

Converting Colors

RGB(212, 134, 133)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(212, 134, 133) contains.

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Color

RGB(212, 134, 133)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D48685
RGB	212, 134, 133
RGB Percent	83%, 53%, 52%
CMY	0.1686, 0.4745, 0.4784
CMYK	0.00, 0.37, 0.37, 0.17
HSL	1°, 48%, 68%
HSV	1°, 37%, 83%
XYZ	39.9101, 32.7407, 26.4064
YIQ	157.2080, 46.8090, 16.2250

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

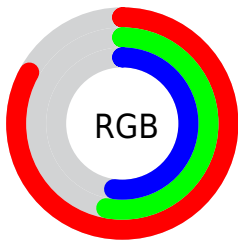
Format	Color
R _Y B	212, 134, 133
Decimal	13928069
CIE Lab	63.95, 29.80, 13.12
CIE LCh	64, 32.561, 23.767
Yxy	32.7407, 0.4029, 0.3305
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292118149 (0xFFD48685)
YUV	157.2080, -11.9345, 48.0526
Hunter-Lab	57.2195, 24.3681, 12.6917

Details

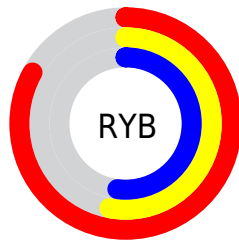
The RGB color **212, 134, 133** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **133, 211, 212**, and the grayscale version is **157, 157, 157**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 188, 186**, and **155, 83, 84** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **212, 113, 112**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **212, 155, 154**.

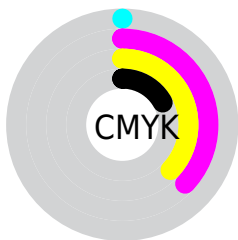
Distribution



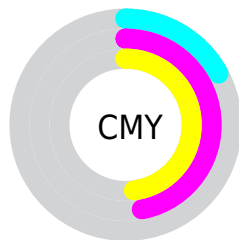
- Red (83%)
- Green (53%)
- Blue (52%)



- Red (83%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (52%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (37%)
- Black (17%)





- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 212, 134, 133 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, 134, 133 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 212, 134, 133

 212, 134, 133

255, 255, 255

 183, 108, 108

 255, 188, 186


 155, 83, 84

 255, 216, 214

 127, 59, 60

 255, 245, 242

 100, 35, 39


 74, 10, 18

 50, 0, 0

 10, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0


 212, 134, 133

 212, 134, 133


 212, 113, 112


 212, 155, 154

 212, 92, 91

 212, 176, 175

 212, 71, 69

 212, 197, 197

 212, 50, 48

 212, 218, 218

 212, 29, 27

 212, 239, 239

 212, 8, 6

 212, 255, 255

 212, 3, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



207, 133, 162



212, 134, 133



202, 141, 109

Triad

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



212, 134, 133



117, 167, 120



104, 160, 212

Complementary

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



212, 134, 133



133, 211, 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.



60, 167, 201



212, 134, 133



81, 170, 148

Square

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



212, 134, 133



151, 160, 101



50, 170, 177



150, 150, 208

Rectangle

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



212, 134, 133



188, 148, 100



50, 170, 177



89, 162, 210

Sweetspot

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



212, 134, 133



255, 227, 227



212, 133, 212



128, 111, 111



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



212, 134, 133



255, 142, 140



212, 173, 133



107, 97, 96



171, 2, 0



43, 1, 0

Inverse Universe

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



133, 211, 212



140, 254, 255



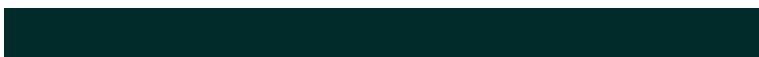
133, 173, 212



96, 107, 107



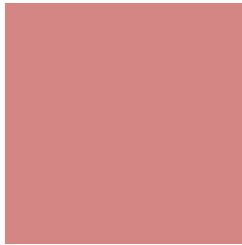
0, 169, 171



0, 43, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 212, 134, 133 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

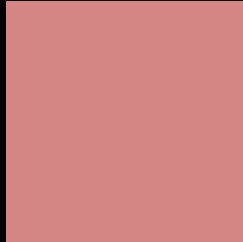
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 212, 134, 133 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 212, 134, 133 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 212, 134, 133.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 212, 134, 133.

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
212, 134, 133

Protanopia
161, 155, 144

Deuteranopia
179, 149, 130



Tritanopia

213, 133, 142

Trichromacy



Original Color
212, 134, 133

Protanomaly
180, 147, 140

Deuteranomaly
191, 144, 131

Tritanomaly
213, 133, 139

Monochromacy



Original Color
212, 134, 133

Achromatopsia
157, 157, 157

Achromatomaly
177, 149, 148

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 212, 134, 133 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, 134, 133)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(212, 134, 133)  
}
```

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, 134, 133) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(212, 134, 133) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 212, 134, 133 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, 134, 133) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(212, 134, 133) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(212, 134, 133)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(212, 134, 133); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(212, 134, 133);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(212, 134,  
133) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 212, 134, 133 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(212, 134, 133) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(212,  
134, 133) }
```

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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