

Converting Colors

RGB(216, 181, 101)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(216, 181, 101) contains.

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Color

RGB(216, 181, 101)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D8B565
RGB	216, 181, 101
RGB Percent	85%, 71%, 40%
CMY	0.1529, 0.2902, 0.6039
CMYK	0.00, 0.16, 0.53, 0.15
HSL	42°, 60%, 62%
HSV	42°, 53%, 85%
XYZ	47.1917, 48.5863, 19.2027
YIQ	182.3450, 46.5400, -17.4600

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

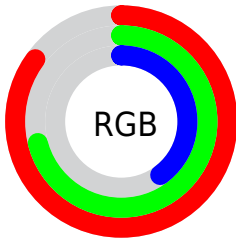
Format	Color
RYB	151, 216, 101
Decimal	14202213
CIELab	75.19, 2.85, 45.07
CIElCh	75, 45.162, 86.381
Yxy	48.5863, 0.4104, 0.4226
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292392293 (0xFFD8B565)
YUV	182.3450, -40.1031, 29.5154
Hunter-Lab	69.7038, -1.1315, 32.4589

Details

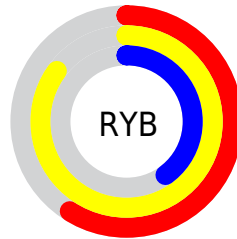
The RGB color **216, 181, 101** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC66**. A complement of this color would be **101, 136, 216**, and the grayscale version is **183, 183, 183**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 237, 154**, and **159, 128, 51** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **216, 174, 79**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **216, 188, 123**.

Distribution



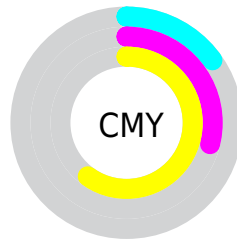
- Red (85%)
- Green (71%)
- Blue (40%)



- Red (59%)
- Yellow (85%)
- Blue (40%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Black (15%)




- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (60%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 216, 181, 101 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, 181, 101 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 216, 181, 101

 216, 181, 101


255, 255, 255

 187, 154, 76

 255, 237, 154

 159, 128, 51

 255, 255, 181

 131, 103, 25

 255, 255, 209

 104, 80, 0

 255, 255, 238


 78, 57, 0

 52, 36, 0

 27, 15, 0

 0, 0, 0

 216, 181, 101

 216, 181, 101

■ 216, 174, 79

■ 216, 188, 123

■ 216, 168, 58

■ 216, 194, 144

■ 216, 161, 36

■ 216, 201, 166

■ 216, 155, 15

■ 216, 207, 187

■ 216, 150, 0

■ 216, 214, 209

■ 216, 220, 231

■ 216, 227, 252

■ 216, 234, 255

■ 216, 240, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



248, 166, 117



216, 181, 101



174, 194, 109

Triad

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



216, 181, 101



0, 206, 221



232, 161, 232

Complementary

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



216, 181, 101



101, 136, 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.



182, 176, 255



216, 181, 101



0, 201, 253

Square

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



216, 181, 101



58, 207, 179



110, 191, 255



255, 152, 192

Rectangle

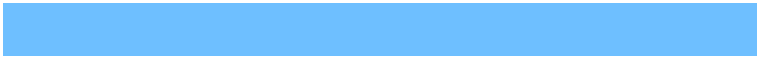
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



216, 181, 101



142, 200, 126



110, 191, 255



218, 166, 243

Sweetspot

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



216, 181, 101



255, 243, 214



216, 101, 137



128, 120, 103



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



216, 181, 101



255, 205, 92



195, 216, 101



107, 104, 96



171, 119, 0



43, 30, 0

Inverse Universe

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



101, 136, 216



92, 141, 255



122, 101, 216



96, 100, 107



0, 52, 171



0, 13, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 216, 181, 101 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

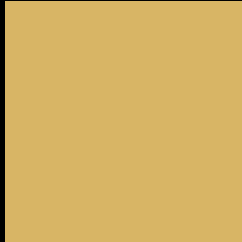
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 181, 101 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, 181, 101 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 216, 181, 101.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 216, 181, 101.

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, 181, 101

Protanopia
204, 185, 103

Deuteranopia
226, 177, 102



Tritanopia
224, 171, 185

Trichromacy



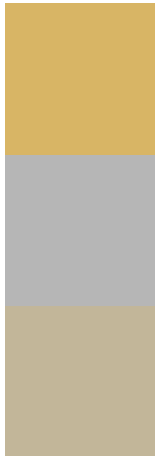
Original Color
216, 181, 101

Protanomaly
208, 184, 102

Deuteranomaly
222, 178, 102

Tritanomaly
221, 175, 154

Monochromacy



Original Color
216, 181, 101

Achromatopsia
182, 182, 182

Achromatomaly
194, 182, 153

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 216, 181, 101 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, 181, 101)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(216, 181, 101)  
}
```

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, 181, 101) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(216, 181, 101) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 216, 181, 101 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, 181, 101) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(216, 181, 101) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(216, 181, 101)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(216, 181, 101); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 181, 101);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 181,  
101) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 216, 181, 101 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(216, 181, 101) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(216,  
181, 101) }
```

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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