

Converting Colors

RGB(216, 166, 128)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(216, 166, 128) contains.

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Color

RGB(216, 166, 128)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D8A680
RGB	216, 166, 128
RGB Percent	85%, 65%, 50%
CMY	0.1529, 0.3490, 0.4980
CMYK	0.00, 0.23, 0.41, 0.15
HSL	26°, 53%, 67%
HSV	26°, 41%, 85%
XYZ	45.8514, 43.4299, 26.3882
YIQ	176.6180, 41.9980, -1.2180

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

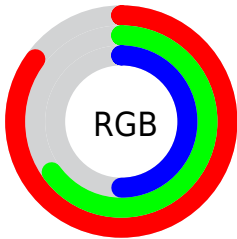
Format	Color
R_{YB}	216, 195, 128
Decimal	14198400
CIE _{Lab}	71.85, 13.49, 26.76
CIE _{LCh}	72, 29.973, 63.242
Yxy	43.4299, 0.3964, 0.3755
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292388480 (0xFFD8A680)
YUV	176.6180, -23.9687, 34.5380
Hunter-Lab	65.9013, 8.8655, 22.3900

Details

The RGB color **216, 166, 128** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. A complement of this color would be **128, 178, 216**, and the grayscale version is **177, 177, 177**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 221, 181**, and **159, 114, 78** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **216, 154, 106**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **216, 178, 150**.

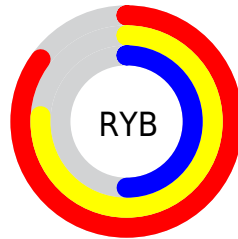
Distribution



Red (85%)

Green (65%)

Blue (50%)



Red (85%)

Yellow (76%)

Blue (50%)

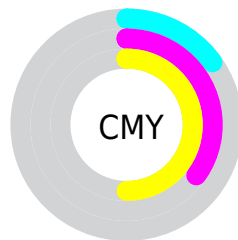


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (23%)

Yellow (41%)

Black (15%)



Cyan (15%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (50%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 216, 166, 128 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, 166, 128 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 216, 166, 128

 216, 166, 128

255, 255, 255

 187, 140, 103

 255, 221, 181

 159, 114, 78

 255, 250, 209

 132, 89, 55

 255, 255, 237

 105, 66, 33


 79, 44, 11

 54, 23, 0

 31, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0

 216, 166, 128


 216, 166, 128

 216, 154, 106

 216, 178, 150

 216, 141, 85


 216, 191, 171

 216, 129, 63

 216, 203, 193

 216, 117, 42

 216, 215, 214

 216, 105, 20

 216, 227, 236

 216, 93, 0

 216, 240, 255

 216, 252, 255

 216, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



229, 158, 147



216, 166, 128



193, 175, 121

Triad

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



216, 166, 128



102, 191, 178



184, 168, 222

Complementary

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



216, 166, 128



128, 178, 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.



145, 178, 230



216, 166, 128



89, 190, 205

Square

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



216, 166, 128



131, 189, 151



107, 185, 224



214, 160, 201

Rectangle

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



216, 166, 128



173, 181, 125



107, 185, 224



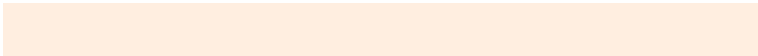
172, 171, 226

Sweetspot

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



216, 166, 128



255, 238, 224



216, 128, 179



128, 117, 110



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



216, 166, 128



255, 184, 130



216, 209, 128



107, 101, 96



171, 74, 0



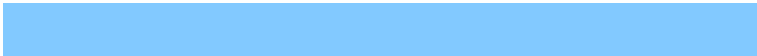
43, 19, 0

Inverse Universe

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



128, 178, 216



130, 201, 255



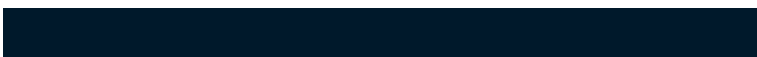
128, 135, 216



96, 102, 107



0, 97, 171



0, 25, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 216, 166, 128 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, 166, 128 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

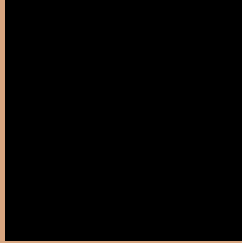
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 166, 128 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 216, 166, 128.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 216, 166, 128.

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, 166, 128

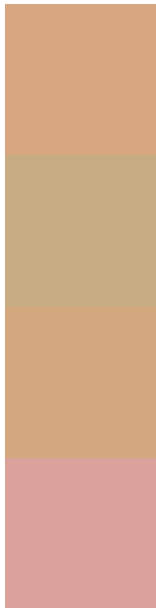
Protanopia
189, 176, 132

Deuteranopia
209, 169, 127



Tritanopia
220, 160, 172

Trichromacy



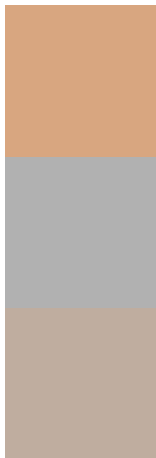
Original Color
216, 166, 128

Protanomaly
199, 172, 131

Deuteranomaly
212, 168, 127

Tritanomaly
219, 162, 156

Monochromacy



Original Color
216, 166, 128

Achromatopsia
177, 177, 177

Achromatomaly
191, 173, 159

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 216, 166, 128 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, 166, 128)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(216, 166, 128)  
}
```

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, 166, 128) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(216, 166, 128) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 216, 166, 128 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

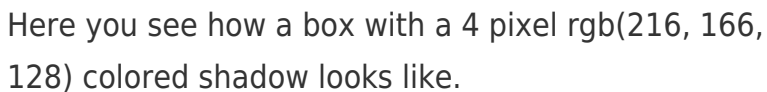
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(216, 166, 128) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(216, 166, 128) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(216, 166, 128)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 166, 128); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 166, 128); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 166, 128) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 216, 166, 128 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(216, 166, 128) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(216,  
166, 128) }
```

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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