

Converting Colors

RGB(212, 159, 152)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(212, 159, 152) contains.

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Color

RGB(212, 159, 152)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D49F98
RGB	212, 159, 152
RGB Percent	83%, 62%, 60%
CMY	0.1686, 0.3765, 0.4039
CMYK	0.00, 0.25, 0.28, 0.17
HSL	7°, 41%, 71%
HSV	7°, 28%, 83%
XYZ	45.2170, 41.0603, 35.2480
YIQ	174.0490, 33.8350, 9.0590

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

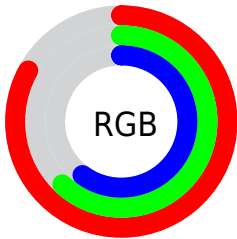
Format	Color
R _Y B	212, 160, 152
Decimal	13934488
CIE Lab	70.22, 18.69, 11.33
CIE LCh	70, 21.856, 31.210
Yxy	41.0603, 0.3721, 0.3379
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292124568 (0xFFD49F98)
YUV	174.0490, -10.8702, 33.2830
Hunter-Lab	64.0783, 13.8218, 12.2408

Details

The RGB color **212, 159, 152** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **152, 205, 212**, and the grayscale version is **174, 174, 174**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 214, 206**, and **156, 107, 101** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **212, 140, 131**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **212, 178, 173**.

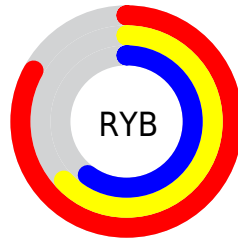
Distribution



Red (83%)

Green (62%)

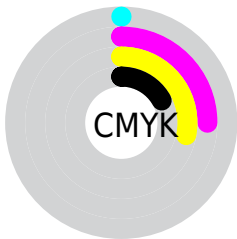
Blue (60%)



Red (83%)

Yellow (63%)

Blue (60%)

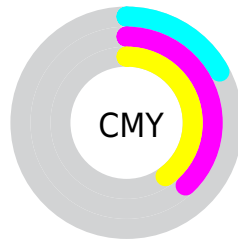


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (25%)

Yellow (28%)

Black (17%)



Cyan (17%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 212, 159, 152 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, 159, 152 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 212, 159, 152

 212, 159, 152

255, 255, 255

 184, 133, 126

 255, 214, 206

 156, 107, 101

 255, 242, 234

 129, 83, 77

 103, 59, 54

 78, 37, 33


 54, 16, 11

 33, 0, 1


 0, 0, 0

 212, 159, 152

 212, 159, 152

 212, 140, 131

 212, 178, 173

 212, 122, 110


 212, 196, 194

 212, 103, 88


 212, 215, 216

 212, 84, 67

 212, 234, 237

 212, 65, 46

 212, 253, 255

 212, 47, 25

 212, 255, 255

 212, 28, 4

 212, 25, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



211, 158, 172



212, 159, 152



203, 164, 138

Triad

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



212, 159, 152



142, 181, 152



149, 173, 211

Complementary

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



212, 159, 152



152, 205, 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.



126, 179, 206



212, 159, 152



123, 183, 172

Square

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



212, 159, 152



164, 177, 137



116, 182, 191



176, 166, 206

Rectangle

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



212, 159, 152



192, 168, 133



116, 182, 191



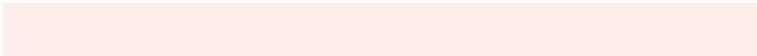
141, 175, 210

Sweetspot

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



212, 159, 152



255, 237, 235



212, 152, 205



128, 116, 115



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



212, 159, 152



255, 178, 168



212, 189, 152



107, 98, 96



171, 20, 0



43, 5, 0

Inverse Universe

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



152, 205, 212



168, 245, 255



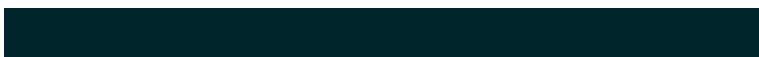
152, 175, 212



96, 106, 107



0, 151, 171



0, 38, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 212, 159, 152 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

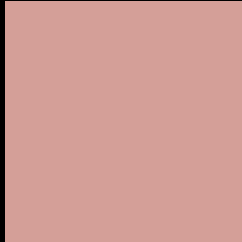
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 159, 152 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

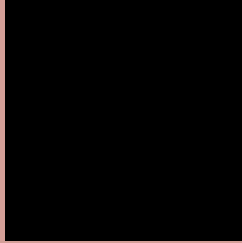
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 159, 152 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 212, 159, 152.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 212, 159, 152.

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, 159, 152

Protanopia
178, 171, 158

Deuteranopia
196, 166, 151



Tritanopia
214, 157, 169

Trichromacy



Original Color

212, 159, 152

Protanomaly

190, 167, 156

Deuteranomaly

202, 163, 151

Tritanomaly

213, 158, 163

Monochromacy



Original Color

212, 159, 152

Achromatopsia

174, 174, 174

Achromatomaly

188, 169, 166

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 212, 159, 152 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, 159, 152)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(212, 159, 152)  
}
```

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, 159, 152) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(212, 159, 152) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 212, 159, 152 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, 159, 152) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(212, 159, 152) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(212, 159, 152)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(212, 159, 152); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(212, 159, 152);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(212, 159,  
152) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 212, 159, 152 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(212, 159, 152) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(212,  
159, 152) }
```

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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