

Converting Colors

RGB(212, 197, 166)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(212, 197, 166) contains.

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Color

RGB(212, 197, 166)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D4C5A6
RGB	212, 197, 166
RGB Percent	83%, 77%, 65%
CMY	0.1686, 0.2275, 0.3490
CMYK	0.00, 0.07, 0.22, 0.17
HSL	40°, 35%, 74%
HSV	40°, 22%, 83%
XYZ	54.0006, 56.6827, 44.1711
YIQ	197.9510, 18.8910, -6.4610

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

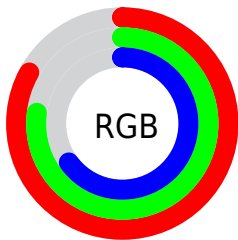
Format	Color
RYB	188, 212, 166
Decimal	13944230
CIELab	80.00, 0.32, 17.46
CIElCh	80, 17.467, 88.948
Yxy	56.6827, 0.3487, 0.3660
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292134310 (0xFFD4C5A6)
YUV	197.9510, -15.7518, 12.3210
Hunter-Lab	75.2879, -3.7241, 17.9164

Details

The RGB color **212, 197, 166** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC99**. A complement of this color would be **166, 181, 212**, and the grayscale version is **198, 198, 198**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 254, 221**, and **157, 143, 114** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **212, 190, 145**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **212, 204, 187**.

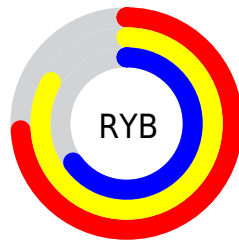
Distribution



Red (83%)

Green (77%)

Blue (65%)



Red (74%)

Yellow (83%)

Blue (65%)

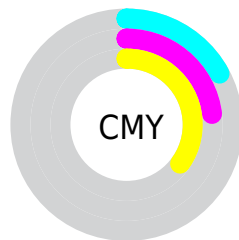


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (7%)

Yellow (22%)

Black (17%)



Cyan (17%)


Magenta (23%)

Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 212, 197, 166 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, 197, 166 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 212, 197, 166


255, 255, 255


 255, 254, 221

 255, 255, 250

 212, 197, 166

 184, 170, 140

 157, 143, 114

 131, 118, 89

 105, 93, 66


 80, 70, 43


 57, 47, 22


 36, 27, 0

 1, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 212, 197, 166

 212, 197, 166

 212, 190, 145

 212, 204, 187

 212, 183, 124

 212, 211, 208

 212, 176, 102

 212, 218, 230

 212, 169, 81

 212, 225, 251

 212, 162, 60

 212, 232, 255

 212, 156, 39

 212, 238, 255

 212, 149, 18

 212, 245, 255

 212, 143, 0

 212, 252, 255

 212, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



226, 192, 171



212, 197, 166



194, 202, 170

Triad

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



212, 197, 166



156, 207, 213



219, 190, 215

Complementary

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



212, 197, 166



166, 181, 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.



201, 194, 227



212, 197, 166



163, 205, 226

Square

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



212, 197, 166



161, 208, 197



180, 200, 231



231, 187, 200

Rectangle

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



212, 197, 166



182, 205, 177



180, 200, 231



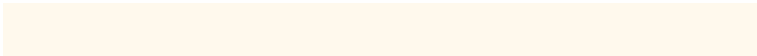
214, 191, 220

Sweetspot

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



212, 197, 166



255, 249, 237



212, 166, 181



128, 124, 117



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



212, 197, 166



255, 233, 189



204, 212, 166



107, 104, 96



171, 115, 0



43, 29, 0

Inverse Universe

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



166, 181, 212



189, 210, 255



174, 166, 212



96, 100, 107



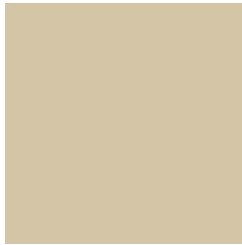
0, 56, 171



0, 14, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 212, 197, 166 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, 197, 166 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

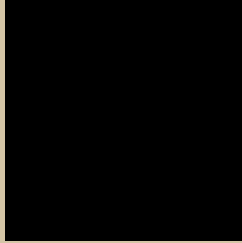
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

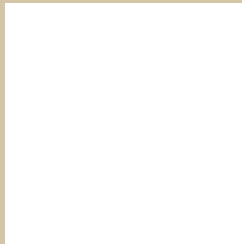
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 212, 197, 166 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 212, 197, 166.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 212, 197, 166.

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, 197, 166

Protanopia
209, 198, 166

Deuteranopia
229, 191, 167



Tritanopia
217, 191, 206

Trichromacy



Original Color

212, 197, 166

Protanomaly

210, 198, 166

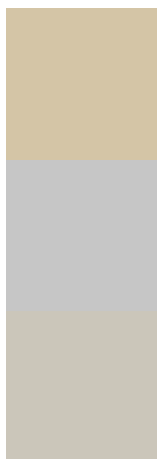
Deuteranomaly

223, 193, 167

Tritanomaly

215, 193, 191

Monochromacy



Original Color

212, 197, 166

Achromatopsia

198, 198, 198

Achromatomaly

203, 198, 186

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 212, 197, 166 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, 197, 166)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(212, 197, 166)  
}
```

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, 197, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(212, 197, 166) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 212, 197, 166 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, 197, 166) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(212, 197, 166) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(212, 197, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(212, 197, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(212, 197, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(212, 197,  
166) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 212, 197, 166 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(212, 197, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(212,  
197, 166) }
```

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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