

Converting Colors

RGB(212, 209, 169)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(212, 209, 169) contains.

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Color

RGB(212, 209, 169)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D4D1A9
RGB	212, 209, 169
RGB Percent	83%, 82%, 66%
CMY	0.1686, 0.1804, 0.3373
CMYK	0.00, 0.01, 0.20, 0.17
HSL	56°, 33%, 75%
HSV	56°, 20%, 83%
XYZ	57.1133, 62.4625, 46.5824
YIQ	205.3370, 14.6280, -11.8040

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

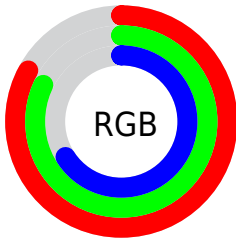
Format	Color
RYB	172, 212, 169
Decimal	13947305
CIELab	83.16, -5.48, 20.26
CIElCh	83, 20.991, 105.141
Yxy	62.4625, 0.3437, 0.3759
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292137385 (0xFFD4D1A9)
YUV	205.3370, -17.9141, 5.8435
Hunter-Lab	79.0333, -9.3154, 20.3776

Details

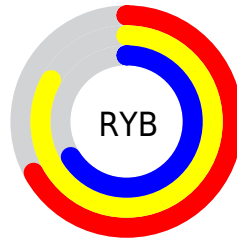
The RGB color **212, 209, 169** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC99**. A complement of this color would be **169, 172, 212**, and the grayscale version is **205, 205, 205**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 224**, and **157, 155, 117** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **212, 208, 148**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **212, 210, 190**.

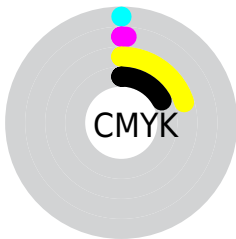
Distribution



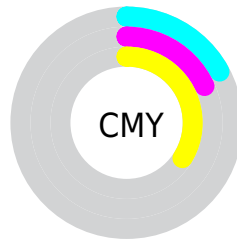
- Red (83%)
- Green (82%)
- Blue (66%)



- Red (67%)
- Yellow (83%)
- Blue (66%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Black (17%)



- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (34%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 212, 209, 169 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, 209, 169 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 212, 209, 169

255, 255, 255


 255, 255, 224


255, 255, 253


 212, 209, 169

 184, 181, 142

 157, 155, 117


 131, 129, 92

 105, 104, 68

 81, 80, 46

 57, 57, 24

 36, 35, 0

 3, 15, 0

 0, 0, 0

 212, 209, 169

 212, 209, 169

 212, 208, 148


 212, 210, 190

 212, 206, 127


 212, 212, 211

 212, 205, 105

 212, 213, 233

 212, 203, 84

 212, 215, 254

 212, 202, 63

 212, 216, 255

 212, 200, 42

 212, 218, 255

 212, 199, 21

 212, 219, 255

 212, 197, 0

 212, 221, 255

 212, 222, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



232, 202, 169



212, 209, 169



189, 214, 179

Triad

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



212, 209, 169



157, 217, 234



241, 194, 218

Complementary

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



212, 209, 169



169, 172, 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.



223, 199, 235



212, 209, 169



173, 212, 245

Square

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



212, 209, 169



155, 219, 217



198, 205, 245



249, 193, 198

Rectangle

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



212, 209, 169



175, 217, 190



198, 205, 245



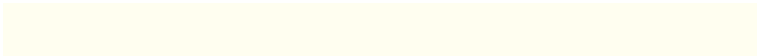
236, 196, 224

Sweetspot

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



212, 209, 169



255, 254, 240



212, 169, 173



128, 127, 119



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



212, 209, 169



255, 251, 194



194, 212, 169



107, 106, 96



171, 159, 0



43, 40, 0

Inverse Universe

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



169, 172, 212



194, 198, 255



187, 169, 212



96, 97, 107



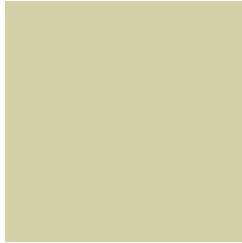
0, 12, 171



0, 3, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 212, 209, 169 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

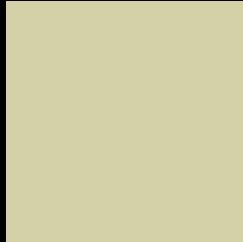
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 209, 169 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

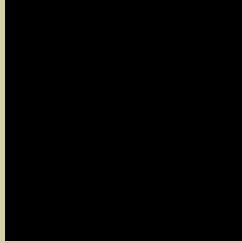
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

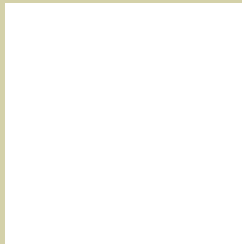
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 212, 209, 169 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 212, 209, 169.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 212, 209, 169.

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](#).

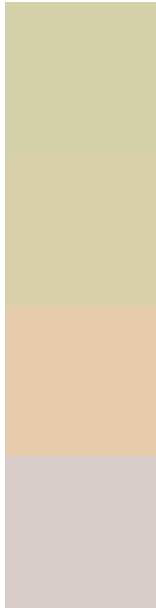
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
218, 202, 218

Trichromacy



Original Color
212, 209, 169

Protanomaly
216, 208, 168

Deuteranomaly
230, 203, 170

Tritanomaly
216, 205, 200

Monochromacy



Original Color
212, 209, 169

Achromatopsia
205, 205, 205

Achromatomaly
208, 206, 192

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 212, 209, 169 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, 209, 169)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(212, 209, 169)  
}
```

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, 209, 169) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(212, 209, 169) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 212, 209, 169 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, 209, 169) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(212, 209, 169) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(212, 209, 169)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(212, 209, 169); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(212, 209, 169);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(212, 209,  
169) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 212, 209, 169 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(212, 209, 169) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(212,  
209, 169) }
```

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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