

Converting Colors

RGB(211, 141, 143)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(211, 141, 143) contains.

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Color

RGB(211, 141, 143)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D38D8F
RGB	211, 141, 143
RGB Percent	83%, 55%, 56%
CMY	0.1725, 0.4471, 0.4392
CMYK	0.00, 0.33, 0.32, 0.17
HSL	358°, 44%, 69%
HSV	358°, 33%, 83%
XYZ	41.3468, 34.8818, 30.5403
YIQ	162.1580, 41.0780, 15.4620

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

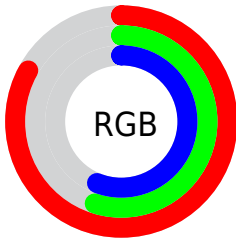
Format	Color
RYB	211, 141, 143
Decimal	13864335
CIELab	65.66, 26.89, 9.87
CIElCh	66, 28.639, 20.156
Yxy	34.8818, 0.3873, 0.3267
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292054415 (0xFFD38D8F)
YUV	162.1580, -9.4449, 42.8344
Hunter-Lab	59.0608, 21.6062, 10.6838

Details

The RGB color **211, 141, 143** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **141, 211, 209**, and the grayscale version is **162, 162, 162**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 195, 197**, and **155, 90, 93** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **211, 120, 123**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **211, 162, 163**.

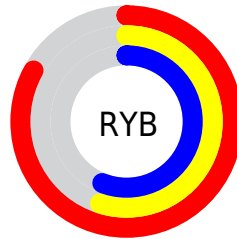
Distribution



Red (83%)

Green (55%)

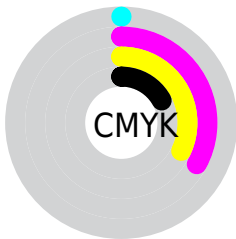
Blue (56%)



Red (83%)

Yellow (55%)

Blue (56%)

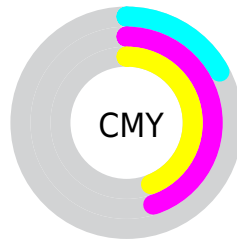


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (32%)

Black (17%)



Cyan (17%)

Magenta (45%)

Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 211, 141, 143 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, 141, 143 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 211, 141, 143

 211, 141, 143

255, 255, 255

 182, 115, 117

 255, 195, 197


 155, 90, 93


 255, 223, 225

 127, 66, 69

 255, 252, 253

 101, 42, 47

 75, 19, 26


 51, 0, 0


 19, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0


 211, 141, 143


 211, 141, 143

 211, 120, 123


 211, 162, 163

 211, 99, 102


 211, 183, 184


 211, 78, 82


 211, 204, 204


 211, 57, 61


 211, 225, 225

 211, 36, 41

 211, 247, 245

 211, 14, 20

 211, 255, 255

 211, 0, 6

Harmonies

Analogous

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



205, 141, 169



211, 141, 143



204, 147, 121

Triad

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



211, 141, 143



130, 170, 126



113, 164, 209

Complementary

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



211, 141, 143



141, 211, 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.



83, 171, 198



211, 141, 143



101, 173, 150

Square

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



211, 141, 143



160, 163, 111



79, 173, 176



151, 156, 207

Rectangle

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



211, 141, 143



192, 152, 112



79, 173, 176



101, 167, 207

Sweetspot

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



211, 141, 143



255, 230, 230



209, 141, 211



128, 112, 113



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



211, 141, 143



255, 153, 156



211, 174, 141



105, 94, 94



168, 0, 5



41, 0, 1

Inverse Universe

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



211, 141, 143



255, 153, 156



141, 178, 211



105, 94, 94



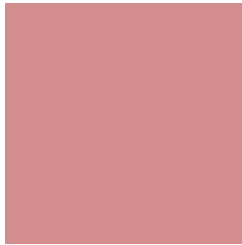
168, 0, 5



41, 0, 1

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 211, 141, 143 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

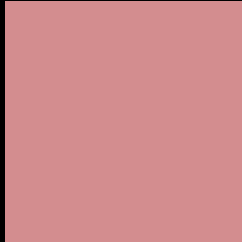
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 141, 143 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, 141, 143 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 211, 141, 143.

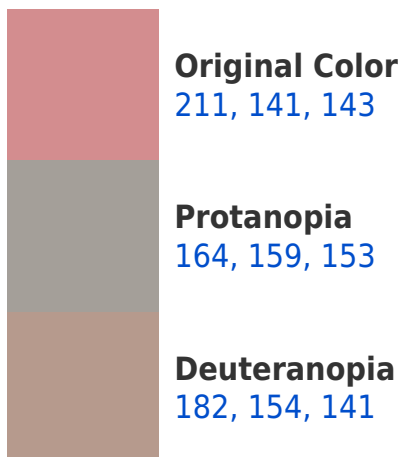



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 211, 141, 143.

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
212, 140, 150

Trichromacy



Original Color

211, 141, 143

Protanomaly

181, 152, 149

Deuteranomaly

193, 149, 142

Tritanomaly

212, 140, 147

Monochromacy



Original Color

211, 141, 143

Achromatopsia

162, 162, 162

Achromatomaly

180, 154, 155

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 211, 141, 143 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, 141, 143)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(211, 141, 143)  
}
```

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, 141, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(211, 141, 143) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 211, 141, 143 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, 141, 143) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(211, 141, 143) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(211, 141, 143)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(211, 141, 143); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(211, 141, 143);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(211, 141,  
143) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 211, 141, 143 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(211, 141, 143) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(211,  
141, 143) }
```

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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