

Converting Colors

RGB(212, 145, 158)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(212, 145, 158) contains.

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Color

RGB(212, 145, 158)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D4919E
RGB	212, 145, 158
RGB Percent	83%, 57%, 62%
CMY	0.1686, 0.4314, 0.3804
CMYK	0.00, 0.32, 0.25, 0.17
HSL	348°, 44%, 70%
HSV	348°, 32%, 83%
XYZ	43.4483, 36.7165, 37.1448
YIQ	166.5150, 35.7590, 18.2470

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

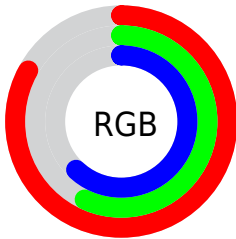
Format	Color
R_{YB}	212, 145, 158
Decimal	13930910
CIE _{Lab}	67.06, 27.13, 3.47
CIE _{LCh}	67, 27.353, 7.280
Yxy	36.7165, 0.3704, 0.3130
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292120990 (0xFFD4919E)
YUV	166.5150, -4.1979, 39.8903
Hunter-Lab	60.5941, 21.9517, 6.0706

Details

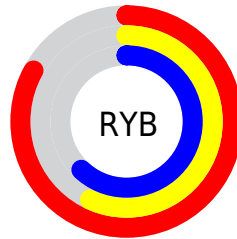
The RGB color **212, 145, 158** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **145, 212, 199**, and the grayscale version is **167, 167, 167**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 199, 213**, and **156, 94, 107** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **212, 124, 141**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **212, 166, 175**.

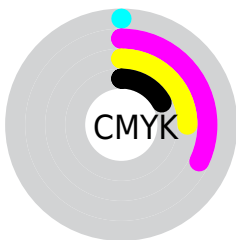
Distribution



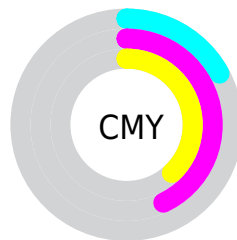
- Red (83%)
- Green (57%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (83%)
- Yellow (57%)
- Blue (62%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (32%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Black (17%)





- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 212, 145, 158 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, 158 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 212, 145, 158

 212, 145, 158

255, 255, 255

 184, 119, 132

 255, 199, 213

 156, 94, 107

 255, 228, 241

 129, 69, 83

 103, 46, 60


 77, 23, 38


 52, 0, 17

 28, 0, 1


 0, 0, 0

 212, 145, 158

 212, 145, 158

 212, 124, 141

 212, 166, 175

 212, 103, 124


 212, 187, 192

 212, 81, 107

 212, 209, 209

 212, 60, 90

 212, 230, 226

 212, 39, 73

 212, 251, 243

 212, 18, 55

 212, 255, 255

 212, 0, 41

Harmonies

Analogous

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



200, 148, 183



212, 145, 158



210, 148, 135

Triad

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



212, 145, 158



148, 171, 123



106, 171, 208

Complementary

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



212, 145, 158



145, 212, 199

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.



87, 176, 192



212, 145, 158



119, 175, 143

Square

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



212, 145, 158



175, 164, 114



95, 177, 169



140, 163, 212

Rectangle

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



212, 145, 158



203, 153, 123



95, 177, 169



97, 173, 204

Sweetspot

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



212, 145, 158



255, 232, 237



199, 145, 212



128, 113, 116



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



212, 145, 158



255, 158, 177



212, 165, 145



107, 96, 98



171, 0, 33



43, 0, 8

Inverse Universe

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



212, 145, 158



255, 158, 177



145, 192, 212



107, 96, 98



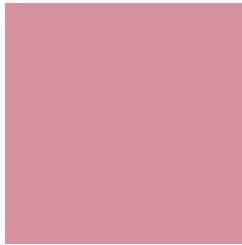
171, 0, 33



43, 0, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 212, 145, 158 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

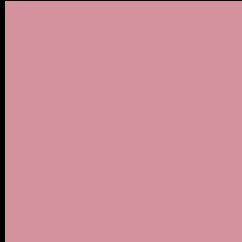
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 158 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, 158 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 212, 145, 158.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 212, 145, 158.

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, 158

Protanopia
165, 163, 168

Deuteranopia
182, 158, 156



Tritanopia
212, 145, 156

Trichromacy



Original Color

212, 145, 158

Protanomaly

182, 156, 164

Deuteranomaly

193, 153, 157

Tritanomaly

212, 145, 157

Monochromacy



Original Color

212, 145, 158

Achromatopsia

167, 167, 167

Achromatomaly

183, 159, 164

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 212, 145, 158 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, 158) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(212, 145, 158)  
}
```

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, 158) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(212, 145, 158) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 212, 145, 158 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, 158) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(212, 145, 158) }
```

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, 158)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(212, 145, 158); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(212, 145, 158);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(212, 145,  
158) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 212, 145, 158 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, 158) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(212,  
145, 158) }
```

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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