

Converting Colors

RGB(212, 168, 149)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(212, 168, 149) contains.

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Color

RGB(212, 168, 149)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D4A895
RGB	212, 168, 149
RGB Percent	83%, 66%, 58%
CMY	0.1686, 0.3412, 0.4157
CMYK	0.00, 0.21, 0.30, 0.17
HSL	18°, 42%, 71%
HSV	18°, 30%, 83%
XYZ	46.5788, 44.1722, 34.5049
YIQ	178.9900, 32.3230, 3.4190

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

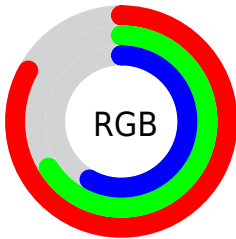
Format	Color
R _Y B	212, 176, 149
Decimal	13936789
CIE Lab	72.34, 13.41, 15.96
CIE LCh	72, 20.849, 49.960
Yxy	44.1722, 0.3719, 0.3527
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292126869 (0xFFD4A895)
YUV	178.9900, -14.7851, 28.9498
Hunter-Lab	66.4622, 8.7896, 15.7422

Details

The RGB color **212, 168, 149** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **149, 193, 212**, and the grayscale version is **179, 179, 179**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 223, 203**, and **156, 116, 98** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **212, 153, 128**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **212, 183, 170**.

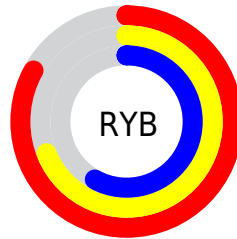
Distribution



Red (83%)

Green (66%)

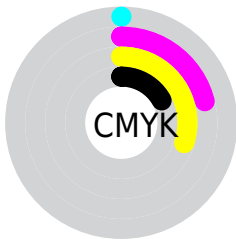
Blue (58%)



Red (83%)

Yellow (69%)

Blue (58%)

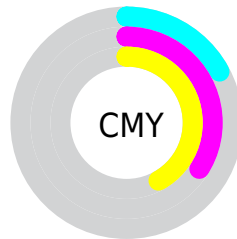


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (21%)

Yellow (30%)

Black (17%)



Cyan (17%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 212, 168, 149 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, 168, 149 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 212, 168, 149

255, 255, 255

 255, 223, 203

 255, 252, 231

 212, 168, 149

 184, 142, 123

 156, 116, 98

 129, 91, 74

 103, 68, 52

 78, 45, 30

 54, 24, 7

 32, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0

 212, 168, 149

 212, 168, 149

 212, 153, 128

 212, 183, 170

 212, 138, 107

 212, 198, 191

 212, 124, 85

 212, 212, 213

 212, 109, 64

 212, 227, 234

 212, 94, 43

 212, 242, 255

 212, 79, 22

 212, 255, 255

 212, 64, 1

 212, 64, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



217, 164, 165



212, 168, 149



198, 174, 140

Triad

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



212, 168, 149



137, 188, 170



172, 175, 213

Complementary

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



212, 168, 149



149, 193, 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.



147, 181, 214



212, 168, 149



126, 188, 190

Square

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



212, 168, 149



157, 185, 152



129, 186, 206



196, 169, 202

Rectangle

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



212, 168, 149



185, 178, 140



129, 186, 206



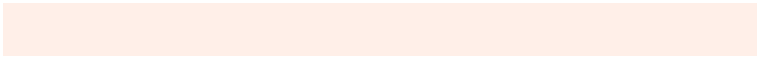
164, 177, 215

Sweetspot

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



212, 168, 149



255, 239, 232



212, 149, 193



128, 118, 113



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



212, 168, 149



255, 191, 163



212, 199, 149



107, 100, 96



171, 52, 0



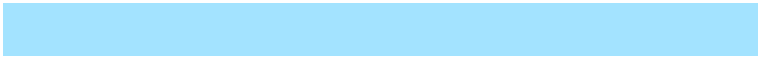
43, 13, 0

Inverse Universe

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



149, 193, 212



163, 227, 255



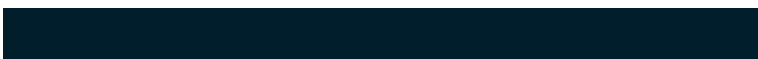
149, 162, 212



96, 104, 107



0, 119, 171



0, 30, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 212, 168, 149 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

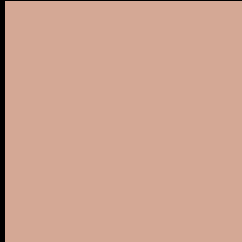
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 168, 149 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

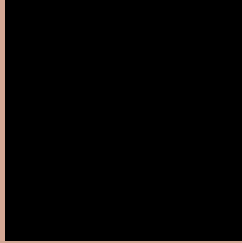
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 168, 149 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 212, 168, 149.






This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 212, 168, 149.

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, 168, 149
	Protanopia 186, 177, 154
	Deuteranopia 205, 171, 148



Tritanopia
215, 164, 177

Trichromacy



Original Color
212, 168, 149

Protanomaly
195, 174, 152

Deuteranomaly
208, 170, 148

Tritanomaly
214, 165, 167

Monochromacy



Original Color
212, 168, 149

Achromatopsia
179, 179, 179

Achromatomaly
191, 175, 168

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 212, 168, 149 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, 168, 149) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(212, 168, 149)  
}
```

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, 168, 149) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(212, 168, 149) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 212, 168, 149 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, 168, 149) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(212, 168, 149) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(212, 168, 149)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(212, 168, 149); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(212, 168, 149);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(212, 168,  
149) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 212, 168, 149 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(212, 168, 149) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(212,  
168, 149) }
```

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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