

Converting Colors

RGB(212, 180, 136)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(212, 180, 136) contains.

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Color

RGB(212, 180, 136)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D4B488
RGB	212, 180, 136
RGB Percent	83%, 71%, 53%
CMY	0.1686, 0.2941, 0.4667
CMYK	0.00, 0.15, 0.36, 0.17
HSL	35°, 47%, 68%
HSV	35°, 36%, 83%
XYZ	47.9166, 48.4171, 30.1125
YIQ	184.5520, 33.1960, -6.9000

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

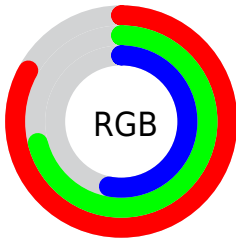
Format	Color
RYB	191, 212, 136
Decimal	13939848
CIELab	75.09, 5.32, 26.74
CIElCh	75, 27.267, 78.741
Yxy	48.4171, 0.3789, 0.3829
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292129928 (0xFFD4B488)
YUV	184.5520, -23.9361, 24.0719
Hunter-Lab	69.5824, 1.1513, 23.0493

Details

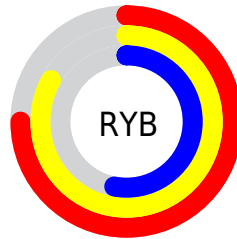
The RGB color **212, 180, 136** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC99**. A complement of this color would be **136, 168, 212**, and the grayscale version is **185, 185, 185**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 236, 190**, and **156, 127, 86** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **212, 171, 115**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **212, 189, 157**.

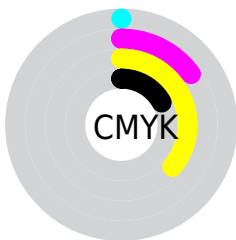
Distribution



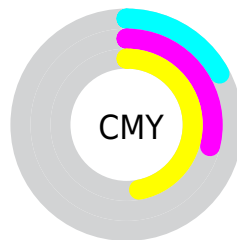
- Red (83%)
- Green (71%)
- Blue (53%)



- Red (75%)
- Yellow (83%)
- Blue (53%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Black (17%)




- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (47%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 212, 180, 136 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, 180, 136 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 212, 180, 136


255, 255, 255

 255, 236, 190

 255, 255, 218

 255, 255, 246


 212, 180, 136

 184, 153, 110

 156, 127, 86

 129, 102, 62


 103, 78, 39


 78, 56, 18


 54, 34, 0

 30, 13, 0

 0, 0, 0


 212, 180, 136

 212, 180, 136

 212, 171, 115

 212, 189, 157

 212, 162, 94

 212, 198, 178

 212, 153, 72


 212, 207, 200

 212, 144, 51

 212, 216, 221

 212, 135, 30

 212, 225, 242

 212, 126, 9

 212, 234, 255

 212, 123, 0

 212, 242, 255

 212, 251, 255

 212, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



230, 172, 148



212, 180, 136



187, 188, 137

Triad

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



212, 180, 136



112, 199, 200



208, 173, 218

Complementary

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



212, 180, 136



136, 168, 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.



176, 182, 232



212, 180, 136



115, 196, 222

Square

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



212, 180, 136



131, 198, 174



141, 190, 234



229, 168, 195

Rectangle

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



212, 180, 136



168, 193, 145



141, 190, 234



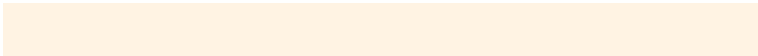
198, 176, 224

Sweetspot

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



212, 180, 136



255, 243, 227



212, 136, 169



128, 121, 111



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



212, 180, 136



255, 209, 145



207, 212, 136



107, 103, 96



171, 99, 0



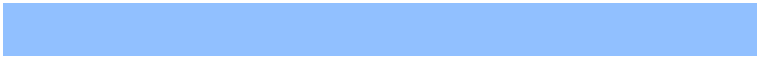
43, 25, 0

Inverse Universe

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



136, 168, 212



145, 192, 255



141, 136, 212



96, 101, 107



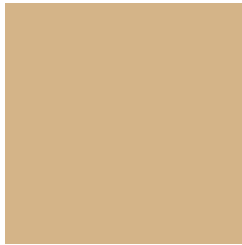
0, 72, 171



0, 18, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 212, 180, 136 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

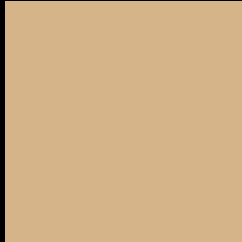
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 180, 136 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

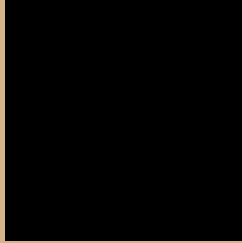
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 180, 136 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 212, 180, 136.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 212, 180, 136.

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, 180, 136

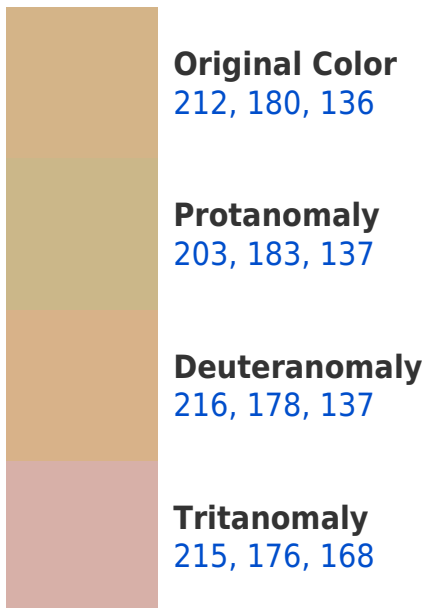
Protanopia
198, 185, 138

Deuteranopia
219, 177, 137



Tritanopia
217, 173, 187

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 212, 180, 136 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, 180, 136)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(212, 180, 136)  
}
```

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, 180, 136) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(212, 180, 136) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 212, 180, 136 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, 180, 136) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(212, 180, 136) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(212, 180, 136)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(212, 180, 136); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(212, 180, 136);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(212, 180,  
136) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 212, 180, 136 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(212, 180, 136) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(212,  
180, 136) }
```

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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