

Converting Colors

RGB(211, 171, 156)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(211, 171, 156) contains.

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Color

RGB(211, 171, 156)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D3AB9C
RGB	211, 171, 156
RGB Percent	83%, 67%, 61%
CMY	0.1725, 0.3294, 0.3882
CMYK	0.00, 0.19, 0.26, 0.17
HSL	16°, 38%, 72%
HSV	16°, 26%, 83%
XYZ	47.4276, 45.3750, 37.7110
YIQ	181.2500, 28.6550, 3.8150

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

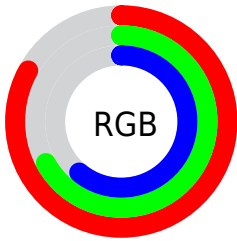
Format	Color
R _Y B	211, 177, 156
Decimal	13872028
CIE Lab	73.14, 12.37, 13.23
CIE LCh	73, 18.112, 46.937
Yxy	45.3750, 0.3634, 0.3477
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292062108 (0xFFD3AB9C)
YUV	181.2500, -12.4482, 26.0907
Hunter-Lab	67.3610, 7.7969, 13.9601

Details

The RGB color **211, 171, 156** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **156, 196, 211**, and the grayscale version is **181, 181, 181**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 226, 210**, and **156, 119, 105** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **211, 156, 135**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **211, 186, 177**.

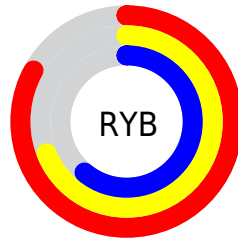
Distribution



Red (83%)

Green (67%)

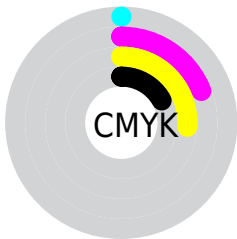
Blue (61%)



Red (83%)

Yellow (69%)

Blue (61%)

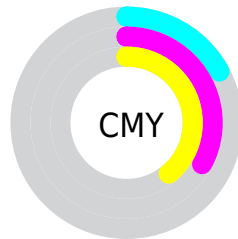


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (19%)

Yellow (26%)

Black (17%)



Cyan (17%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (39%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 211, 171, 156 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, 171, 156 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 211, 171, 156

 211, 171, 156

255, 255, 255

 183, 144, 130

 255, 226, 210

 156, 119, 105

 255, 255, 239

 129, 94, 81

 103, 70, 58

 78, 48, 36


 54, 27, 15


 33, 1, 0


 0, 0, 0


 211, 171, 156


 211, 171, 156

 211, 156, 135


 211, 186, 177


 211, 140, 114


 211, 202, 198

 211, 125, 93


 211, 217, 219


 211, 110, 72


 211, 232, 240


 211, 94, 51

 211, 248, 255

 211, 79, 29

 211, 255, 255

 211, 64, 8

 211, 58, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



215, 168, 171



211, 171, 156



200, 176, 148

Triad

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



211, 171, 156



146, 189, 171



173, 178, 211

Complementary

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



211, 171, 156



156, 196, 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.



152, 183, 211



211, 171, 156



136, 189, 189

Square

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



211, 171, 156



164, 186, 157



138, 187, 203



194, 172, 202

Rectangle

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



211, 171, 156



189, 180, 147



138, 187, 203



166, 180, 212

Sweetspot

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



211, 171, 156



255, 240, 235



211, 156, 196



128, 118, 115



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



211, 171, 156



255, 198, 176



211, 198, 156



105, 97, 94



168, 46, 0



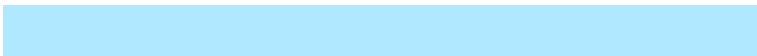
41, 11, 0

Inverse Universe

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



156, 196, 211



176, 233, 255



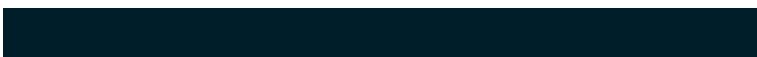
156, 169, 211



94, 102, 105



0, 122, 168



0, 30, 41

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 211, 171, 156 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, 171, 156 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

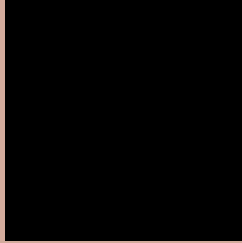
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 171, 156 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 211, 171, 156.




This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 211, 171, 156.

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, 171, 156
	Protanopia 188, 179, 160
	Deuteranopia 206, 173, 156



Tritanopia
214, 167, 180

Trichromacy



Original Color
211, 171, 156

Protanomaly
196, 176, 159

Deuteranomaly
208, 172, 156

Tritanomaly
213, 168, 171

Monochromacy



Original Color
211, 171, 156

Achromatopsia
181, 181, 181

Achromatomaly
192, 177, 172

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 211, 171, 156 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, 171, 156)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(211, 171, 156)  
}
```

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, 171, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(211, 171, 156) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 211, 171, 156 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, 171, 156) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(211, 171, 156) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(211, 171, 156)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(211, 171, 156); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(211, 171, 156);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(211, 171,  
156) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 211, 171, 156 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(211, 171, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(211,  
171, 156) }
```

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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