

Converting Colors

RGB(212, 145, 106)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(212, 145, 106) contains.

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Color

RGB(212, 145, 106)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D4916A
RGB	212, 145, 106
RGB Percent	83%, 57%, 42%
CMY	0.1686, 0.4314, 0.5843
CMYK	0.00, 0.32, 0.50, 0.17
HSL	22°, 55%, 62%
HSV	22°, 50%, 83%
XYZ	39.8783, 35.2885, 18.3452
YIQ	160.5870, 52.4510, 2.0750

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

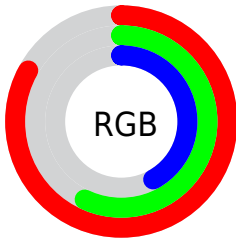
Format	Color
R _Y B	212, 168, 106
Decimal	13930858
CIE Lab	65.97, 20.98, 30.87
CIE LCh	66, 37.326, 55.793
Yxy	35.2885, 0.4265, 0.3774
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292120938 (0xFFD4916A)
YUV	160.5870, -26.9114, 45.0892
Hunter-Lab	59.4041, 15.8709, 23.2729

Details

The RGB color **212, 145, 106** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. A complement of this color would be **106, 173, 212**, and the grayscale version is **161, 161, 161**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 199, 158**, and **154, 94, 58** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **212, 132, 85**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **212, 158, 127**.

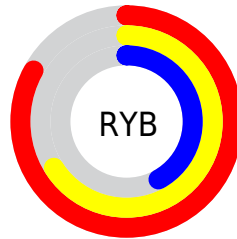
Distribution



Red (83%)

Green (57%)

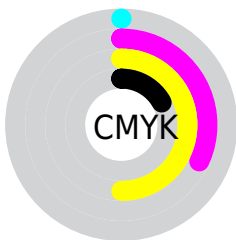
Blue (42%)



Red (83%)

Yellow (66%)

Blue (42%)

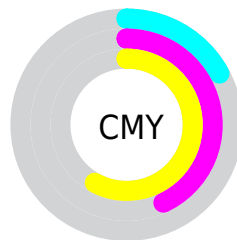


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (32%)

Yellow (50%)

Black (17%)



Cyan (17%)


Magenta (43%)

Yellow (58%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 212, 145, 106 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, 145, 106 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 212, 145, 106


255, 255, 255

 255, 199, 158

 255, 227, 185

 255, 255, 213

 255, 255, 241

 212, 145, 106

 183, 119, 81

 154, 94, 58

 126, 70, 35

 99, 47, 13

 73, 25, 0

 47, 3, 0

 9, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 212, 145, 106

 212, 145, 106

212, 132, 85

212, 158, 127

212, 118, 64

212, 172, 148

212, 105, 42

212, 185, 170

212, 91, 21

212, 199, 191

212, 78, 0

212, 212, 212

212, 225, 233

212, 239, 254

212, 252, 255

212, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



225, 136, 133



212, 145, 106



186, 157, 93

Triad

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



212, 145, 106



66, 178, 154



157, 153, 221

Complementary

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



212, 145, 106



106, 173, 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.



102, 165, 227



212, 145, 106



0, 178, 188

Square

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



212, 145, 106



113, 174, 122



33, 173, 215



198, 141, 198

Rectangle

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



212, 145, 106



165, 164, 95



33, 173, 215



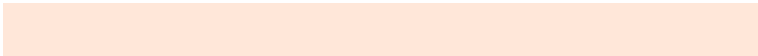
140, 158, 225

Sweetspot

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



212, 145, 106



255, 231, 217



212, 106, 173



128, 113, 105



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



212, 145, 106



255, 158, 102



212, 198, 106



107, 100, 96



171, 63, 0



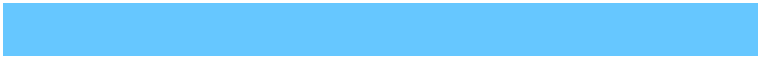
43, 16, 0

Inverse Universe

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



106, 173, 212



102, 199, 255



106, 120, 212



96, 103, 107



0, 108, 171



0, 27, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 212, 145, 106 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

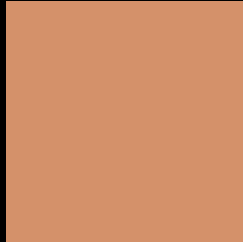
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 145, 106 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

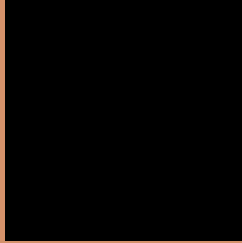
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 145, 106 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 212, 145, 106.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 212, 145, 106.

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, 145, 106

Protanopia
173, 161, 112

Deuteranopia
193, 154, 104



Tritanopia
216, 139, 150

Trichromacy



Original Color

212, 145, 106

Protanomaly

187, 155, 110

Deuteranomaly

200, 151, 105

Tritanomaly

215, 141, 134

Monochromacy



Original Color

212, 145, 106

Achromatopsia

161, 161, 161

Achromatomaly

180, 155, 141

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 212, 145, 106 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, 145, 106)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(212, 145, 106)  
}
```

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, 145, 106) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(212, 145, 106) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 212, 145, 106 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, 145, 106) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(212, 145, 106) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(212, 145, 106) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(212, 145, 106); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(212, 145, 106);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(212, 145,  
106) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 212, 145, 106 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(212, 145, 106) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(212,  
145, 106) }
```

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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