

Converting Colors

RGB(212, 157, 133)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(212, 157, 133) contains.

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Color

RGB(212, 157, 133)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D49D85
RGB	212, 157, 133
RGB Percent	83%, 62%, 52%
CMY	0.1686, 0.3843, 0.4784
CMYK	0.00, 0.26, 0.37, 0.17
HSL	18°, 48%, 68%
HSV	18°, 37%, 83%
XYZ	43.4420, 39.8044, 27.5837
YIQ	170.7090, 40.4840, 4.1960

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

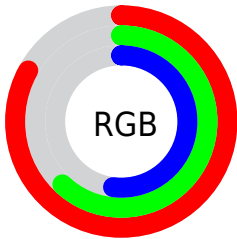
Format	Color
R_{YB}	212, 167, 133
Decimal	13933957
CIE _{Lab}	69.33, 17.35, 20.57
CIE _{LCh}	69, 26.908, 49.862
Yxy	39.8044, 0.3920, 0.3591
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292124037 (0xFFD49D85)
YUV	170.7090, -18.5905, 36.2122
Hunter-Lab	63.0908, 12.4997, 18.2416

Details

The RGB color **212, 157, 133** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **133, 188, 212**, and the grayscale version is **171, 171, 171**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 212, 186**, and **156, 105, 83** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **212, 142, 112**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **212, 172, 154**.

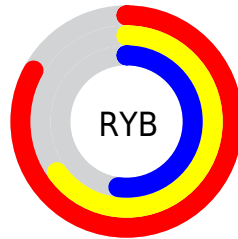
Distribution



Red (83%)

Green (62%)

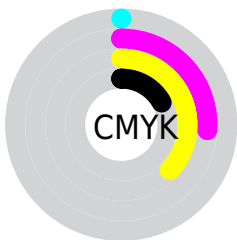
Blue (52%)



Red (83%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (52%)

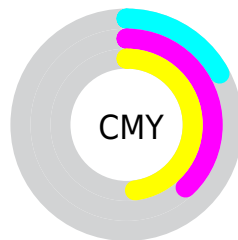


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (26%)

Yellow (37%)

Black (17%)



Cyan (17%)


Magenta (38%)

Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 212, 157, 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, 157, 133 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 212, 157, 133


255, 255, 255

 255, 212, 186

 255, 240, 214

 255, 255, 242

 212, 157, 133

 184, 131, 108

 156, 105, 83

 128, 81, 60

 102, 58, 38


 76, 36, 17

 52, 15, 0


 28, 0, 1


 0, 0, 0


 212, 157, 133


 212, 157, 133

 212, 142, 112

 212, 172, 154

 212, 127, 91


 212, 187, 175

 212, 113, 69


 212, 201, 197

 212, 98, 48


 212, 216, 218

 212, 83, 27

 212, 231, 239

 212, 68, 6

 212, 246, 255

 212, 64, 0

 212, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



219, 152, 154



212, 157, 133



195, 165, 122

Triad

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



212, 157, 133



115, 182, 160



162, 166, 215

Complementary

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



212, 157, 133



133, 188, 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.



127, 174, 217



212, 157, 133



97, 183, 185

Square

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



212, 157, 133



142, 179, 137



100, 180, 206



192, 158, 201

Rectangle

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



212, 157, 133



179, 170, 121



100, 180, 206



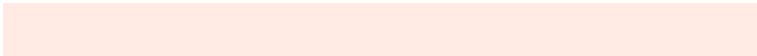
150, 169, 217

Sweetspot

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



212, 157, 133



255, 235, 227



212, 133, 188



128, 116, 111



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



212, 157, 133



255, 175, 140



212, 196, 133



107, 100, 96



171, 52, 0



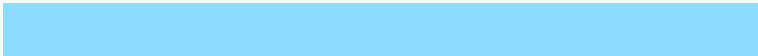
43, 13, 0

Inverse Universe

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



133, 188, 212



140, 220, 255



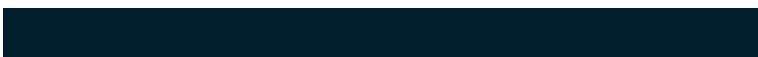
133, 149, 212



96, 104, 107



0, 119, 171



0, 30, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 212, 157, 133 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

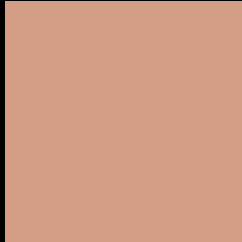
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 157, 133 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

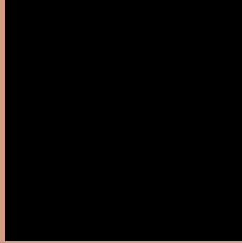
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 157, 133 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 212, 157, 133.

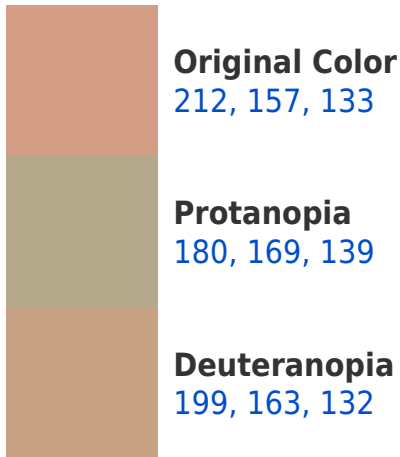


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 212, 157, 133.

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





Tritanopia
215, 153, 164

Trichromacy



Original Color
212, 157, 133

Protanomaly
192, 165, 137

Deuteranomaly
204, 161, 132

Tritanomaly
214, 154, 153

Monochromacy



Original Color
212, 157, 133

Achromatopsia
171, 171, 171

Achromatomaly
186, 166, 157

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 212, 157, 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, 157, 133)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(212, 157, 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, 157, 133) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(212, 157, 133) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 212, 157, 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, 157, 133) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(212, 157, 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, 157, 133)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(212, 157, 133); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(212, 157, 133);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(212, 157,  
133) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 212, 157, 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, 157, 133) }
```

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

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