

Converting Colors

RGB(213, 143, 146)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(213, 143, 146) contains.

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Color

RGB(213, 143, 146)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D58F92
RGB	213, 143, 146
RGB Percent	84%, 56%, 57%
CMY	0.1647, 0.4392, 0.4275
CMYK	0.00, 0.33, 0.31, 0.16
HSL	357°, 45%, 70%
HSV	357°, 33%, 84%
XYZ	42.4513, 35.8664, 31.8796
YIQ	164.2720, 40.7570, 15.7730

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

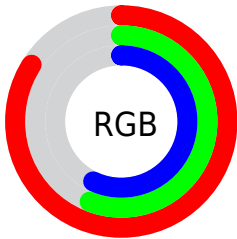
Format	Color
R _Y B	213, 143, 146
Decimal	13995922
CIE Lab	66.42, 26.95, 9.29
CIE LCh	66, 28.506, 19.029
Yxy	35.8664, 0.3852, 0.3255
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292186002 (0xFFD58F92)
YUV	164.2720, -9.0081, 42.7345
Hunter-Lab	59.8885, 21.7228, 10.3610

Details

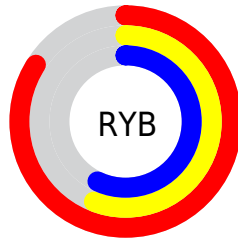
The RGB color **213, 143, 146** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **143, 213, 210**, and the grayscale version is **164, 164, 164**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 197, 200**, and **157, 92, 96** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **213, 122, 126**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **213, 164, 166**.

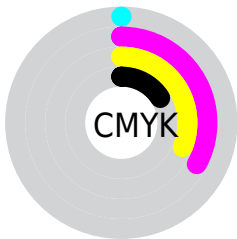
Distribution



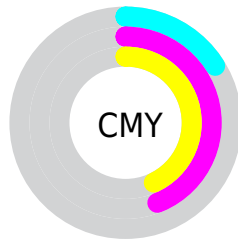
- Red (84%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (57%)



- Red (84%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (57%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Black (16%)




- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (43%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 213, 143, 146 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, 143, 146 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 213, 143, 146

 213, 143, 146

255, 255, 255

 184, 117, 120

 255, 197, 200

 157, 92, 96

 255, 226, 228

 129, 67, 72

255, 254, 255

 103, 44, 50

 77, 21, 29

 52, 0, 2

 24, 0, 1


 0, 0, 0


 213, 143, 146


 213, 143, 146

 213, 122, 126

 213, 164, 166

 213, 100, 105


 213, 186, 187

 213, 79, 85


 213, 207, 207

 213, 58, 64

 213, 228, 228

 213, 37, 44

 213, 250, 248

 213, 15, 24

 213, 255, 255

 213, 0, 9

Harmonies

Analogous

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



206, 143, 172



213, 143, 146



206, 148, 124

Triad

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



213, 143, 146



134, 171, 127



114, 167, 211

Complementary

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



213, 143, 146



143, 213, 210

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.



85, 173, 199



213, 143, 146



104, 175, 151

Square

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



213, 143, 146



163, 165, 113



82, 176, 177



152, 158, 210

Rectangle

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



213, 143, 146



195, 154, 114



82, 176, 177



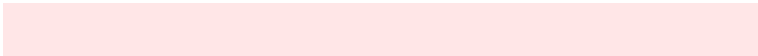
103, 169, 209

Sweetspot

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



213, 143, 146



255, 230, 231



209, 143, 213



128, 112, 113



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



213, 143, 146



255, 156, 160



213, 175, 143



107, 96, 97



171, 0, 7



43, 0, 2

Inverse Universe

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



213, 143, 146



255, 156, 160



143, 182, 213



107, 96, 97



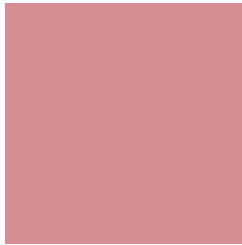
171, 0, 7



43, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 213, 143, 146 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

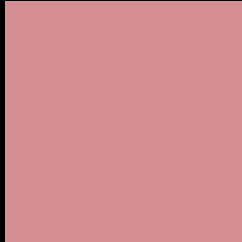
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 143, 146 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, 143, 146 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 213, 143, 146.




This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 213, 143, 146.

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
214, 142, 153

Trichromacy



Original Color

213, 143, 146

Protanomaly

183, 154, 152

Deuteranomaly

195, 151, 145

Tritanomaly

214, 142, 150

Monochromacy



Original Color

213, 143, 146

Achromatopsia

164, 164, 164

Achromatomaly

182, 156, 157

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 213, 143, 146 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, 143, 146) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(213, 143, 146)  
}
```

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, 143, 146) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(213, 143, 146) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 213, 143, 146 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, 143, 146) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(213, 143, 146) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(213, 143, 146)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(213, 143, 146); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(213, 143, 146);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(213, 143,  
146) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 213, 143, 146 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(213, 143, 146) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(213,  
143, 146) }
```

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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