

Converting Colors

`RYB(211, 160, 142)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(211, 160, 142) contains.

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Color

$\text{RYB}(211, 160, 142)$

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D39C8E
RGB	211, 156, 142
RGB Percent	83%, 61%, 56%
CMY	0.1725, 0.3872, 0.4431
CMYK	0.00, 0.26, 0.33, 0.17
HSL	12°, 44%, 69%
HSV	12°, 33%, 83%
XYZ	43.6813, 39.6715, 30.9463
YIQ	170.8490, 37.2740, 7.3060

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

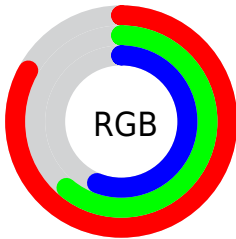
Format	Color
R _{YB}	211, 160, 142
Decimal	13868174
CIE Lab	69.23, 18.46, 15.46
CIE LCh	69, 24.080, 39.945
Yxy	39.6715, 0.3822, 0.3471
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292058254 (0xFFD39C8E)
YUV	170.8490, -14.2226, 35.2124
Hunter-Lab	62.9853, 13.5681, 14.9590

Details

The RYB color **211, 160, 142** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **142, 173, 211**, and the grayscale version is **171, 171, 171**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 216, 196**, and **155, 107, 92** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **211, 145, 121**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **211, 176, 163**.

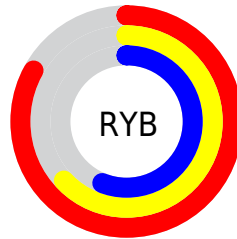
Distribution



Red (83%)

Green (61%)

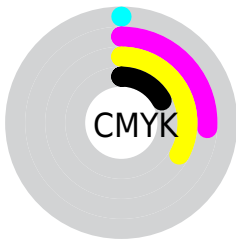
Blue (56%)



Red (83%)

Yellow (63%)

Blue (56%)

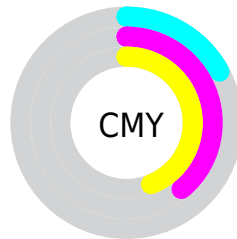


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (26%)

Yellow (33%)

Black (17%)



Cyan (17%)


Magenta (39%)


Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RYB color 211, 160, 142 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 RYB color 211, 160, 142 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 211, 160, 142

 211, 160, 142

255, 255, 255

 183, 134, 116

 255, 216, 196

 155, 108, 92

 255, 253, 224

 128, 83, 68

252, 255, 252


 102, 60, 46


 76, 37, 25

 52, 17, 0

 29, 0, 1

 0, 0, 0

 211, 160, 142

 211, 160, 142

■ 211, 145, 121

■ 211, 176, 163

■ 211, 129, 100

■ 211, 192, 184

■ 211, 113, 79

■ 211, 206, 205

■ 211, 97, 58

■ 211, 218, 226

■ 211, 82, 37

■ 211, 227, 248

■ 211, 67, 15

■ 211, 233, 255

■ 211, 56, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



213, 153, 162



211, 160, 142



198, 196, 129

Triad

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



211, 160, 142



129, 164, 180



153, 166, 212

Complementary

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



211, 160, 142



142, 173, 211

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.



124, 156, 209



211, 160, 142



110, 147, 181

Square

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



211, 160, 142



135, 176, 158



107, 147, 196



182, 161, 203

Rectangle

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



211, 160, 142



150, 185, 126



107, 147, 196



142, 163, 212

Sweetspot

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



211, 160, 142



255, 236, 230



211, 142, 197



128, 116, 112



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



211, 160, 142



255, 181, 156



172, 211, 142



105, 96, 94



168, 44, 0



41, 10, 0

Inverse Universe

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



142, 173, 211



156, 200, 255



142, 158, 211



94, 99, 105



0, 74, 168



0, 18, 41

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 211, 160, 142 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

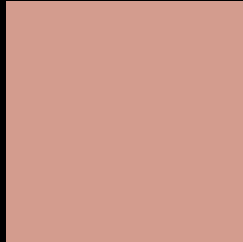
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 211, 160, 142 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

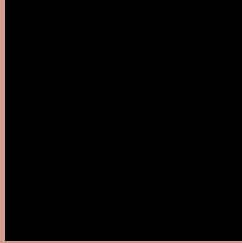
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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](#).

RYB 211, 160, 142 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 211, 160, 142.




This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 211, 160, 142.

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
213, 153, 165

Trichromacy



Original Color

211, 160, 142

Protanomaly

189, 177, 146

Deuteranomaly

201, 171, 141

Tritanomaly

212, 154, 157

Monochromacy



Original Color

211, 160, 142

Achromatopsia

171, 171, 171

Achromatomaly

186, 168, 160

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 211, 160, 142 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(211, 156, 142)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(211, 156, 142)  
}
```

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(211, 156, 142) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(211, 156, 142) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 211, 160, 142 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(211, 156, 142) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(211, 156, 142) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(211, 156, 142)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(211, 156, 142); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(211, 156, 142);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(211, 156,  
142) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 211, 156, 142 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(211, 156, 142) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(211,  
156, 142) }
```

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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