

Converting Colors

RGB(212, 142, 157)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(212, 142, 157) contains.

RGB(212, 142, 157)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(212, 142, 157)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	D48E9D
RGB	212, 142, 157
RGB Percent	83%, 56%, 62%
CMY	0.1686, 0.4431, 0.3843
CMYK	0.00, 0.33, 0.26, 0.17
HSL	347°, 45%, 69%
HSV	347°, 33%, 83%
XYZ	42.9102, 35.7774, 36.5424
YIQ	164.6400, 36.9050, 19.5050

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

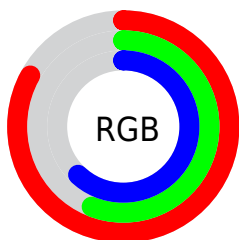
Format	Color
RYB	212, 142, 157
Decimal	13930141
CIELab	66.35, 28.61, 2.99
CIELCh	66, 28.771, 5.974
Yxy	35.7774, 0.3724, 0.3105
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292120221 (0xFFD48E9D)
YUV	164.6400, -3.7665, 41.5347
Hunter-Lab	59.8142, 23.3795, 5.6478

Details

The RGB color **212, 142, 157** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **142, 212, 197**, and the grayscale version is **165, 165, 165**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 196, 211**, and **156, 91, 106** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **212, 121, 140**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **212, 163, 174**.

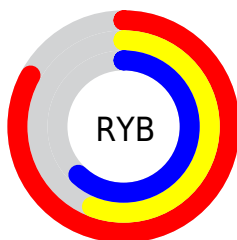
Distribution



Red (83%)

Green (56%)

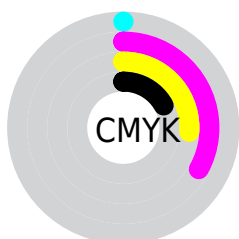
Blue (62%)



Red (83%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (62%)

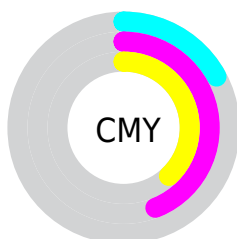


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (26%)

Black (17%)



Cyan (17%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 212, 142, 157 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, 142, 157 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 212, 142, 157


255, 255, 255

 255, 196, 211

 255, 225, 240

255, 253, 255

 212, 142, 157

 184, 116, 131

 156, 91, 106

 129, 66, 82

 102, 43, 59


 77, 19, 37


 52, 0, 16

 26, 0, 1


 0, 0, 0


 212, 142, 157


 212, 142, 157

 212, 121, 140


 212, 163, 174

 212, 100, 124

 212, 184, 190

 212, 78, 107

 212, 206, 207

 212, 57, 90

 212, 227, 224

 212, 36, 74

 212, 248, 240

 212, 15, 57

 212, 255, 255

 212, 0, 45

Harmonies

Analogous

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



199, 145, 183



212, 142, 157



211, 145, 132

Triad

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



212, 142, 157



146, 169, 119



98, 170, 208

Complementary

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



212, 142, 157



142, 212, 197

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.



78, 174, 191



212, 142, 157



116, 174, 139

Square

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



212, 142, 157



174, 161, 110



89, 176, 166



135, 162, 212

Rectangle

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



212, 142, 157



203, 150, 119



89, 176, 166



89, 172, 203

Sweetspot

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



212, 142, 157



255, 230, 235



197, 142, 212



128, 112, 115



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



212, 142, 157



255, 153, 175



212, 162, 142



107, 96, 99



171, 0, 37



43, 0, 9

Inverse Universe

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



212, 142, 157



255, 153, 175



142, 192, 212



107, 96, 99



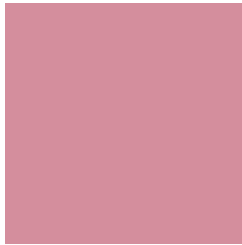
171, 0, 37



43, 0, 9

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 212, 142, 157 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

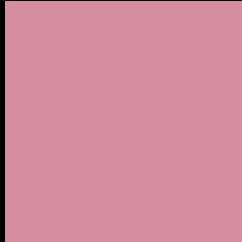
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 142, 157 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

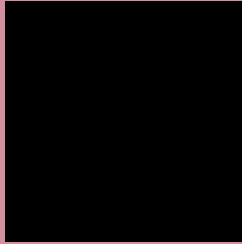
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 142, 157 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 212, 142, 157.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 212, 142, 157.

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, 142, 157

Protanopia

163, 161, 168

Deuteranopia

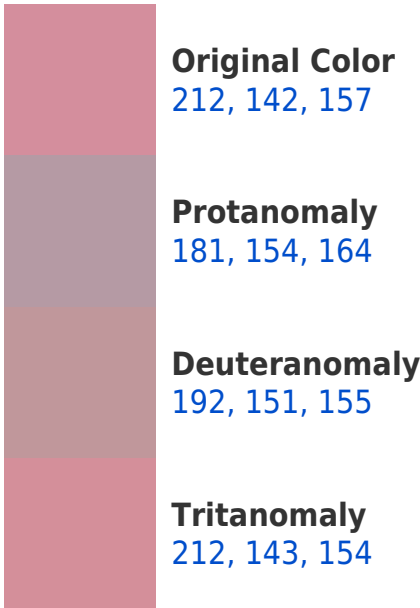
180, 156, 154



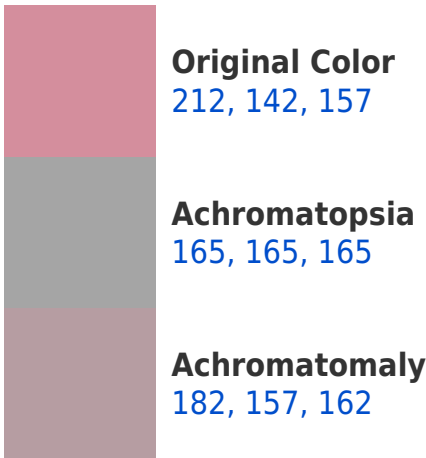
Tritanopia

212, 143, 153

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 212, 142, 157 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, 142, 157) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(212, 142, 157)  
}
```

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, 142, 157) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(212, 142, 157) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 212, 142, 157 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, 142, 157) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(212, 142, 157) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(212, 142, 157)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(212, 142, 157); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(212, 142, 157);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(212, 142,  
157) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 212, 142, 157 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(212, 142, 157) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(212,  
142, 157) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet
interesting? Support Converting
Colors with the new Membership
Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you
double the colors in the color bucket, and more
awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor