

Converting Colors

RGB(212, 106, 152)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(212, 106, 152) contains.

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Color

RGB(212, 106, 152)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D46A98
RGB	212, 106, 152
RGB Percent	83%, 42%, 60%
CMY	0.1686, 0.5843, 0.4039
CMYK	0.00, 0.50, 0.28, 0.17
HSL	334°, 55%, 62%
HSV	334°, 50%, 83%
XYZ	37.9729, 26.5721, 32.8333
YIQ	142.9380, 48.4100, 36.7780

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

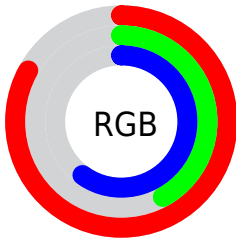
Format	Color
R _{YB}	212, 106, 152
Decimal	13920920
CIE Lab	58.58, 46.81, -5.54
CIE LCh	59, 47.132, 353.254
Yxy	26.5721, 0.3900, 0.2729
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292111000 (0xFFD46A98)
YUV	142.9380, 4.4676, 60.5674
Hunter-Lab	51.5481, 41.2826, -1.6807

Details

The RGB color **212, 106, 152** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6699**. A complement of this color would be **106, 212, 166**, and the grayscale version is **143, 143, 143**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 160, 206**, and **155, 53, 101** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **212, 85, 140**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **212, 127, 164**.

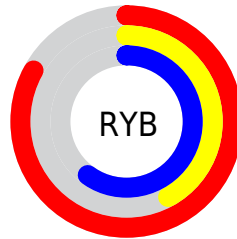
Distribution



Red (83%)

Green (42%)

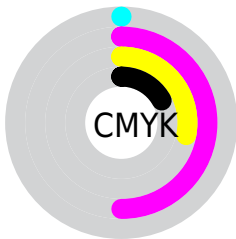
Blue (60%)



Red (83%)

Yellow (42%)

Blue (60%)

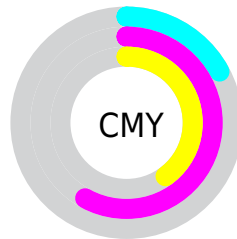


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (50%)

Yellow (28%)

Black (17%)



Cyan (17%)

Magenta (58%)

Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 212, 106, 152 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 212, 106, 152 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 212, 106, 152

255, 255, 255

 255, 160, 206

 255, 188, 234

 255, 217, 255

 255, 246, 255

 212, 106, 152

 183, 80, 126

 155, 53, 101

 127, 24, 77

 99, 0, 55


 73, 0, 33

 50, 0, 9

 0, 0, 0

 212, 106, 152

 212, 85, 140

 212, 106, 152

 212, 127, 164

■ 212, 64, 128

■ 212, 148, 176

■ 212, 42, 116

■ 212, 170, 188

■ 212, 21, 104

■ 212, 191, 200

■ 212, 0, 92

■ 212, 212, 212

■ 212, 233, 224

■ 212, 254, 236

■ 212, 255, 248

■ 212, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



183, 117, 191



212, 106, 152



217, 107, 111

Triad

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



212, 106, 152



133, 148, 61



0, 157, 206

Complementary

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



212, 106, 152



106, 212, 166

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.



0, 161, 172



212, 106, 152



82, 157, 89

Square

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



212, 106, 152



173, 135, 56



0, 161, 130



8, 148, 223

Rectangle

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



212, 106, 152



209, 115, 86



0, 161, 130



0, 159, 196

Sweetspot

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



212, 106, 152



255, 217, 233



164, 106, 212



128, 105, 115



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



212, 106, 152



255, 102, 168



212, 111, 106



107, 96, 101



171, 0, 74



43, 0, 19

Inverse Universe

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



212, 106, 152



255, 102, 168



106, 207, 212



107, 96, 101



171, 0, 74



43, 0, 19

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 212, 106, 152 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

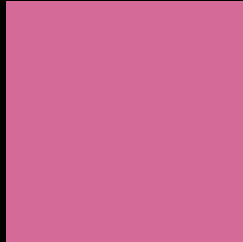
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 212, 106, 152 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 × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 212, 106, 152 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 212, 106, 152.

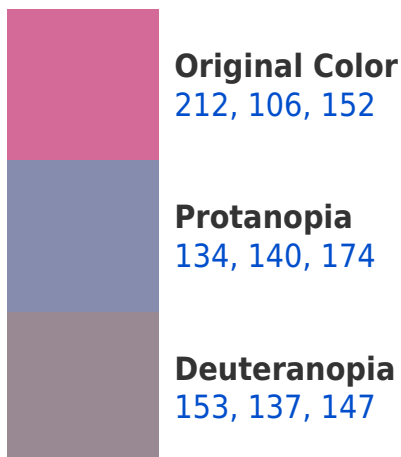


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 212, 106, 152.

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](#).

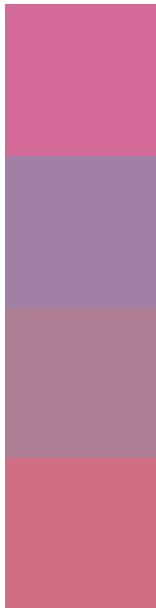
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
209, 112, 120

Trichromacy



Original Color

212, 106, 152

Protanomaly

162, 128, 166

Deuteranomaly

174, 126, 149

Tritanomaly

210, 110, 132

Monochromacy



Original Color

212, 106, 152

Achromatopsia

143, 143, 143

Achromatomaly

168, 130, 146

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 212, 106, 152 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(212, 106, 152) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(212, 106, 152)  
}
```

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(212, 106, 152) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(212, 106, 152) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 212, 106, 152 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(212, 106, 152) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(212, 106, 152) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(212, 106, 152)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(212, 106, 152); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(212, 106, 152);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(212, 106,  
152) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 212, 106, 152 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(212, 106, 152) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(212,  
106, 152) }
```

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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