

Converting Colors

RGB(217, 211, 131)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(217, 211, 131) contains.

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Color

RGB(217, 211, 131)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D9D383
RGB	217, 211, 131
RGB Percent	85%, 83%, 51%
CMY	0.1490, 0.1725, 0.4863
CMYK	0.00, 0.03, 0.40, 0.15
HSL	56°, 53%, 68%
HSV	56°, 40%, 85%
XYZ	56.0063, 62.9789, 30.6770
YIQ	203.6740, 29.2560, -23.6080

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

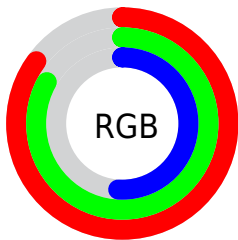
Format	Color
RYB	137, 217, 131
Decimal	14275459
CIELab	83.43, -9.40, 40.32
CIELCh	83, 41.401, 103.125
Yxy	62.9789, 0.3742, 0.4208
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292465539 (0xFFD9D383)
YUV	203.6740, -35.8283, 11.6869
Hunter-Lab	79.3593, -12.9058, 32.6324

Details

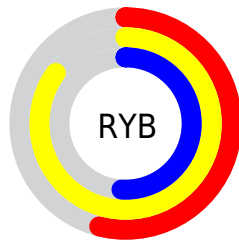
The RGB color **217, 211, 131** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC66**. A complement of this color would be **131, 137, 217**, and the grayscale version is **204, 204, 204**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 185**, and **161, 157, 80** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **217, 209, 109**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **217, 213, 153**.

Distribution



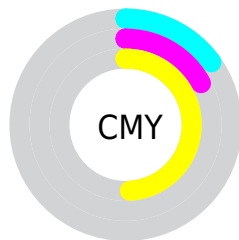
- Red (85%)
- Green (83%)
- Blue (51%)



- Red (54%)
- Yellow (85%)
- Blue (51%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (49%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 217, 211, 131 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 217, 211, 131 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 217, 211, 131


255, 255, 255


 255, 255, 185

 255, 255, 213

 255, 255, 242

 217, 211, 131

 189, 183, 105

 161, 157, 80

 134, 131, 55

 107, 106, 31

 81, 82, 3

 57, 59, 0

 33, 37, 0

 0, 18, 0

 0, 0, 0

■ 217, 211, 131

■ 217, 211, 131

■ 217, 209, 109

■ 217, 213, 153

■ 217, 208, 88

■ 217, 214, 174

■ 217, 206, 66

■ 217, 216, 196

■ 217, 205, 44

■ 217, 217, 218

■ 217, 203, 22

■ 217, 219, 239

■ 217, 202, 1

■ 217, 220, 255

■ 217, 202, 0

■ 217, 222, 255

■ 217, 223, 255

■ 217, 225, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



253, 198, 134



217, 211, 131



174, 221, 150

Triad

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



217, 211, 131



62, 226, 255



255, 181, 232

Complementary

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



217, 211, 131



131, 137, 217

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.



234, 192, 255



217, 211, 131



116, 218, 255

Square

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



217, 211, 131



76, 229, 224



180, 206, 255



255, 178, 192

Rectangle

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



217, 211, 131



142, 226, 171



180, 206, 255



255, 184, 244

Sweetspot

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



217, 211, 131



255, 253, 224



217, 131, 138



128, 126, 110



0, 0, 0



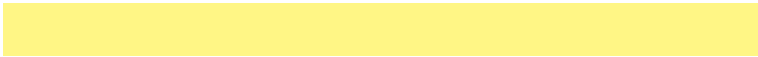
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



217, 211, 131



255, 246, 133



181, 217, 131



110, 109, 99



173, 161, 0



46, 43, 0

Inverse Universe

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



131, 137, 217



133, 141, 255



167, 131, 217



99, 99, 110



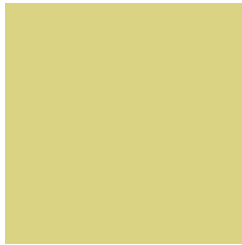
0, 12, 173



0, 3, 46

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 217, 211, 131 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 217, 211, 131 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

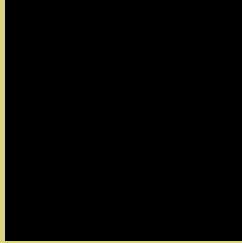
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 217, 211, 131 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 217, 211, 131.

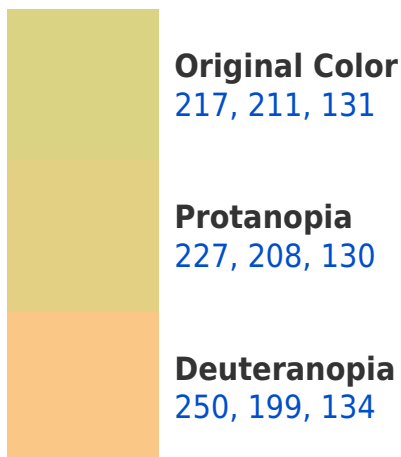


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 217, 211, 131.

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
227, 201, 216

Trichromacy



Original Color
217, 211, 131

Protanomaly
223, 209, 130

Deuteranomaly
238, 203, 133

Tritanomaly
223, 205, 185

Monochromacy



Original Color
217, 211, 131

Achromatopsia
204, 204, 204

Achromatomaly
209, 207, 177

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 217, 211, 131 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(217, 211, 131)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(217, 211, 131)  
}
```

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(217, 211, 131) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(217, 211, 131) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 217, 211, 131 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(217, 211, 131) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(217, 211, 131) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(217, 211, 131)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(217, 211, 131); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(217, 211, 131);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(217, 211,  
131) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 217, 211, 131 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(217, 211, 131) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(217,  
211, 131) }
```

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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