

Converting Colors

RGB(211, 132, 136)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(211, 132, 136) contains.

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Color

RGB(211, 132, 136)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D38488
RGB	211, 132, 136
RGB Percent	83%, 52%, 53%
CMY	0.1725, 0.4824, 0.4667
CMYK	0.00, 0.37, 0.36, 0.17
HSL	357°, 47%, 67%
HSV	357°, 37%, 83%
XYZ	39.5592, 32.1290, 27.4091
YIQ	156.0770, 45.8000, 17.9920

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

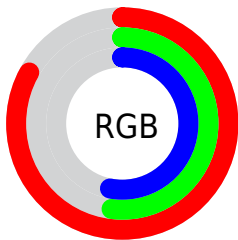
Format	Color
R _Y B	211, 132, 136
Decimal	13862024
CIE Lab	63.45, 30.86, 10.70
CIE LCh	63, 32.661, 19.123
Yxy	32.1290, 0.3992, 0.3242
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292052104 (0xFFD38488)
YUV	156.0770, -9.8980, 48.1675
Hunter-Lab	56.6824, 25.3824, 11.0077

Details

The RGB color **211, 132, 136** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **132, 211, 207**, and the grayscale version is **156, 156, 156**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 186, 189**, and **154, 81, 86** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **211, 111, 116**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **211, 153, 156**.

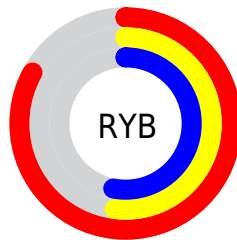
Distribution



Red (83%)

Green (52%)

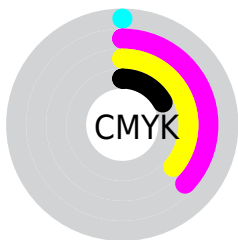
Blue (53%)



Red (83%)

Yellow (52%)

Blue (53%)

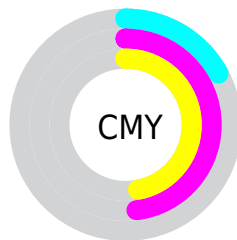


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (36%)

Black (17%)



Cyan (17%)

Magenta (48%)

Yellow (47%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 211, 132, 136 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 211, 132, 136 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 211, 132, 136

255, 255, 255

 255, 186, 189

 255, 214, 217

 255, 243, 245

 211, 132, 136

 182, 106, 111

 154, 81, 86

 127, 57, 63

 100, 33, 41

 73, 7, 21


 50, 0, 0


 7, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0


 211, 132, 136


 211, 132, 136


 211, 111, 116


 211, 153, 156

 211, 90, 96


 211, 174, 176

 211, 69, 76


 211, 195, 196

 211, 48, 56


 211, 216, 216

 211, 27, 36

 211, 237, 236

 211, 5, 16

 211, 255, 255

 211, 0, 11

Harmonies

Analogous

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



204, 132, 165



211, 132, 136



203, 138, 111

Triad

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



211, 132, 136



121, 165, 115



95, 160, 210

Complementary

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



211, 132, 136



132, 211, 207

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.



52, 166, 197



211, 132, 136



85, 169, 142

Square

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



211, 132, 136



154, 158, 98



51, 169, 172



142, 150, 208

Rectangle

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



211, 132, 136



191, 145, 100



51, 169, 172



80, 162, 207

Sweetspot

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



211, 132, 136



255, 227, 228



206, 132, 211



128, 111, 112



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



211, 132, 136



255, 140, 146



211, 166, 132



105, 94, 95



168, 0, 9



41, 0, 2

Inverse Universe

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



211, 132, 136



255, 140, 146



132, 177, 211



105, 94, 95



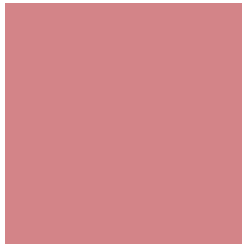
168, 0, 9



41, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 211, 132, 136 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

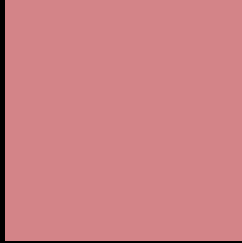
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 211, 132, 136 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 211, 132, 136 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 211, 132, 136.

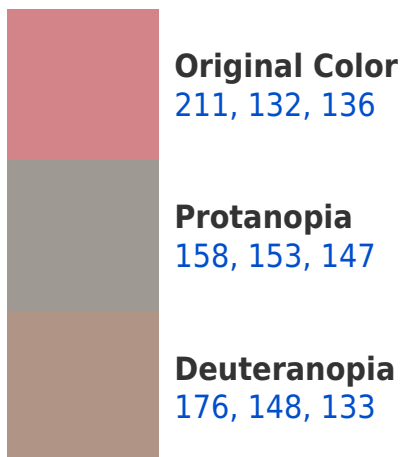



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 211, 132, 136.

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





Tritanopia
211, 131, 141

Trichromacy



Original Color

211, 132, 136

Protanomaly

177, 145, 143

Deuteranomaly

189, 142, 134

Tritanomaly

211, 131, 139

Monochromacy



Original Color

211, 132, 136

Achromatopsia

156, 156, 156

Achromatomaly

176, 147, 149

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 211, 132, 136 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(211, 132, 136)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(211, 132, 136)  
}
```

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(211, 132, 136) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(211, 132, 136) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 211, 132, 136 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(211, 132, 136) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(211, 132, 136) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(211, 132, 136)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(211, 132, 136); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(211, 132, 136);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(211, 132,  
136) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 211, 132, 136 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(211, 132, 136) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(211,  
132, 136) }
```

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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