

Converting Colors

RGB(211, 150, 104)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(211, 150, 104) contains.

RGB(211, 150, 104)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(211, 150, 104)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D39668
RGB	211, 150, 104
RGB Percent	83%, 59%, 41%
CMY	0.1725, 0.4118, 0.5922
CMYK	0.00, 0.29, 0.51, 0.17
HSL	26°, 55%, 62%
HSV	26°, 51%, 83%
XYZ	40.2690, 36.6611, 18.0506
YIQ	162.9950, 51.1220, -1.3740

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

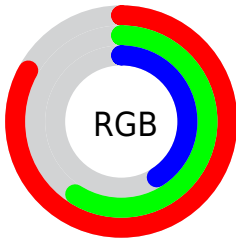
Format	Color
R _Y B	211, 185, 104
Decimal	13866600
CIE Lab	67.02, 17.68, 33.27
CIE LCh	67, 37.678, 62.016
Yxy	36.6611, 0.4240, 0.3860
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292056680 (0xFFD39668)
YUV	162.9950, -29.0845, 42.1004
Hunter-Lab	60.5484, 12.7556, 24.7084

Details

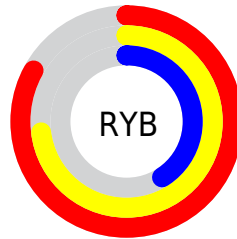
The RGB color **211, 150, 104** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. A complement of this color would be **104, 165, 211**, and the grayscale version is **163, 163, 163**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 204, 156**, and **154, 99, 56** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **211, 138, 83**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **211, 162, 125**.

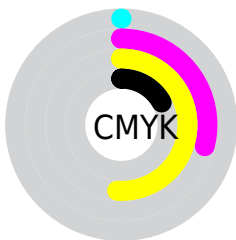
Distribution



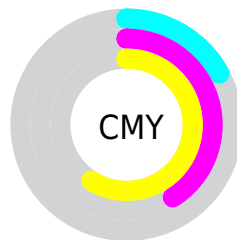
- Red (83%)
- Green (59%)
- Blue (41%)



- Red (83%)
- Yellow (73%)
- Blue (41%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Black (17%)





- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (41%)
- Yellow (59%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 211, 150, 104 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, 150, 104 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 211, 150, 104

 211, 150, 104

255, 255, 255

 182, 124, 79

 255, 204, 156

 154, 99, 56

 255, 233, 183

 126, 75, 33

 255, 255, 211

 98, 52, 10


 255, 255, 239


 72, 30, 0

 46, 9, 0

 12, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 211, 150, 104

 211, 150, 104

211, 138, 83

211, 162, 125

211, 126, 62

211, 174, 146

211, 114, 41

211, 186, 167

211, 102, 20

211, 198, 188

211, 91, 0

211, 210, 210

211, 222, 231

211, 234, 252

211, 246, 255

211, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



227, 140, 129



211, 150, 104



183, 162, 95

Triad

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



211, 150, 104



57, 181, 164



170, 153, 221

Complementary

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



211, 150, 104



104, 165, 211

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.



117, 166, 230



211, 150, 104



0, 180, 198

Square

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



211, 150, 104



106, 178, 130



52, 175, 222



208, 142, 196

Rectangle

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



211, 150, 104



160, 169, 99



52, 175, 222



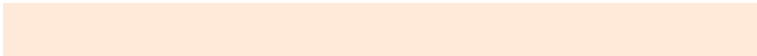
154, 158, 226

Sweetspot

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



211, 150, 104



255, 233, 217



211, 104, 166



128, 114, 105



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



211, 150, 104



255, 166, 99



211, 202, 104



105, 99, 94



168, 72, 0



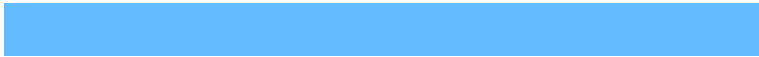
41, 18, 0

Inverse Universe

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



104, 165, 211



99, 188, 255



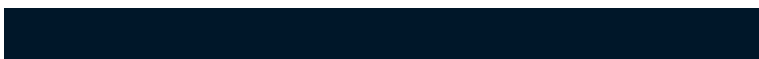
104, 113, 211



94, 100, 105



0, 96, 168



0, 23, 41

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 211, 150, 104 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

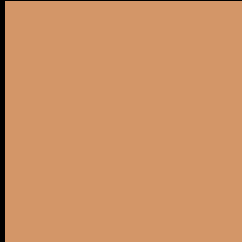
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 150, 104 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

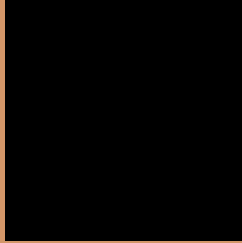
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 150, 104 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 211, 150, 104.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 211, 150, 104.

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, 150, 104

Protanopia
177, 163, 109

Deuteranopia
197, 156, 103



Tritanopia
215, 144, 154

Trichromacy



Original Color
211, 150, 104

Protanomaly
189, 158, 107

Deuteranomaly
202, 154, 103

Tritanomaly
214, 146, 136

Monochromacy



Original Color
211, 150, 104

Achromatopsia
163, 163, 163

Achromatomaly
180, 158, 142

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 211, 150, 104 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, 150, 104)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(211, 150, 104)  
}
```

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, 150, 104) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(211, 150, 104) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 211, 150, 104 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, 150, 104) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(211, 150, 104) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(211, 150, 104)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(211, 150, 104); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(211, 150, 104);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(211, 150,  
104) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 211, 150, 104 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(211, 150, 104) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(211,  
150, 104) }
```

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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