

Converting Colors

RGB(212, 168, 182)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(212, 168, 182) contains.

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Color

RGB(212, 168, 182)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D4A8B6
RGB	212, 168, 182
RGB Percent	83%, 66%, 71%
CMY	0.1686, 0.3412, 0.2863
CMYK	0.00, 0.21, 0.14, 0.17
HSL	341°, 34%, 75%
HSV	341°, 21%, 83%
XYZ	49.5975, 45.3797, 50.4011
YIQ	182.7520, 21.7300, 13.6820

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

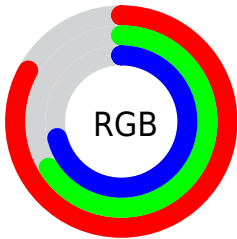
Format	Color
R _Y B	212, 168, 182
Decimal	13936822
CIE Lab	73.14, 18.31, -1.02
CIE LCh	73, 18.340, 356.812
Yxy	45.3797, 0.3412, 0.3121
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292126902 (0xFFD4A8B6)
YUV	182.7520, -0.3707, 25.6505
Hunter-Lab	67.3645, 13.5339, 2.7953

Details

The RGB color **212, 168, 182** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **168, 212, 198**, and the grayscale version is **183, 183, 183**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 223, 238**, and **157, 116, 129** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **212, 147, 168**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **212, 189, 196**.

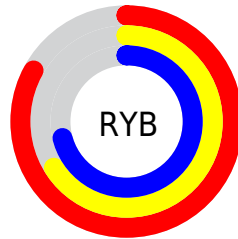
Distribution



Red (83%)

Green (66%)

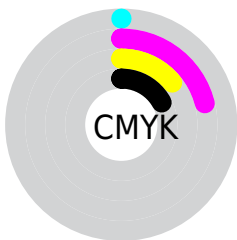
Blue (71%)



Red (83%)

Yellow (66%)

Blue (71%)

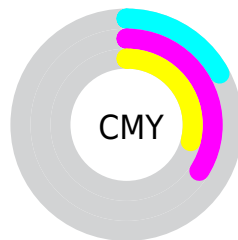


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (21%)

Yellow (14%)

Black (17%)



Cyan (17%)


Magenta (34%)


Yellow (29%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 212, 168, 182 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, 182 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 212, 168, 182

 212, 168, 182

255, 255, 255

 184, 141, 155

 255, 223, 238

 157, 116, 129

 255, 252, 255

 130, 91, 104

 105, 67, 80


 80, 44, 57

 56, 23, 36

 36, 0, 14

 0, 0, 0

 212, 168, 182

 212, 168, 182

■ 212, 147, 168

■ 212, 189, 196

■ 212, 126, 153

■ 212, 210, 211

■ 212, 104, 139

■ 212, 232, 225

■ 212, 83, 124

■ 212, 253, 240

■ 212, 62, 110

■ 212, 255, 254

■ 212, 41, 95

■ 212, 255, 255

■ 212, 20, 81

■ 212, 0, 67

Harmonies

Analogous

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



200, 171, 198



212, 168, 182



215, 169, 165

Triad

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



212, 168, 182



176, 183, 149



141, 186, 207

Complementary

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



212, 168, 182



168, 212, 198

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.



135, 189, 194



212, 168, 182



157, 187, 161

Square

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



212, 168, 182



195, 178, 146



141, 189, 177



158, 182, 213

Rectangle

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



212, 168, 182



211, 171, 156



141, 189, 177



137, 187, 203

Sweetspot

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



212, 168, 182



255, 240, 245



197, 168, 212



128, 119, 121



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



212, 168, 182



255, 191, 212



212, 175, 168



107, 96, 100



171, 0, 54



43, 0, 14

Inverse Universe

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



212, 168, 182



255, 191, 212



168, 205, 212



107, 96, 100



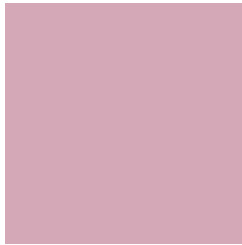
171, 0, 54



43, 0, 14

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 212, 168, 182 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

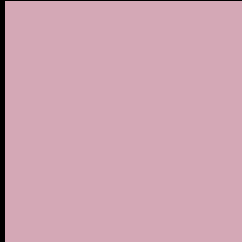
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 182 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

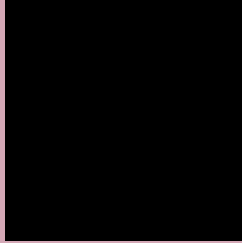
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 182 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 212, 168, 182.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 212, 168, 182.

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, 182

Protanopia
181, 179, 188

Deuteranopia
197, 174, 181



Tritanopia
212, 168, 181

Trichromacy



Original Color

212, 168, 182

Protanomaly

192, 175, 186

Deuteranomaly

202, 172, 181

Tritanomaly

212, 168, 181

Monochromacy



Original Color

212, 168, 182

Achromatopsia

183, 183, 183

Achromatomaly

194, 178, 183

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 212, 168, 182 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, 182) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(212, 168, 182)  
}
```

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, 182) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(212, 168, 182) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 212, 168, 182 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, 182) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(212, 168, 182) }
```

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, 182)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(212, 168, 182); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(212, 168, 182);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(212, 168,  
182) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 212, 168, 182 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, 182) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(212,  
168, 182) }
```

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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