
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 216, 165, 165 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 216, 165, 165 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 216, 165, 165.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 216, 165, 165.

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
216, 165, 165

Protanopia
182, 177, 172

Deuteranopia
200, 172, 164



Tritanopia
217, 163, 176

Trichromacy



Original Color

216, 165, 165

Protanomaly

194, 173, 169

Deuteranomaly

206, 169, 164

Tritanomaly

217, 164, 172

Monochromacy



Original Color

216, 165, 165

Achromatopsia

180, 180, 180

Achromatomaly

193, 175, 175

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 216, 165, 165 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(216, 165, 165)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(216, 165, 165)  
}
```

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(216, 165, 165) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(216, 165, 165) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 216, 165, 165 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(216, 165, 165) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(216, 165, 165) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(216, 165, 165)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(216, 165, 165); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 165, 165);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 165,  
165) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 216, 165, 165 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(216, 165, 165) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(216,  
165, 165) }
```

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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