

Converting Colors

RGB(211, 146, 157)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(211, 146, 157) contains.

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Color

RGB(211, 146, 157)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D3929D
RGB	211, 146, 157
RGB Percent	83%, 57%, 62%
CMY	0.1725, 0.4275, 0.3843
CMYK	0.00, 0.31, 0.26, 0.17
HSL	350°, 42%, 70%
HSV	350°, 31%, 83%
XYZ	43.2287, 36.8410, 36.7309
YIQ	166.6890, 35.2090, 17.2010

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

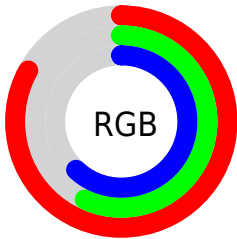
Format	Color
R _Y B	211, 146, 157
Decimal	13865629
CIE Lab	67.16, 26.08, 4.15
CIE LCh	67, 26.406, 9.040
Yxy	36.8410, 0.3701, 0.3154
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292055709 (0xFFD3929D)
YUV	166.6890, -4.7767, 38.8607
Hunter-Lab	60.6968, 20.9096, 6.6081

Details

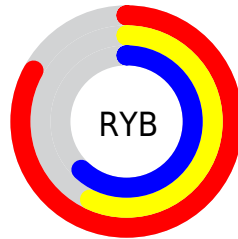
The RGB color **211, 146, 157** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **146, 211, 200**, and the grayscale version is **167, 167, 167**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 200, 211**, and **155, 95, 106** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **211, 125, 139**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **211, 167, 175**.

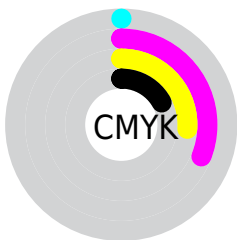
Distribution



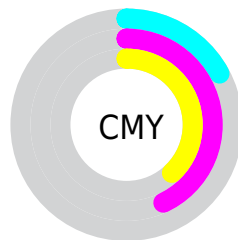
- Red (83%)
- Green (57%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (83%)
- Yellow (57%)
- Blue (62%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Black (17%)




- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 211, 146, 157 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, 146, 157 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 211, 146, 157

255, 255, 255

 255, 200, 211

 255, 229, 240

 211, 146, 157

 183, 120, 131

 155, 95, 106

 128, 70, 82


 102, 47, 59


 76, 24, 37

 52, 1, 16

 27, 0, 1

 0, 0, 0

 211, 146, 157

 211, 146, 157

■ 211, 125, 139

■ 211, 167, 175

■ 211, 104, 122

■ 211, 188, 192

■ 211, 83, 104

■ 211, 209, 210

■ 211, 62, 87

■ 211, 230, 227

■ 211, 40, 69

■ 211, 251, 245

■ 211, 19, 52

■ 211, 255, 255

■ 211, 0, 36

Harmonies

Analogous

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



200, 148, 181



211, 146, 157



209, 149, 135

Triad

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



211, 146, 157



147, 171, 126



111, 171, 207

Complementary

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



211, 146, 157



146, 211, 200

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.



92, 175, 193



211, 146, 157



120, 175, 146

Square

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



211, 146, 157



173, 164, 116



97, 177, 170



144, 163, 210

Rectangle

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



211, 146, 157



201, 154, 124



97, 177, 170



102, 172, 203

Sweetspot

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



211, 146, 157



255, 232, 236



199, 146, 211



128, 113, 116



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



211, 146, 157



255, 161, 177



211, 167, 146



105, 94, 96



168, 0, 28



41, 0, 7

Inverse Universe

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



211, 146, 157



255, 161, 177



146, 190, 211



105, 94, 96



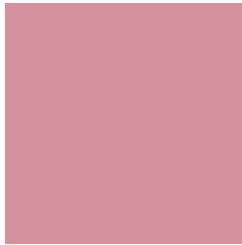
168, 0, 28



41, 0, 7

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 211, 146, 157 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

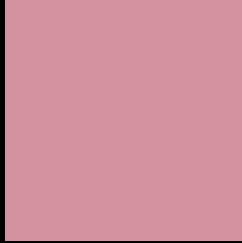
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 146, 157 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

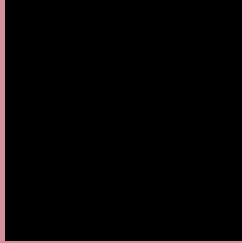
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 146, 157 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 211, 146, 157.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 211, 146, 157.

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
211, 146, 157

Protanopia
166, 163, 167

Deuteranopia
183, 158, 155



Tritanopia
211, 146, 157

Trichromacy



Original Color

211, 146, 157

Protanomaly

182, 157, 163

Deuteranomaly

193, 154, 156

Tritanomaly

211, 146, 157

Monochromacy



Original Color

211, 146, 157

Achromatopsia

167, 167, 167

Achromatomaly

183, 159, 163

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 211, 146, 157 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, 146, 157)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(211, 146, 157)  
}
```

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, 146, 157) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(211, 146, 157) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 211, 146, 157 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, 146, 157) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(211, 146, 157) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(211, 146, 157)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(211, 146, 157); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(211, 146, 157);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(211, 146,  
157) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 211, 146, 157 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(211, 146, 157) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(211,  
146, 157) }
```

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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