

# Converting Colors

RGB(211, 158, 169)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(211, 158, 169) contains.

<b>RGB(211, 158, 169)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	11
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	23
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	26
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	29

# **Color**

**RGB(211, 158, 169)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D39EA9
RGB	211, 158, 169
RGB Percent	83%, 62%, 66%
CMY	0.1725, 0.3804, 0.3373
CMYK	0.00, 0.25, 0.20, 0.17
HSL	348°, 38%, 72%
HSV	348°, 25%, 83%
XYZ	46.2523, 41.1672, 43.0444
YIQ	175.1010, 28.0570, 14.6570

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

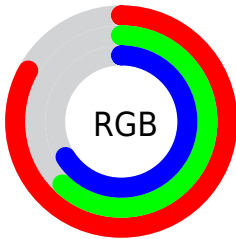
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	211, 158, 169
Decimal	13868713
CIE Lab	70.29, 21.33, 2.00
CIE LCh	70, 21.421, 5.346
Yxy	41.1672, 0.3545, 0.3155
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292058793 (0xFFD39EA9)
YUV	175.1010, -3.0078, 31.4834
Hunter-Lab	64.1617, 16.3925, 5.1370

# Details

The RGB color **211, 158, 169** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **158, 211, 200**, and the grayscale version is **175, 175, 175**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 213, 224**, and **156, 106, 117** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **211, 137, 152**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **211, 179, 186**.

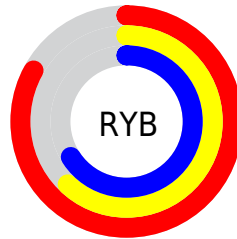
# Distribution



Red (83%)

Green (62%)

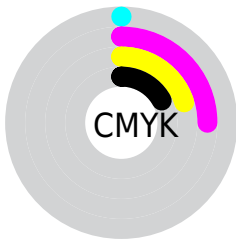
Blue (66%)



Red (83%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (66%)

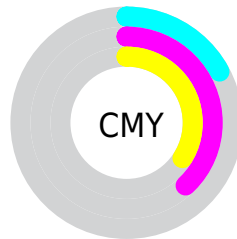


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (25%)

Yellow (20%)

Black (17%)



Cyan (17%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (34%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 211, 158, 169 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, 158, 169 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 211, 158, 169

 211, 158, 169

255, 255, 255

 183, 132, 143

 255, 213, 224

 156, 106, 117

 255, 241, 253

 129, 82, 92

 103, 58, 69

 78, 36, 47


 54, 14, 26


 36, 0, 1


 0, 0, 0


 211, 158, 169


 211, 158, 169

 211, 137, 152


 211, 179, 186

 211, 116, 136


 211, 200, 202

 211, 95, 119


 211, 221, 219


 211, 74, 102


 211, 242, 236


 211, 53, 85

 211, 255, 253

 211, 31, 69

 211, 255, 255

 211, 10, 52

 211, 0, 44

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



200, 160, 188



211, 158, 169



211, 160, 150

# Triad

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



211, 158, 169



162, 178, 140



130, 178, 207

# Complementary

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



211, 158, 169



158, 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.



118, 182, 194



211, 158, 169



140, 182, 155

# Square

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



211, 158, 169



183, 172, 133



123, 183, 175



154, 172, 210

# Rectangle

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



211, 158, 169



205, 163, 141



123, 183, 175



124, 180, 203



# Sweetspot

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



211, 158, 169



255, 235, 239



200, 158, 211



128, 115, 117



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

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



211, 158, 169



255, 179, 194



211, 173, 158



105, 94, 96



168, 0, 35



41, 0, 8



# Inverse Universe

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



211, 158, 169



255, 179, 194



158, 196, 211



105, 94, 96



168, 0, 35



41, 0, 8



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 211, 158, 169 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

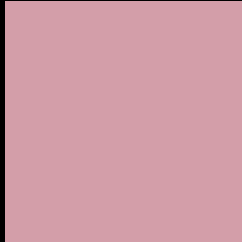
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 158, 169 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, 158, 169 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 211, 158, 169.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 211, 158, 169.

# 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, 158, 169

**Protanopia**  
174, 171, 177

**Deuteranopia**  
191, 166, 167



**Tritanopia**  
211, 158, 170

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
211, 158, 169

**Protanomaly**  
187, 166, 174

**Deuteranomaly**  
198, 163, 168

**Tritanomaly**  
211, 158, 170

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
211, 158, 169

**Achromatopsia**  
175, 175, 175

**Achromatomaly**  
188, 169, 173

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 211, 158, 169 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, 158, 169) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(211, 158, 169)  
}
```

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, 158, 169) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(211, 158, 169) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 211, 158, 169 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, 158, 169) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(211, 158, 169) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(211, 158, 169)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(211, 158, 169); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(211, 158, 169);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(211, 158,  
169) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 211, 158, 169 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(211, 158, 169) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(211,  
158, 169) }
```

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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