

Converting Colors

RGB(212, 180, 167)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(212, 180, 167) contains.

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Color

RGB(212, 180, 167)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D4B4A7
RGB	212, 180, 167
RGB Percent	83%, 71%, 65%
CMY	0.1686, 0.2941, 0.3451
CMYK	0.00, 0.15, 0.21, 0.17
HSL	17°, 34%, 74%
HSV	17°, 21%, 83%
XYZ	50.4477, 49.4296, 43.4412
YIQ	188.0860, 23.2450, 2.7410

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

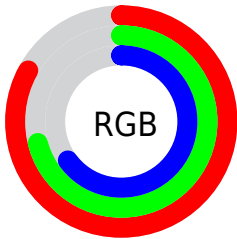
Format	Color
R _Y B	212, 185, 167
Decimal	13939879
CIE Lab	75.72, 9.49, 10.90
CIE LCh	76, 14.454, 48.945
Yxy	49.4296, 0.3520, 0.3449
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292129959 (0xFFD4B4A7)
YUV	188.0860, -10.3954, 20.9726
Hunter-Lab	70.3062, 5.0456, 12.5799

Details

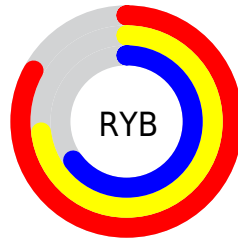
The RGB color **212, 180, 167** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **167, 199, 212**, and the grayscale version is **188, 188, 188**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 236, 222**, and **157, 127, 115** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **212, 165, 146**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **212, 195, 188**.

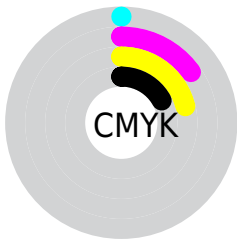
Distribution



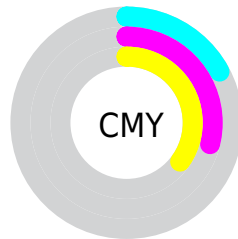
- Red (83%)
- Green (71%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (83%)
- Yellow (73%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Black (17%)



- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 212, 180, 167 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, 167 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 212, 180, 167

 212, 180, 167


255, 255, 255

 184, 153, 141

 255, 236, 222

 157, 127, 115

 255, 255, 251

 130, 102, 91

 105, 78, 67

 80, 55, 45


 56, 34, 24

 36, 12, 0


 0, 0, 0

 212, 180, 167

 212, 180, 167

 212, 165, 146

 212, 195, 188

 212, 150, 125

 212, 210, 209

 212, 135, 103

 212, 225, 231


 212, 120, 82

 212, 240, 252

 212, 105, 61

 212, 255, 255

 212, 90, 40

 212, 74, 19

 212, 61, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



215, 178, 178



212, 180, 167



202, 184, 161

Triad

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



212, 180, 167



160, 194, 181



183, 185, 212

Complementary

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



212, 180, 167



167, 199, 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.



166, 189, 212



212, 180, 167



153, 194, 195

Square

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



212, 180, 167



173, 192, 169



155, 193, 206



199, 181, 204

Rectangle

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



212, 180, 167



193, 187, 160



155, 193, 206



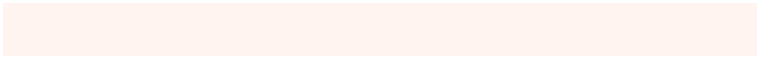
177, 186, 213

Sweetspot

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



212, 180, 167



255, 244, 240



212, 167, 199



128, 121, 119



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



212, 180, 167



255, 210, 191



212, 202, 167



107, 99, 96



171, 49, 0



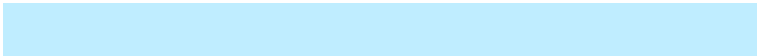
43, 13, 0

Inverse Universe

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



167, 199, 212



191, 237, 255



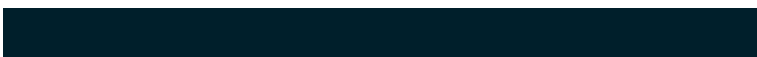
167, 177, 212



96, 104, 107



0, 121, 171



0, 31, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 212, 180, 167 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

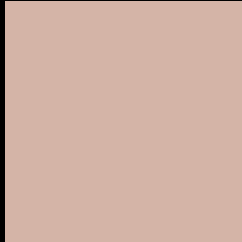
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 167 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

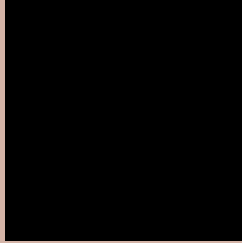
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 167 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 212, 180, 167.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 212, 180, 167.

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, 167

Protanopia
194, 186, 170

Deuteranopia
212, 180, 167



Tritanopia
215, 177, 190

Trichromacy



Original Color

212, 180, 167

Protanomaly

201, 184, 169

Deuteranomaly

212, 180, 167

Tritanomaly

214, 178, 182

Monochromacy



Original Color

212, 180, 167

Achromatopsia

188, 188, 188

Achromatomaly

197, 185, 180

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 212, 180, 167 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, 167) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(212, 180, 167)  
}
```

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, 167) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(212, 180, 167) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 212, 180, 167 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, 167) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(212, 180, 167) }
```

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, 167)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(212, 180, 167); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(212, 180, 167); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(212, 180, 167) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 212, 180, 167 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, 167) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(212,  
180, 167) }
```

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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