

Converting Colors

RGB(209, 161, 161)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(209, 161, 161) contains.

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Color

RGB(209, 161, 161)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D1A1A1
RGB	209, 161, 161
RGB Percent	82%, 63%, 63%
CMY	0.1804, 0.3686, 0.3686
CMYK	0.00, 0.23, 0.23, 0.18
HSL	0°, 34%, 73%
HSV	0°, 23%, 82%
XYZ	45.4724, 41.6183, 39.3547
YIQ	175.3520, 28.6080, 10.1760

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

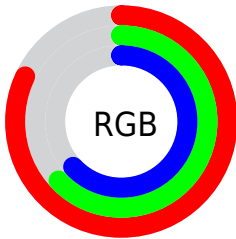
Format	Color
R _Y B	209, 161, 161
Decimal	13738401
CIE Lab	70.61, 17.75, 6.86
CIE LCh	71, 19.029, 21.121
Yxy	41.6183, 0.3596, 0.3291
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291928481 (0xFFD1A1A1)
YUV	175.3520, -7.0755, 29.5093
Hunter-Lab	64.5122, 12.9220, 8.9896

Details

The RGB color **209, 161, 161** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **161, 209, 209**, and the grayscale version is **175, 175, 175**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 216, 216**, and **154, 109, 110** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **209, 140, 140**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **209, 182, 182**.

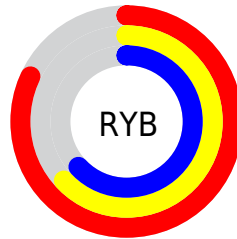
Distribution



Red (82%)

Green (63%)

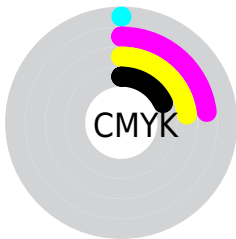
Blue (63%)



Red (82%)

Yellow (63%)

Blue (63%)

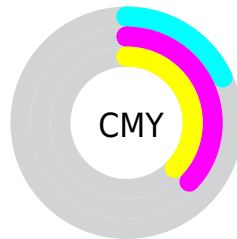


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (23%)

Yellow (23%)

Black (18%)



Cyan (18%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 209, 161, 161 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 209, 161, 161 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 209, 161, 161

 209, 161, 161

255, 255, 255

 181, 135, 135

 255, 216, 216

 154, 109, 110

 255, 244, 244

 127, 85, 85

 101, 61, 62

 76, 39, 40

 52, 18, 20

 33, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0

 209, 161, 161

 209, 161, 161

 209, 140, 140

 209, 182, 182

 209, 119, 119

 209, 203, 203

 209, 98, 98

 209, 224, 224

 209, 77, 77

 209, 245, 245

 209, 57, 57

 209, 255, 255

 209, 36, 36

 209, 15, 15

 209, 0, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



204, 161, 179



209, 161, 161



204, 164, 146

Triad

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



209, 161, 161



153, 180, 151



147, 176, 206

Complementary

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



209, 161, 161



161, 209, 209

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.



130, 180, 199



209, 161, 161



136, 182, 167

Square

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



209, 161, 161



173, 175, 140



126, 183, 184



169, 170, 205

Rectangle

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



209, 161, 161



196, 168, 140



126, 183, 184



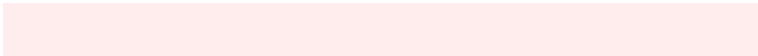
140, 178, 205

Sweetspot

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



209, 161, 161



255, 237, 237



209, 161, 209



128, 117, 117



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



209, 161, 161



255, 184, 184



209, 185, 161



105, 94, 94



168, 0, 0



41, 0, 0

Inverse Universe

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



161, 209, 209



184, 255, 255



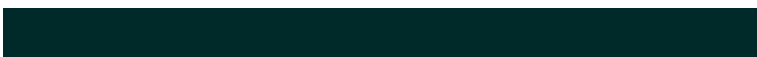
161, 185, 209



94, 105, 105



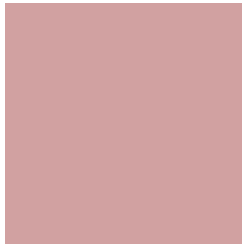
0, 168, 168



0, 41, 41

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 209, 161, 161 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

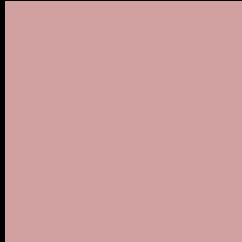
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 209, 161, 161 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

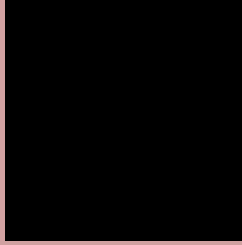
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 209, 161, 161 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 209, 161, 161.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 209, 161, 161.

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
209, 161, 161

Protanopia
177, 172, 167

Deuteranopia
195, 167, 160



Tritanopia
210, 159, 172

Trichromacy



Original Color

209, 161, 161

Protanomaly

189, 168, 165

Deuteranomaly

200, 165, 160

Tritanomaly

210, 160, 168

Monochromacy



Original Color

209, 161, 161

Achromatopsia

175, 175, 175

Achromatomaly

187, 170, 170

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 209, 161, 161 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(209, 161, 161)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(209, 161, 161)  
}
```

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(209, 161, 161) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(209, 161, 161) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 209, 161, 161 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(209, 161, 161) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(209, 161, 161) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(209, 161, 161)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(209, 161, 161); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(209, 161, 161);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(209, 161,  
161) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 209, 161, 161 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(209, 161, 161) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(209,  
161, 161) }
```

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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