

Converting Colors

RGB(212, 214, 153)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(212, 214, 153) contains.

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Color

RGB(212, 214, 153)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D4D699
RGB	212, 214, 153
RGB Percent	83%, 84%, 60%
CMY	0.1686, 0.1608, 0.4000
CMYK	0.01, 0.00, 0.29, 0.16
HSL	62°, 43%, 72%
HSV	62°, 29%, 84%
XYZ	56.9477, 64.3901, 39.5641
YIQ	206.4480, 18.3890, -19.3950

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

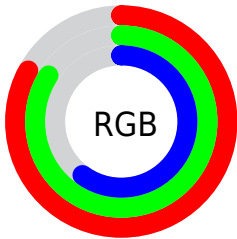
Format	Color
R _{YB}	153, 214, 155
Decimal	13948569
CIE Lab	84.17, -10.24, 29.99
CIE LCh	84, 31.688, 108.859
Yxy	64.3901, 0.3539, 0.4002
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292138649 (0xFFD4D699)
YUV	206.4480, -26.3499, 4.8691
Hunter-Lab	80.2434, -13.7469, 26.9374

Details

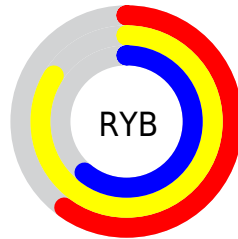
The RGB color **212, 214, 153** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **C9C999**. A complement of this color would be **155, 153, 214**, and the grayscale version is **207, 207, 207**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 208**, and **157, 159, 101** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **211, 214, 132**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **213, 214, 174**.

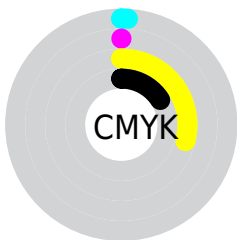
Distribution



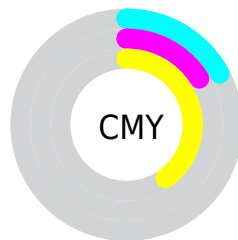
- Red (83%)
- Green (84%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (84%)
- Blue (61%)



- Cyan (1%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Black (16%)



- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 212, 214, 153 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, 214, 153 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 212, 214, 153

255, 255, 255

 255, 255, 208

 255, 255, 236

 212, 214, 153

 184, 186, 127

 157, 159, 101

 130, 133, 77

 104, 108, 53

 79, 84, 30

 55, 61, 7


 33, 39, 0

 0, 20, 0

 0, 0, 0

 212, 214, 153


 212, 214, 153

 211, 214, 132

 213, 214, 174

 211, 214, 110

 213, 214, 196

 210, 214, 89

 214, 214, 217

 209, 214, 67

 215, 214, 239

 208, 214, 46

 216, 214, 255

 208, 214, 25

 216, 214, 255

 207, 214, 3

 217, 214, 255

 207, 214, 0

 218, 214, 255

 218, 214, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



242, 204, 152



212, 214, 153



178, 222, 170

Triad

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



212, 214, 153



125, 223, 254



255, 189, 222

Complementary

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



212, 214, 153



155, 153, 214

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.



237, 196, 250



212, 214, 153



157, 216, 255

Square

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



212, 214, 153



121, 227, 228



199, 206, 255



255, 189, 192

Rectangle

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



212, 214, 153



155, 225, 187



199, 206, 255



255, 191, 232

Sweetspot

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



212, 214, 153



254, 255, 232



214, 154, 153



127, 128, 113



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



212, 214, 153



252, 255, 168



182, 214, 153



107, 107, 96



165, 171, 0



42, 43, 0

Inverse Universe

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



155, 153, 214



171, 168, 255



185, 153, 214



97, 96, 107



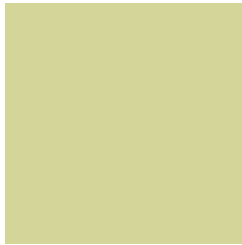
6, 0, 171



1, 0, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 212, 214, 153 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

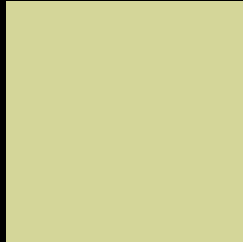
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 214, 153 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

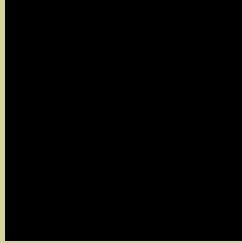
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 214, 153 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 212, 214, 153.

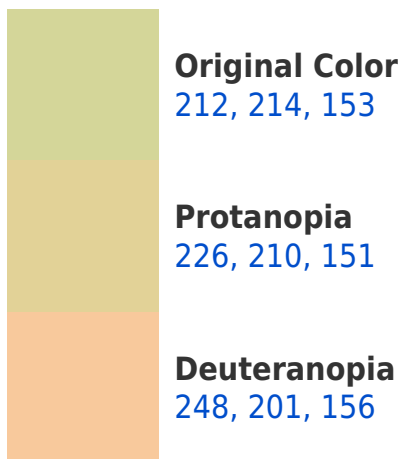


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 212, 214, 153.

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](#).

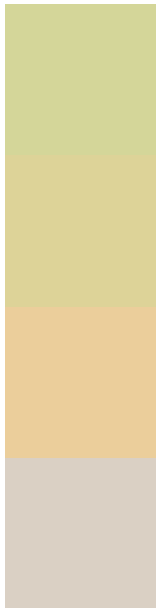
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
221, 205, 221

Trichromacy



Original Color
212, 214, 153

Protanomaly
221, 211, 152

Deuteranomaly
235, 206, 155

Tritanomaly
218, 208, 196

Monochromacy



Original Color
212, 214, 153

Achromatopsia
206, 206, 206

Achromatomaly
208, 209, 187

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 212, 214, 153 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, 214, 153)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(212, 214, 153)  
}
```

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, 214, 153) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(212, 214, 153) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 212, 214, 153 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, 214, 153) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(212, 214, 153) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(212, 214, 153)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(212, 214, 153); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(212, 214, 153);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(212, 214,  
153) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 212, 214, 153 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(212, 214, 153) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(212,  
214, 153) }
```

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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