

Converting Colors

RGB(213, 136, 118)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(213, 136, 118) contains.

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Color

RGB(213, 136, 118)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D58876
RGB	213, 136, 118
RGB Percent	84%, 53%, 46%
CMY	0.1647, 0.4667, 0.5373
CMYK	0.00, 0.36, 0.45, 0.16
HSL	11°, 53%, 65%
HSV	11°, 45%, 84%
XYZ	39.5147, 33.0625, 21.4386
YIQ	156.9710, 51.6700, 10.7260

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

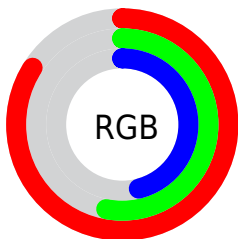
Format	Color
R _Y B	213, 140, 118
Decimal	13994102
CIE Lab	64.21, 27.43, 21.94
CIE LCh	64, 35.130, 38.655
Yxy	33.0625, 0.4203, 0.3517
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292184182 (0xFFD58876)
YUV	156.9710, -19.2127, 49.1374
Hunter-Lab	57.5000, 22.0427, 18.1440

Details

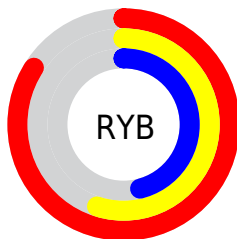
The RGB color **213, 136, 118** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9999**. A complement of this color would be **118, 195, 213**, and the grayscale version is **157, 157, 157**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 190, 170**, and **155, 85, 70** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **213, 119, 97**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **213, 153, 139**.

Distribution



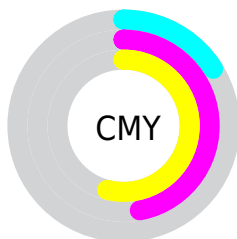
- Red (84%)
- Green (53%)
- Blue (46%)



- Red (84%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (46%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Black (16%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (54%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 213, 136, 118 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 213, 136, 118 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 213, 136, 118

255, 255, 255

 255, 190, 170

 255, 218, 198

 255, 247, 226

255, 255, 254

 213, 136, 118

 213, 136, 118

 184, 110, 93

 155, 85, 70

 128, 61, 47

 100, 38, 26


 74, 14, 0

 48, 0, 0


 6, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0


 213, 136, 118

 213, 119, 97


 213, 153, 139

 213, 101, 75

 213, 171, 161

 213, 84, 54

 213, 188, 182

 213, 67, 33

 213, 205, 203

 213, 50, 11

 213, 222, 225

 213, 40, 0

 213, 240, 246

 213, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



216, 131, 148



213, 136, 118



195, 146, 98

Triad

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



213, 136, 118



95, 171, 132



125, 156, 217

Complementary

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



213, 136, 118



118, 195, 213

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.



70, 165, 213



213, 136, 118



50, 173, 164

Square

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



213, 136, 118



133, 165, 106



20, 171, 194



171, 144, 205

Rectangle

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



213, 136, 118



178, 153, 92



20, 171, 194



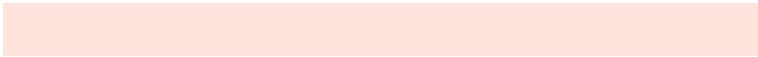
108, 159, 218

Sweetspot

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



213, 136, 118



255, 228, 222



213, 118, 196



128, 111, 107



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



213, 136, 118



255, 143, 117



213, 183, 118



107, 98, 96



171, 32, 0



43, 8, 0

Inverse Universe

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



118, 195, 213



117, 229, 255



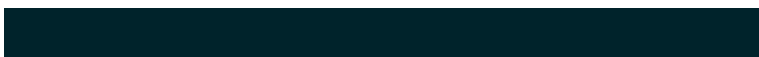
118, 148, 213



96, 105, 107



0, 138, 171



0, 35, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 213, 136, 118 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

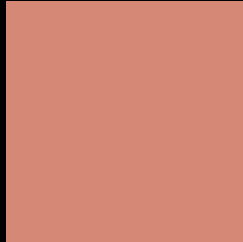
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 213, 136, 118 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

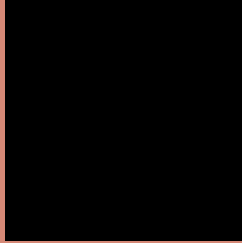
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 213, 136, 118 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 213, 136, 118.

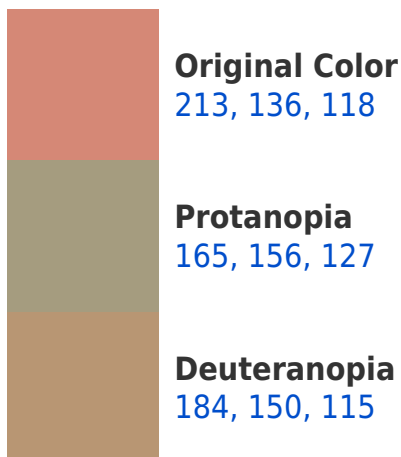


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 213, 136, 118.

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





Tritanopia
215, 132, 142

Trichromacy



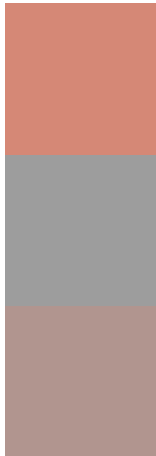
Original Color
213, 136, 118

Protanomaly
182, 149, 124

Deuteranomaly
195, 145, 116

Tritanomaly
214, 133, 133

Monochromacy



Original Color
213, 136, 118

Achromatopsia
157, 157, 157

Achromatomaly
177, 149, 143

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 213, 136, 118 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(213, 136, 118)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(213, 136, 118)  
}
```

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(213, 136, 118) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(213, 136, 118) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 213, 136, 118 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(213, 136, 118) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(213, 136, 118) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(213, 136, 118)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(213, 136, 118); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(213, 136, 118); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(213, 136, 118) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 213, 136, 118 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(213, 136, 118) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(213,  
136, 118) }
```

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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