

Converting Colors

RGB(213, 188, 161)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(213, 188, 161) contains.

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Color

RGB(213, 188, 161)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D5BCA1
RGB	213, 188, 161
RGB Percent	84%, 74%, 63%
CMY	0.1647, 0.2627, 0.3686
CMYK	0.00, 0.12, 0.24, 0.16
HSL	31°, 38%, 73%
HSV	31°, 24%, 84%
XYZ	51.8568, 52.6858, 41.1544
YIQ	192.3970, 23.5670, -3.0970

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

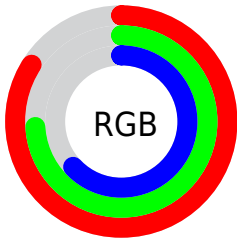
Format	Color
R _Y B	209, 213, 161
Decimal	14007457
CIE Lab	77.69, 4.73, 16.93
CIE LCh	78, 17.577, 74.387
Yxy	52.6858, 0.3559, 0.3616
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292197537 (0xFFD5BCA1)
YUV	192.3970, -15.4787, 18.0688
Hunter-Lab	72.5850, 0.5019, 17.1931

Details

The RGB color **213, 188, 161** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **C9C999**. A complement of this color would be **161, 186, 213**, and the grayscale version is **193, 193, 193**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 244, 216**, and **158, 135, 109** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **213, 178, 140**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **213, 198, 182**.

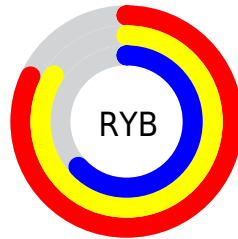
Distribution



Red (84%)

Green (74%)

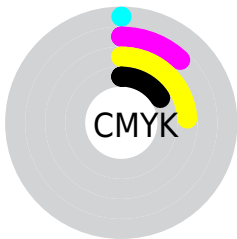
Blue (63%)



Red (82%)

Yellow (84%)

Blue (63%)

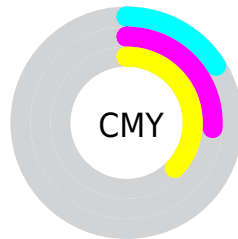


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (12%)

Yellow (24%)

Black (16%)



Cyan (16%)

Magenta (26%)

Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 213, 188, 161 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, 188, 161 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 213, 188, 161

255, 255, 255


 255, 244, 216

 255, 255, 244


 213, 188, 161

 185, 161, 135

 158, 135, 109

 131, 110, 85

 106, 85, 62

 81, 62, 40

 57, 40, 19

 35, 20, 0

 0, 0, 0

 213, 188, 161


 213, 188, 161

 213, 178, 140


 213, 198, 182

 213, 168, 118

 213, 208, 204

 213, 157, 97


 213, 219, 225

 213, 147, 76


 213, 229, 246

 213, 137, 54


 213, 239, 255

 213, 127, 33

 213, 249, 255

 213, 116, 12

 213, 255, 255

 213, 111, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



224, 183, 170



213, 188, 161



197, 193, 160

Triad

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



213, 188, 161



150, 202, 199



205, 185, 215

Complementary

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



213, 188, 161



161, 186, 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.



184, 191, 223



213, 188, 161



151, 200, 214

Square

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



213, 188, 161



161, 201, 183



164, 196, 223



220, 182, 201

Rectangle

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



213, 188, 161



184, 197, 165



164, 196, 223



198, 187, 219

Sweetspot

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



213, 188, 161



255, 246, 237



213, 161, 186



128, 123, 117



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



213, 188, 161



255, 219, 181



212, 213, 161



107, 102, 96



171, 89, 0



43, 23, 0

Inverse Universe

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



161, 186, 213



181, 217, 255



162, 161, 213



96, 102, 107



0, 82, 171



0, 21, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 213, 188, 161 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

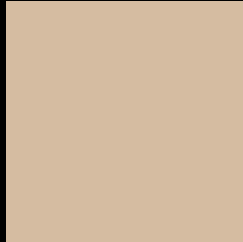
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 188, 161 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

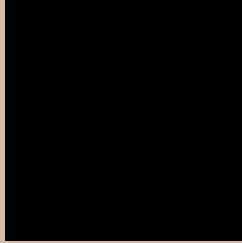
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 188, 161 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 213, 188, 161.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 213, 188, 161.

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, 188, 161

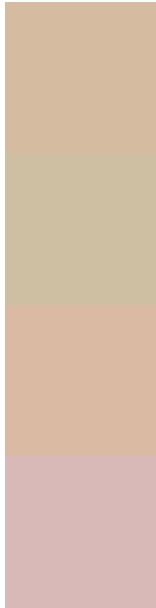
Protanopia
202, 192, 163

Deuteranopia
221, 185, 162



Tritanopia
217, 183, 197

Trichromacy



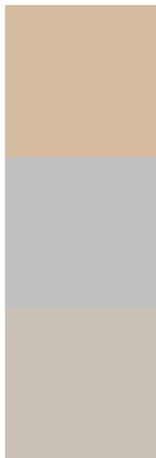
Original Color
213, 188, 161

Protanomaly
206, 191, 162

Deuteranomaly
218, 186, 162

Tritanomaly
216, 185, 184

Monochromacy



Original Color
213, 188, 161

Achromatopsia
192, 192, 192

Achromatomaly
200, 191, 181

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 213, 188, 161 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, 188, 161) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(213, 188, 161)  
}
```

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, 188, 161) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(213, 188, 161) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 213, 188, 161 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, 188, 161) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(213, 188, 161) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(213, 188, 161)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(213, 188, 161); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(213, 188, 161);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(213, 188,  
161) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 213, 188, 161 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(213, 188, 161) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(213,  
188, 161) }
```

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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