

Converting Colors

RGB(255, 216, 163)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(255, 216, 163) contains.

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Color

RGB(255, 216, 163)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFD8A3
RGB	255, 216, 163
RGB Percent	100%, 85%, 64%
CMY	0.0000, 0.1529, 0.3608
CMYK	0.00, 0.15, 0.36, 0.00
HSL	35°, 100%, 82%
HSV	35°, 36%, 100%
XYZ	72.4067, 73.0161, 44.9276
YIQ	221.6190, 40.2570, -8.2150

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

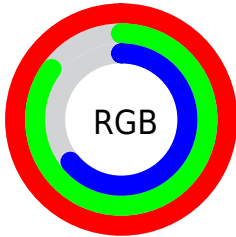
Format	Color
R _Y B	231, 255, 163
Decimal	16767139
CIE Lab	88.46, 6.41, 31.20
CIE LCh	88, 31.852, 78.388
Yxy	73.0161, 0.3804, 0.3836
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294957219 (0xFFFFD8A3)
YUV	221.6190, -28.8992, 29.2751
Hunter-Lab	85.4494, 1.7178, 28.6411

Details

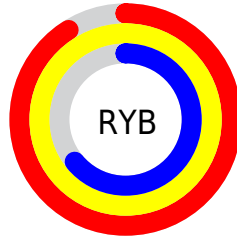
The RGB color **255, 216, 163** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC99**. A complement of this color would be **163, 202, 255**, and the grayscale version is **222, 222, 222**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 218**, and **197, 161, 111** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **255, 205, 137**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **255, 227, 188**.

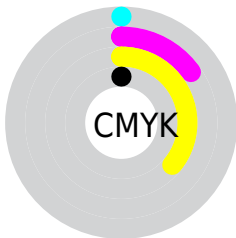
Distribution



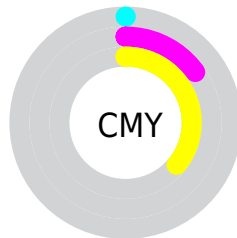
- Red (100%)
- Green (85%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (91%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 255, 216, 163 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 255, 216, 163 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 255, 216, 163

255, 255, 255

 255, 255, 218


 255, 255, 247

 255, 216, 163

 226, 188, 136

 197, 161, 111

 169, 135, 86

 141, 110, 62

 114, 86, 39

 88, 62, 16

 64, 41, 0

 39, 21, 0

 0, 0, 0

■ 255, 216, 163

■ 255, 216, 163

■ 255, 205, 137

■ 255, 227, 188

■ 255, 194, 112

■ 255, 238, 214

■ 255, 184, 86

■ 255, 248, 239

■ 255, 173, 61

255, 255, 255

■ 255, 162, 35

■ 255, 151, 10

■ 255, 147, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



255, 206, 178



255, 216, 163



225, 226, 164

Triad

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



255, 216, 163



134, 239, 240



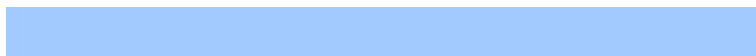
249, 208, 255

Complementary

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



255, 216, 163



163, 202, 255

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.



211, 218, 255



255, 216, 163



137, 236, 255

Square

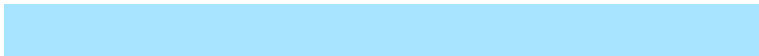
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



255, 216, 163



157, 238, 209



168, 228, 255



255, 201, 235

Rectangle

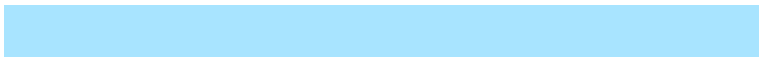
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



255, 216, 163



202, 232, 174



168, 228, 255



238, 211, 255

Sweetspot

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



255, 216, 163



255, 243, 227



255, 163, 203



128, 120, 111



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



255, 216, 163



255, 209, 145



249, 255, 163



128, 122, 115



191, 110, 0



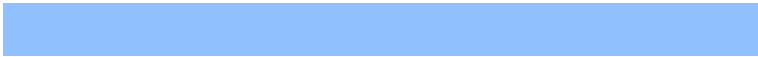
64, 37, 0

Inverse Universe

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



163, 202, 255



145, 192, 255



169, 163, 255



115, 120, 128



0, 81, 191



0, 27, 64

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 255, 216, 163 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

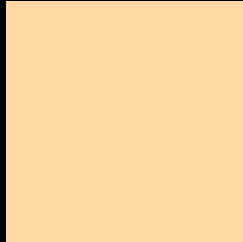
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 255, 216, 163 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

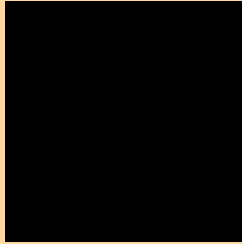
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 255, 216, 163 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 255, 216, 163.



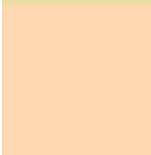


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 255, 216, 163.

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](#).

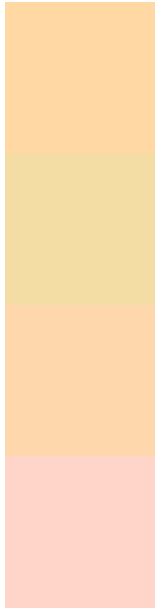
Dichromacy

	Original Color 255, 216, 163
	Protanopia 238, 222, 166
	Deuteranopia 255, 215, 178



Tritanopia
255, 211, 224

Trichromacy



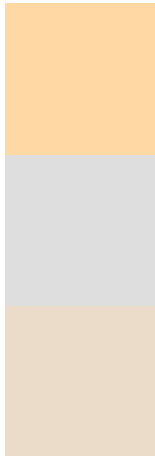
Original Color
255, 216, 163

Protanomaly
244, 220, 165

Deuteranomaly
255, 215, 173

Tritanomaly
255, 213, 202

Monochromacy



Original Color
255, 216, 163

Achromatopsia
222, 222, 222

Achromatomaly
234, 220, 201

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 255, 216, 163 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(255, 216, 163)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 216, 163)  
}
```

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(255, 216, 163) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 216, 163) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 255, 216, 163 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(255, 216, 163) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 216, 163) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 216, 163)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 216, 163); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 216, 163);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 216,  
163) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 255, 216, 163 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 216, 163) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
216, 163) }
```

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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