

Converting Colors

RGB(216, 216, 133)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(216, 216, 133) contains.

RGB(216, 216, 133)	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(216, 216, 133)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D8D885
RGB	216, 216, 133
RGB Percent	85%, 85%, 52%
CMY	0.1529, 0.1529, 0.4784
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.38, 0.15
HSL	60°, 52%, 68%
HSV	60°, 38%, 85%
XYZ	57.1084, 65.4041, 31.8046
YIQ	206.5380, 26.6430, -25.8130

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

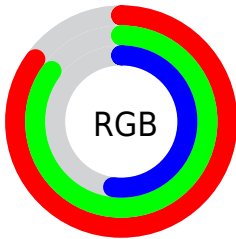
Format	Color
RYB	133, 216, 133
Decimal	14211205
CIELab	84.69, -12.10, 40.91
CIELCh	85, 42.658, 106.480
Yxy	65.4041, 0.3701, 0.4238
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292401285 (0xFFD8D885)
YUV	206.5380, -36.2542, 8.2982
Hunter-Lab	80.8728, -15.4795, 33.2942

Details

The RGB color **216, 216, 133** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC66**. A complement of this color would be **133, 133, 216**, and the grayscale version is **207, 207, 207**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 187**, and **160, 161, 82** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **216, 216, 111**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **216, 216, 155**.

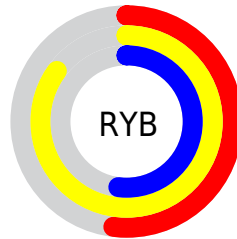
Distribution



Red (85%)

Green (85%)

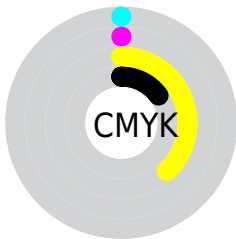
Blue (52%)



Red (52%)

Yellow (85%)

Blue (52%)

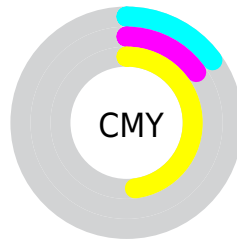


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (38%)

Black (15%)



Cyan (15%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 216, 216, 133 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, 216, 133 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 216, 216, 133


255, 255, 255

 255, 255, 187

 255, 255, 215

 255, 255, 244


 216, 216, 133

 188, 188, 107

 160, 161, 82

 133, 135, 57

 106, 110, 32

 81, 86, 4

 57, 63, 0

 32, 41, 0

 0, 22, 0

 0, 0, 0

 216, 216, 133

 216, 216, 133

 216, 216, 111


 216, 216, 155

 216, 216, 90

 216, 216, 176

 216, 216, 68

 216, 216, 198

 216, 216, 47

 216, 216, 219

 216, 216, 25

 216, 216, 241

 216, 216, 3

 216, 216, 255

 216, 216, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



254, 203, 133



216, 216, 133



171, 226, 155

Triad

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



216, 216, 133



61, 229, 255



255, 182, 231

Complementary

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



216, 216, 133



133, 133, 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.



244, 193, 255



216, 216, 133



123, 221, 255

Square

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



216, 216, 133



67, 233, 233



190, 208, 255



255, 181, 191

Rectangle

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



216, 216, 133



137, 230, 178



190, 208, 255



255, 185, 244

Sweetspot

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



216, 216, 133



255, 255, 224



216, 133, 133



128, 128, 110



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



216, 216, 133



255, 255, 138



175, 216, 133



107, 107, 96



171, 171, 0



43, 43, 0

Inverse Universe

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



133, 133, 216



138, 138, 255



175, 133, 216



96, 96, 107



0, 0, 171



0, 0, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 216, 216, 133 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, 216, 133 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, 216, 133 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 216, 216, 133.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 216, 216, 133.

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, 216, 133

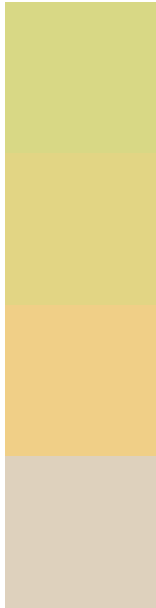
Protanopia
231, 211, 131

Deuteranopia
254, 202, 136



Tritanopia
226, 205, 221

Trichromacy



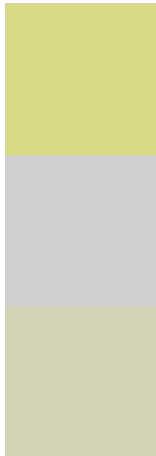
Original Color
216, 216, 133

Protanomaly
226, 213, 132

Deuteranomaly
240, 207, 135

Tritanomaly
222, 209, 189

Monochromacy



Original Color
216, 216, 133

Achromatopsia
207, 207, 207

Achromatomaly
210, 210, 180

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 216, 216, 133 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, 216, 133)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(216, 216, 133)  
}
```

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, 216, 133) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(216, 216, 133) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 216, 216, 133 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, 216, 133) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(216, 216, 133) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(216, 216, 133)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 216, 133); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 216, 133); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 216, 133) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 216, 216, 133 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(216, 216, 133) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(216,  
216, 133) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor