

Converting Colors

RGB(204, 212, 167)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(204, 212, 167) contains.

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Color

RGB(204, 212, 167)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CCD4A7
RGB	204, 212, 167
RGB Percent	80%, 83%, 65%
CMY	0.2000, 0.1686, 0.3451
CMYK	0.04, 0.00, 0.21, 0.17
HSL	71°, 34%, 74%
HSV	71°, 21%, 83%
XYZ	55.4204, 62.7144, 45.7433
YIQ	204.4780, 9.6770, -15.6910

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

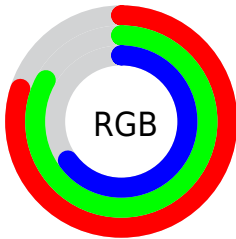
Format	Color
RYB	167, 212, 175
Decimal	13423783
CIELab	83.29, -10.27, 21.40
CIElCh	83, 23.737, 115.628
Yxy	62.7144, 0.3382, 0.3827
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291613863 (0xFFCCD4A7)
YUV	204.4780, -18.4767, -0.4192
Hunter-Lab	79.1924, -13.6689, 21.1874

Details

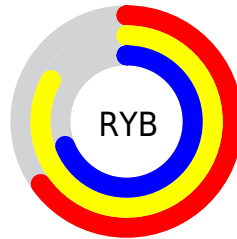
The RGB color **204, 212, 167** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **C9C999**. A complement of this color would be **175, 167, 212**, and the grayscale version is **205, 205, 205**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 222**, and **149, 157, 115** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **200, 212, 146**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **208, 212, 188**.

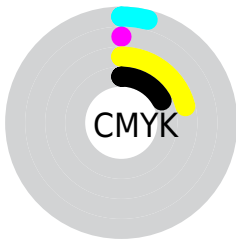
Distribution



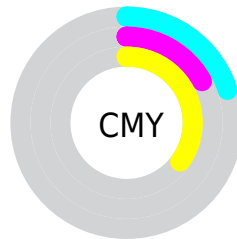
- Red (80%)
- Green (83%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (83%)
- Blue (69%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Black (17%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 204, 212, 167 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 204, 212, 167 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 204, 212, 167

255, 255, 255


 255, 255, 222


 255, 255, 251

 204, 212, 167


 176, 184, 140

 149, 157, 115

 123, 131, 90

 98, 106, 66

 74, 82, 44

 51, 59, 22

 30, 37, 0

 0, 18, 0

 0, 0, 0

■ 204, 212, 167

■ 204, 212, 167

■ 200, 212, 146

■ 208, 212, 188

■ 196, 212, 125

■ 212, 212, 209

■ 193, 212, 103

■ 215, 212, 231

■ 189, 212, 82

■ 219, 212, 252

■ 185, 212, 61

■ 223, 212, 255

■ 181, 212, 40

■ 227, 212, 255

■ 178, 212, 19

■ 230, 212, 255

■ 174, 212, 0

■ 234, 212, 255

■ 238, 212, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



228, 205, 163



204, 212, 167



178, 217, 182

Triad

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



204, 212, 167



153, 217, 244



250, 192, 212

Complementary

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



204, 212, 167



175, 167, 212

Split Complementary

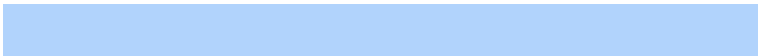
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



233, 196, 233



204, 212, 167



177, 211, 252

Square

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



204, 212, 167



146, 220, 226



207, 203, 248



254, 193, 189

Rectangle

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



204, 212, 167



163, 220, 196



207, 203, 248



246, 193, 219

Sweetspot

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



204, 212, 167



252, 255, 240



212, 175, 167



126, 128, 119



0, 0, 0



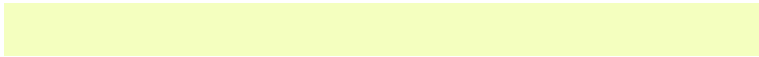
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



204, 212, 167



244, 255, 191



182, 212, 167



105, 107, 96



140, 171, 0



36, 43, 0

Inverse Universe

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



175, 167, 212



203, 191, 255



197, 167, 212



98, 96, 107



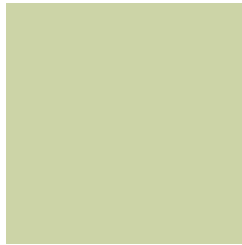
30, 0, 171



8, 0, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 204, 212, 167 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 204, 212, 167 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

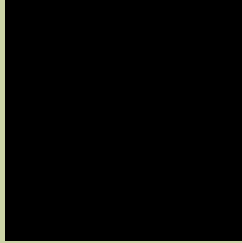
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 204, 212, 167 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 204, 212, 167.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 204, 212, 167.

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
204, 212, 167

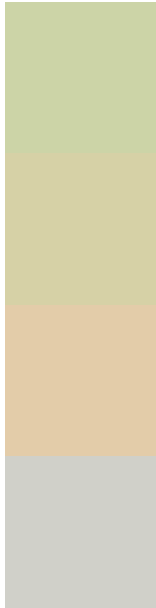
Protanopia
220, 207, 165

Deuteranopia
240, 199, 170



Tritanopia
211, 205, 221

Trichromacy



Original Color

204, 212, 167

Protanomaly

214, 209, 166

Deuteranomaly

227, 204, 169

Tritanomaly

208, 208, 201

Monochromacy



Original Color

204, 212, 167

Achromatopsia

204, 204, 204

Achromatomaly

204, 207, 191

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 204, 212, 167 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(204, 212, 167) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(204, 212, 167)  
}
```

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(204, 212, 167) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(204, 212, 167) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 204, 212, 167 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(204, 212, 167) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(204, 212, 167) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(204, 212, 167)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(204, 212, 167); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(204, 212, 167);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(204, 212,  
167) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 204, 212, 167 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(204, 212, 167) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(204,  
212, 167) }
```

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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