

Converting Colors

RGB(216, 168, 116)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(216, 168, 116) contains.

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Color

RGB(216, 168, 116)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D8A874
RGB	216, 168, 116
RGB Percent	85%, 66%, 45%
CMY	0.1529, 0.3412, 0.5451
CMYK	0.00, 0.22, 0.46, 0.15
HSL	31°, 56%, 65%
HSV	31°, 46%, 85%
XYZ	45.4739, 43.8651, 22.5931
YIQ	176.4240, 45.3000, -5.9960

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

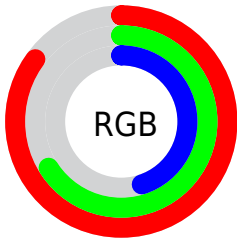
Format	Color
RYB	208, 216, 116
Decimal	14198900
CIELab	72.14, 11.15, 33.56
CIElCh	72, 35.363, 71.613
Yxy	43.8651, 0.4063, 0.3919
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292388980 (0xFFD8A874)
YUV	176.4240, -29.7890, 34.7082
Hunter-Lab	66.2308, 6.6539, 26.1361

Details

The RGB color **216, 168, 116** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. A complement of this color would be **116, 164, 216**, and the grayscale version is **177, 177, 177**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 223, 169**, and **159, 116, 67** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **216, 158, 94**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **216, 178, 138**.

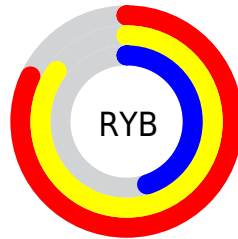
Distribution



Red (85%)

Green (66%)

Blue (45%)



Red (82%)

Yellow (85%)

Blue (45%)

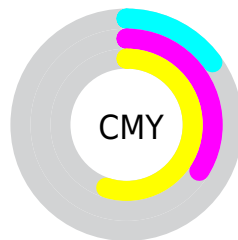


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (46%)

Black (15%)



Cyan (15%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 216, 168, 116 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, 168, 116 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 216, 168, 116

255, 255, 255

 255, 223, 169

 255, 252, 196

 255, 255, 224


255, 255, 253

 216, 168, 116

 216, 168, 116

 187, 142, 91

 159, 116, 67

 131, 91, 43

 104, 68, 20


 78, 46, 0

 53, 25, 0

 29, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 216, 168, 116

 216, 158, 94

 216, 178, 138

 216, 147, 73

 216, 189, 159

 216, 137, 51

 216, 199, 181

 216, 127, 30

 216, 209, 202

 216, 116, 8

 216, 220, 224

 216, 112, 0

 216, 230, 246

 216, 241, 255

 216, 251, 255

 216, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



236, 158, 135



216, 168, 116



186, 179, 113

Triad

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



216, 168, 116



73, 194, 189



197, 164, 225

Complementary

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



216, 168, 116



116, 164, 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.



152, 176, 240



216, 168, 116



61, 192, 219

Square

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



216, 168, 116



111, 193, 155



100, 186, 237



228, 155, 198

Rectangle

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



216, 168, 116



163, 185, 121



100, 186, 237



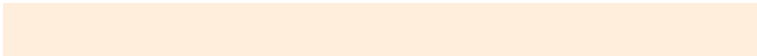
183, 168, 232

Sweetspot

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



216, 168, 116



255, 238, 219



216, 116, 164



128, 117, 106



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



216, 168, 116



255, 186, 112



214, 216, 116



107, 102, 96



171, 89, 0



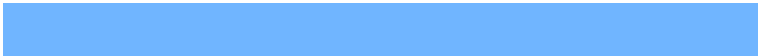
43, 23, 0

Inverse Universe

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



116, 164, 216



112, 181, 255



118, 116, 216



96, 102, 107



0, 82, 171



0, 21, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 216, 168, 116 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

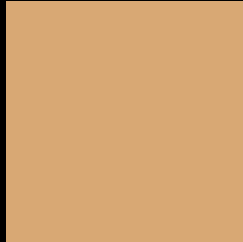
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 168, 116 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, 168, 116 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 216, 168, 116.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 216, 168, 116.

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, 168, 116

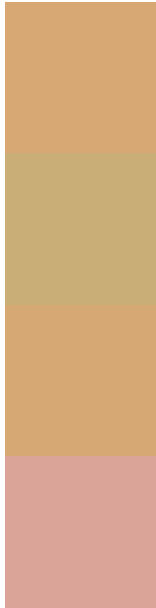
Protanopia
192, 177, 120

Deuteranopia
213, 169, 116



Tritanopia
221, 161, 173

Trichromacy



Original Color
216, 168, 116

Protanomaly
201, 174, 119

Deuteranomaly
214, 169, 116

Tritanomaly
219, 164, 152

Monochromacy



Original Color
216, 168, 116

Achromatopsia
176, 176, 176

Achromatomaly
191, 173, 154

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 216, 168, 116 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, 168, 116)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(216, 168, 116)  
}
```

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, 168, 116) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(216, 168, 116) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 216, 168, 116 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, 168, 116) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(216, 168, 116) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(216, 168, 116)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 168, 116); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 168, 116); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 168, 116) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 216, 168, 116 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(216, 168, 116) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(216,  
168, 116) }
```

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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