

Converting Colors

RGB(213, 181, 168)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(213, 181, 168) contains.

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Color

RGB(213, 181, 168)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D5B5A8
RGB	213, 181, 168
RGB Percent	84%, 71%, 66%
CMY	0.1647, 0.2902, 0.3412
CMYK	0.00, 0.15, 0.21, 0.16
HSL	17°, 35%, 75%
HSV	17°, 21%, 84%
XYZ	51.0323, 50.0210, 44.0111
YIQ	189.0860, 23.2450, 2.7410

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

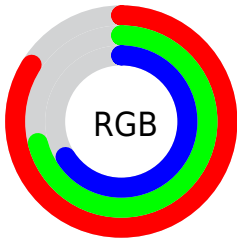
Format	Color
RYB	213, 186, 168
Decimal	14005672
CIELab	76.08, 9.48, 10.89
CIELCh	76, 14.436, 48.949
Yxy	50.0210, 0.3518, 0.3448
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292195752 (0xFFD5B5A8)
YUV	189.0860, -10.3954, 20.9726
Hunter-Lab	70.7256, 5.0277, 12.6129

Details

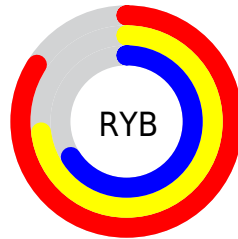
The RGB color **213, 181, 168** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **168, 200, 213**, and the grayscale version is **189, 189, 189**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 237, 223**, and **158, 128, 116** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **213, 166, 147**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **213, 196, 189**.

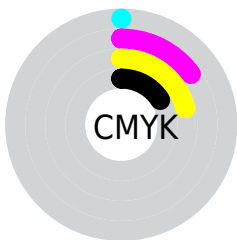
Distribution



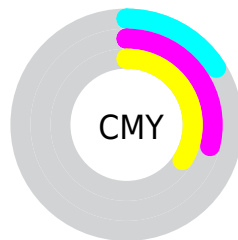
- Red (84%)
- Green (71%)
- Blue (66%)



- Red (84%)
- Yellow (73%)
- Blue (66%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Black (16%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (34%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 213, 181, 168 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, 181, 168 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 213, 181, 168

255, 255, 255

 255, 237, 223

255, 255, 252


 213, 181, 168

 185, 154, 142

 158, 128, 116

 131, 103, 91

 106, 79, 68

 81, 56, 46

 57, 35, 25

 36, 13, 0


 0, 0, 0

 213, 181, 168

 213, 181, 168

 213, 166, 147


 213, 196, 189

 213, 151, 125


 213, 211, 211

 213, 136, 104


 213, 226, 232

 213, 120, 83

 213, 242, 253

 213, 105, 61

 213, 255, 255

 213, 90, 40

 213, 75, 19

 213, 62, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



216, 179, 179



213, 181, 168



203, 185, 162

Triad

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



213, 181, 168



161, 195, 182



184, 186, 213

Complementary

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



213, 181, 168



168, 200, 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.



167, 190, 213



213, 181, 168



154, 195, 196

Square

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



213, 181, 168



174, 193, 170



156, 194, 207



200, 182, 205

Rectangle

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



213, 181, 168



194, 188, 161



156, 194, 207



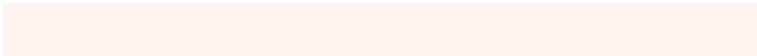
178, 187, 214

Sweetspot

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



213, 181, 168



255, 244, 240



213, 168, 200



128, 121, 119



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



213, 181, 168



255, 210, 191



213, 203, 168



107, 99, 96



171, 49, 0



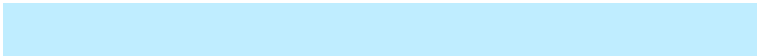
43, 13, 0

Inverse Universe

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



168, 200, 213



191, 237, 255



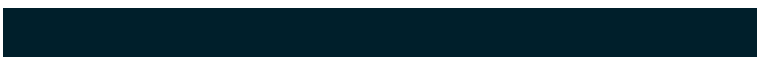
168, 178, 213



96, 104, 107



0, 121, 171



0, 31, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 213, 181, 168 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, 181, 168 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

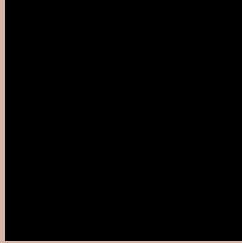
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 181, 168 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 213, 181, 168.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 213, 181, 168.

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
213, 181, 168

Protanopia
195, 187, 171

Deuteranopia
213, 181, 168



Tritanopia
216, 178, 191

Trichromacy



Original Color

213, 181, 168

Protanomaly

202, 185, 170

Deuteranomaly

213, 181, 168

Tritanomaly

215, 179, 183

Monochromacy



Original Color

213, 181, 168

Achromatopsia

189, 189, 189

Achromatomaly

198, 186, 181

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 213, 181, 168 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, 181, 168)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(213, 181, 168)  
}
```

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, 181, 168) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(213, 181, 168) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 213, 181, 168 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, 181, 168) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(213, 181, 168) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(213, 181, 168)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(213, 181, 168); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(213, 181, 168); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(213, 181, 168) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 213, 181, 168 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(213, 181, 168) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(213,  
181, 168) }
```

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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