

Converting Colors

RGB(212, 226, 156)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(212, 226, 156) contains.

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Color

RGB(212, 226, 156)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D4E29C
RGB	212, 226, 156
RGB Percent	83%, 89%, 61%
CMY	0.1686, 0.1137, 0.3882
CMYK	0.06, 0.00, 0.31, 0.11
HSL	72°, 55%, 75%
HSV	72°, 31%, 89%
XYZ	60.3485, 70.7901, 41.9356
YIQ	213.8340, 14.1260, -24.7380

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

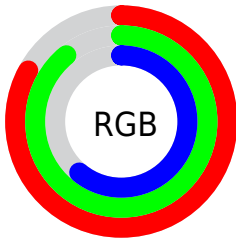
Format	Color
RYB	156, 226, 170
Decimal	13951644
CIELab	87.38, -15.87, 32.73
CIELCh	87, 36.377, 115.865
Yxy	70.7901, 0.3487, 0.4090
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292141724 (0xFFD4E29C)
YUV	213.8340, -28.5122, -1.6084
Hunter-Lab	84.1368, -19.2075, 29.3443

Details

The RGB color **212, 226, 156** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC99**. A complement of this color would be **170, 156, 226**, and the grayscale version is **214, 214, 214**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 211**, and **157, 171, 104** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **207, 226, 133**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **217, 226, 179**.

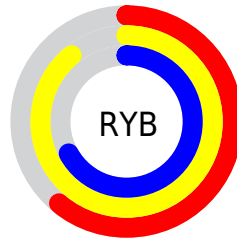
Distribution



Red (83%)

Green (89%)

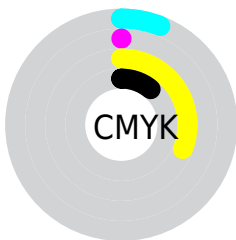
Blue (61%)



Red (61%)

Yellow (89%)

Blue (67%)

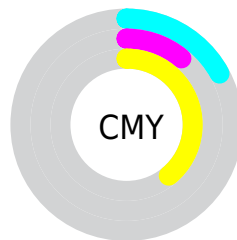


Cyan (6%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (31%)

Black (11%)



Cyan (17%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (39%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 212, 226, 156 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, 226, 156 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 212, 226, 156

255, 255, 255

 255, 255, 211

 255, 255, 240

 212, 226, 156

 184, 198, 130

 157, 171, 104

 130, 144, 79

 104, 119, 55

 79, 94, 32

 55, 70, 7

 33, 48, 0

 0, 28, 0

 0, 0, 0

 212, 226, 156

 212, 226, 156

 207, 226, 133


 217, 226, 179

 203, 226, 111

 221, 226, 201

 198, 226, 88


 226, 226, 224

 194, 226, 66


 230, 226, 246

 189, 226, 43

 235, 226, 255

 185, 226, 20

 239, 226, 255

 181, 226, 0

 244, 226, 255

 248, 226, 255

 253, 226, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



248, 215, 150



212, 226, 156



172, 234, 179

Triad

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



212, 226, 156



121, 233, 255



255, 194, 225

Complementary

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



212, 226, 156



170, 156, 226

Split Complementary

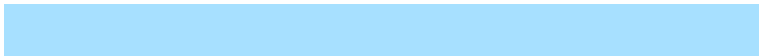
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



255, 200, 255



212, 226, 156



167, 224, 255

Square

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



212, 226, 156



108, 237, 248



217, 212, 255



255, 195, 190

Rectangle

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



212, 226, 156



145, 237, 201



217, 212, 255



255, 195, 237

Sweetspot

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



212, 226, 156



250, 255, 232



226, 170, 156



125, 128, 113



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



212, 226, 156



236, 255, 161



178, 226, 156



110, 112, 101



141, 176, 0



39, 48, 0

Inverse Universe

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



170, 156, 226



180, 161, 255



205, 156, 226



103, 101, 112



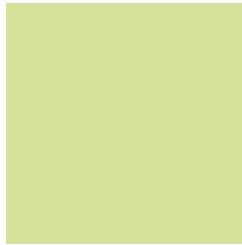
35, 0, 176



10, 0, 48

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 212, 226, 156 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, 226, 156 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

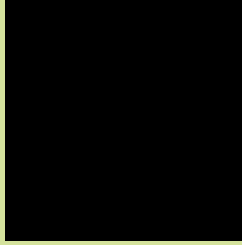
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

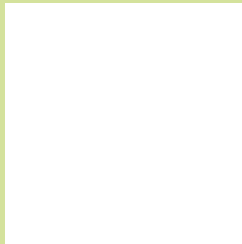
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 212, 226, 156 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 212, 226, 156.

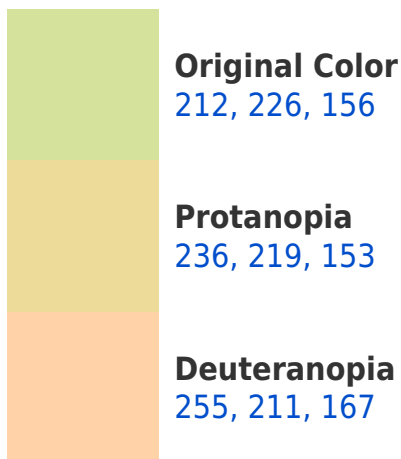


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 212, 226, 156.

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
222, 216, 233

Trichromacy



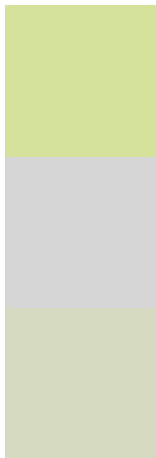
Original Color
212, 226, 156

Protanomaly
227, 222, 154

Deuteranomaly
239, 216, 163

Tritanomaly
218, 220, 205

Monochromacy



Original Color
212, 226, 156

Achromatopsia
214, 214, 214

Achromatomaly
213, 218, 193

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 212, 226, 156 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, 226, 156)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(212, 226, 156)  
}
```

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, 226, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(212, 226, 156) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 212, 226, 156 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, 226, 156) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(212, 226, 156) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(212, 226, 156)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(212, 226, 156); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(212, 226, 156);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(212, 226,  
156) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 212, 226, 156 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(212, 226, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(212,  
226, 156) }
```

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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