

Converting Colors

RGB(212, 222, 138)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(212, 222, 138) contains.

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Color

RGB(212, 222, 138)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D4DE8A
RGB	212, 222, 138
RGB Percent	83%, 87%, 54%
CMY	0.1686, 0.1294, 0.4588
CMYK	0.05, 0.00, 0.38, 0.13
HSL	67°, 56%, 71%
HSV	67°, 38%, 87%
XYZ	57.8601, 68.0746, 34.1349
YIQ	209.4340, 21.0040, -28.2440

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

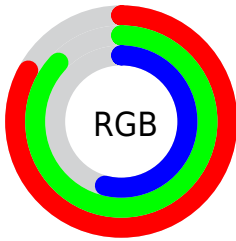
Format	Color
R _{YB}	138, 222, 148
Decimal	13950602
CIE _{Lab}	86.04, -16.09, 40.07
CIE _{LCh}	86, 43.180, 111.873
Yxy	68.0746, 0.3615, 0.4253
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292140682 (0xFFD4DE8A)
YUV	209.4340, -35.2170, 2.2504
Hunter-Lab	82.5073, -19.2107, 33.2257

Details

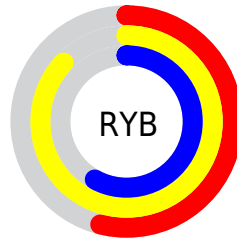
The RGB color **212, 222, 138** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC66**. A complement of this color would be **148, 138, 222**, and the grayscale version is **210, 210, 210**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 192**, and **156, 167, 86** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **209, 222, 116**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **215, 222, 160**.

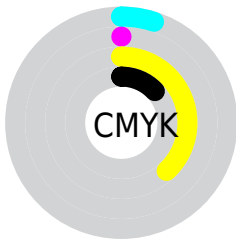
Distribution



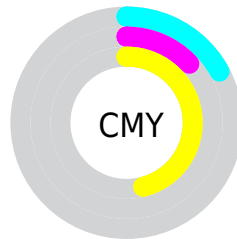
- Red (83%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (54%)



- Red (54%)
- Yellow (87%)
- Blue (58%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (46%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 212, 222, 138 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, 222, 138 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 212, 222, 138


255, 255, 255

 255, 255, 192

 255, 255, 221


 255, 255, 249

 212, 222, 138

 184, 194, 112

 156, 167, 86

 129, 141, 62

 103, 115, 37

 78, 91, 10

 53, 67, 0

 29, 45, 0

 0, 26, 0

 0, 0, 0

 212, 222, 138

 212, 222, 138

 209, 222, 116


 215, 222, 160

 207, 222, 94

 217, 222, 182

 204, 222, 71

 220, 222, 205

 201, 222, 49

 223, 222, 227

 199, 222, 27

 225, 222, 249

 196, 222, 5

 228, 222, 255

 196, 222, 0

 231, 222, 255

 233, 222, 255

 236, 222, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



253, 209, 134



212, 222, 138



165, 232, 163

Triad

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



212, 222, 138



72, 232, 255



255, 185, 228

Complementary

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



212, 222, 138



148, 138, 222

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, 194, 255



212, 222, 138



138, 223, 255

Square

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



212, 222, 138



61, 237, 244



204, 209, 255



255, 185, 187

Rectangle

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



212, 222, 138



131, 235, 188



204, 209, 255



255, 187, 242

Sweetspot

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



212, 222, 138



252, 255, 227



222, 148, 138



126, 128, 111



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



212, 222, 138



241, 255, 140



170, 222, 138



111, 112, 101



155, 176, 0



43, 48, 0

Inverse Universe

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



148, 138, 222



154, 140, 255



190, 138, 222



102, 101, 112



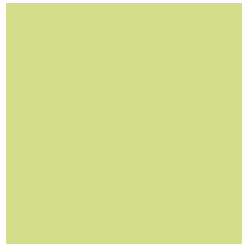
21, 0, 176



6, 0, 48

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 212, 222, 138 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, 222, 138 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

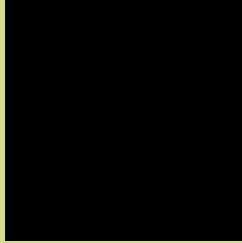
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 222, 138 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 212, 222, 138.

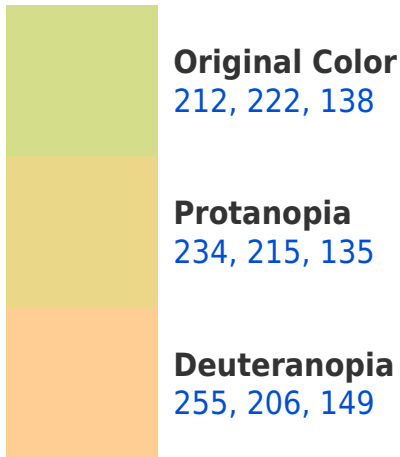


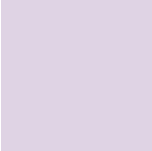
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 212, 222, 138.

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](#).

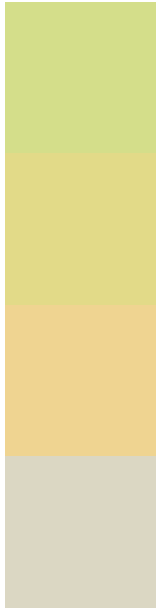
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
223, 211, 228

Trichromacy



Original Color
212, 222, 138

Protanomaly
226, 218, 136

Deuteranomaly
239, 212, 145

Tritanomaly
219, 215, 195

Monochromacy



Original Color
212, 222, 138

Achromatopsia
209, 209, 209

Achromatomaly
210, 214, 183

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 212, 222, 138 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, 222, 138)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(212, 222, 138)  
}
```

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, 222, 138) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(212, 222, 138) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 212, 222, 138 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, 222, 138) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(212, 222, 138) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(212, 222, 138)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(212, 222, 138); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(212, 222, 138);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(212, 222,  
138) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 212, 222, 138 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(212, 222, 138) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(212,  
222, 138) }
```

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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