

Converting Colors

RGB(212, 189, 200)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(212, 189, 200) contains.

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Color

RGB(212, 189, 200)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D4BDC8
RGB	212, 189, 200
RGB Percent	83%, 74%, 78%
CMY	0.1686, 0.2588, 0.2157
CMYK	0.00, 0.11, 0.06, 0.17
HSL	331°, 21%, 79%
HSV	331°, 11%, 83%
XYZ	55.7743, 54.5624, 62.2355
YIQ	197.1310, 10.1770, 8.2970

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

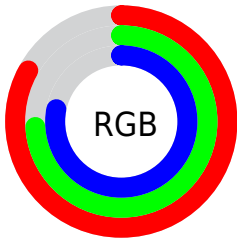
Format	Color
R _Y B	212, 189, 200
Decimal	13942216
CIE Lab	78.79, 10.03, -2.55
CIE LCh	79, 10.351, 345.728
Yxy	54.5624, 0.3232, 0.3162
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292132296 (0xFFD4BDC8)
YUV	197.1310, 1.4144, 13.0401
Hunter-Lab	73.8663, 5.5140, 1.7521

Details

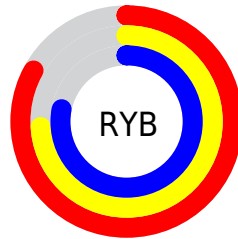
The RGB color **212, 189, 200** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **189, 212, 201**, and the grayscale version is **197, 197, 197**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 245, 255**, and **157, 136, 146** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **212, 168, 189**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **212, 210, 211**.

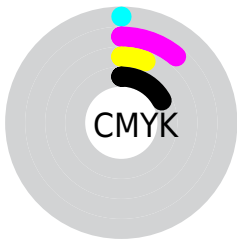
Distribution



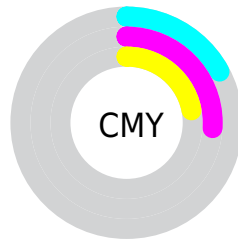
- Red (83%)
- Green (74%)
- Blue (78%)



- Red (83%)
- Yellow (74%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Black (17%)




- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (22%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 212, 189, 200 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, 189, 200 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 212, 189, 200


255, 255, 255

 255, 245, 255

 212, 189, 200


 184, 162, 173

 157, 136, 146

 131, 110, 120

 106, 86, 96

 82, 63, 72

 58, 41, 50

 36, 20, 29

 12, 0, 1

 0, 0, 0

■ 212, 189, 200

■ 212, 189, 200

■ 212, 168, 189

■ 212, 210, 211

■ 212, 147, 178

■ 212, 231, 222

■ 212, 125, 167

■ 212, 253, 233

■ 212, 104, 156

■ 212, 255, 244

■ 212, 83, 145

■ 212, 255, 255

■ 212, 62, 134

■ 212, 41, 123

■ 212, 19, 112

■ 212, 0, 101

Harmonies

Analogous

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



203, 191, 208



212, 189, 200



216, 189, 190

Triad

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



212, 189, 200



198, 196, 177



173, 200, 208

Complementary

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



212, 189, 200



189, 212, 201

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.



172, 201, 200



212, 189, 200



186, 199, 181

Square

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



212, 189, 200



208, 193, 177



177, 200, 190



180, 197, 213

Rectangle

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



212, 189, 200



216, 189, 184



177, 200, 190



172, 200, 206

Sweetspot

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



212, 189, 200



255, 247, 251



201, 189, 212



128, 122, 125



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



212, 189, 200



255, 222, 238



212, 189, 189



107, 96, 102



171, 0, 82



43, 0, 21

Inverse Universe

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



212, 189, 200



255, 222, 238



189, 212, 212



107, 96, 102



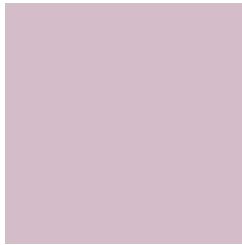
171, 0, 82



43, 0, 21

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 212, 189, 200 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

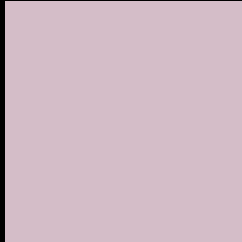
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 189, 200 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, 189, 200 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 212, 189, 200.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 212, 189, 200.

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, 189, 200

Protanopia
196, 194, 203

Deuteranopia
212, 189, 200



Tritanopia
212, 188, 203

Trichromacy



Original Color

212, 189, 200

Protanomaly

202, 192, 202

Deuteranomaly

212, 189, 200

Tritanomaly

212, 188, 202

Monochromacy



Original Color

212, 189, 200

Achromatopsia

197, 197, 197

Achromatomaly

202, 194, 198

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 212, 189, 200 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, 189, 200)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(212, 189, 200)  
}
```

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, 189, 200) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(212, 189, 200) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 212, 189, 200 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, 189, 200) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(212, 189, 200) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(212, 189, 200)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(212, 189, 200); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(212, 189, 200); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(212, 189, 200) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 212, 189, 200 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(212, 189, 200) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(212,  
189, 200) }
```

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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