

Converting Colors

RGB(211, 184, 165)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(211, 184, 165) contains.

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Color

RGB(211, 184, 165)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D3B8A5
RGB	211, 184, 165
RGB Percent	83%, 72%, 65%
CMY	0.1725, 0.2784, 0.3529
CMYK	0.00, 0.13, 0.22, 0.17
HSL	25°, 34%, 74%
HSV	25°, 22%, 83%
XYZ	50.7960, 50.8465, 42.7344
YIQ	189.9070, 22.1910, -0.1850

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

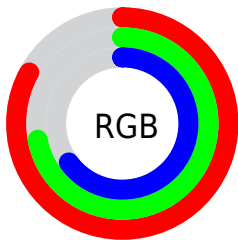
Format	Color
R_{YB}	211, 197, 165
Decimal	13875365
CIE _{Lab}	76.59, 6.68, 13.20
CIE _{LCh}	77, 14.793, 63.154
Yxy	50.8465, 0.3518, 0.3522
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292065445 (0xFFD3B8A5)
YUV	189.9070, -12.2792, 18.4986
Hunter-Lab	71.3067, 2.3694, 14.3819

Details

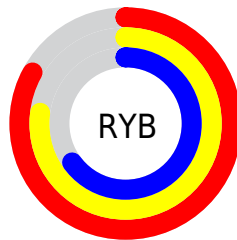
The RGB color **211, 184, 165** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **165, 192, 211**, and the grayscale version is **190, 190, 190**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 240, 220**, and **156, 131, 113** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **211, 172, 144**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **211, 196, 186**.

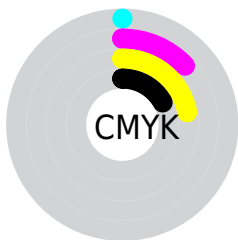
Distribution



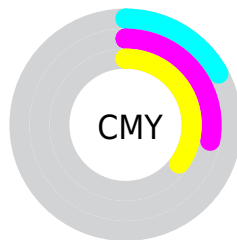
- Red (83%)
- Green (72%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (83%)
- Yellow (77%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Black (17%)




- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 211, 184, 165 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, 184, 165 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 211, 184, 165

255, 255, 255


 255, 240, 220

 255, 255, 249

 211, 184, 165

 183, 157, 139

 156, 131, 113

 130, 106, 89


 104, 82, 65


 79, 59, 43

 56, 37, 22

 35, 16, 0

 0, 0, 0

 211, 184, 165

 211, 184, 165

■ 211, 172, 144

■ 211, 196, 186

■ 211, 159, 123

■ 211, 209, 207

■ 211, 147, 102

■ 211, 221, 228

■ 211, 134, 81

■ 211, 234, 249

■ 211, 122, 60

■ 211, 246, 255

■ 211, 110, 38

■ 211, 255, 255

■ 211, 97, 17

■ 211, 87, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



218, 181, 175



211, 184, 165



199, 188, 162

Triad

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



211, 184, 165



157, 197, 190



193, 185, 212

Complementary

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



211, 184, 165



165, 192, 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.



176, 190, 216



211, 184, 165



154, 196, 203

Square

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



211, 184, 165



168, 196, 176



161, 194, 213



208, 181, 202

Rectangle

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



211, 184, 165



188, 191, 164



161, 194, 213



188, 187, 214

Sweetspot

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



211, 184, 165



255, 245, 237



211, 165, 193



128, 122, 117



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



211, 184, 165



255, 216, 189



211, 206, 165



105, 98, 94



168, 70, 0



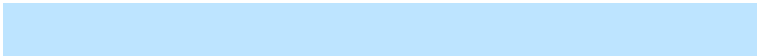
41, 17, 0

Inverse Universe

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



165, 192, 211



189, 228, 255



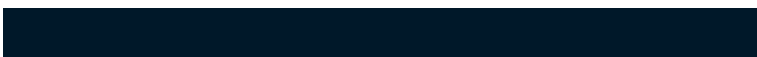
165, 170, 211



94, 100, 105



0, 99, 168



0, 24, 41

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 211, 184, 165 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

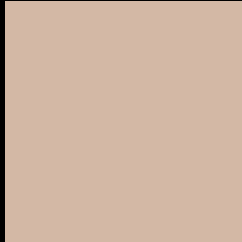
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 184, 165 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

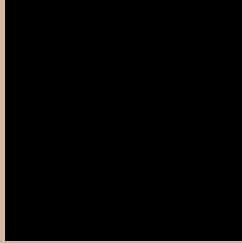
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 184, 165 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 211, 184, 165.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 211, 184, 165.

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, 184, 165

Protanopia
198, 189, 167

Deuteranopia
216, 182, 165



Tritanopia
215, 180, 194

Trichromacy



Original Color

211, 184, 165

Protanomaly

203, 187, 166

Deuteranomaly

214, 183, 165

Tritanomaly

214, 181, 183

Monochromacy



Original Color

211, 184, 165

Achromatopsia

190, 190, 190

Achromatomaly

198, 188, 181

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 211, 184, 165 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, 184, 165)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(211, 184, 165)  
}
```

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, 184, 165) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(211, 184, 165) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 211, 184, 165 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, 184, 165) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(211, 184, 165) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(211, 184, 165)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(211, 184, 165); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(211, 184, 165);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(211, 184,  
165) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 211, 184, 165 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(211, 184, 165) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(211,  
184, 165) }
```

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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