

Converting Colors

RGB(213, 217, 169)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(213, 217, 169) contains.

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Color

RGB(213, 217, 169)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D5D9A9
RGB	213, 217, 169
RGB Percent	84%, 85%, 66%
CMY	0.1647, 0.1490, 0.3373
CMYK	0.02, 0.00, 0.22, 0.15
HSL	65°, 39%, 76%
HSV	65°, 22%, 85%
XYZ	59.4149, 66.6364, 47.2667
YIQ	210.3320, 13.0240, -15.7760

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

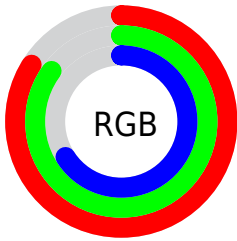
Format	Color
RYB	169, 217, 173
Decimal	14014889
CIELab	85.32, -9.21, 23.25
CIELCh	85, 25.010, 111.596
Yxy	66.6364, 0.3428, 0.3845
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292204969 (0xFFD5D9A9)
YUV	210.3320, -20.3767, 2.3398
Hunter-Lab	81.6311, -12.9340, 22.8112

Details

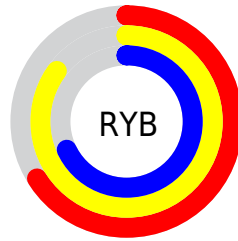
The RGB color **213, 217, 169** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC99**. A complement of this color would be **173, 169, 217**, and the grayscale version is **211, 211, 211**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 224**, and **158, 162, 117** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **211, 217, 147**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **215, 217, 191**.

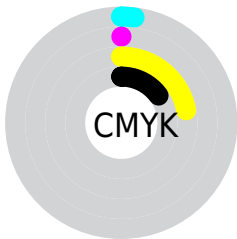
Distribution



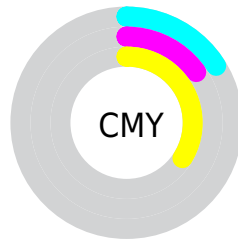
- Red (84%)
- Green (85%)
- Blue (66%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (85%)
- Blue (68%)



- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (34%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 213, 217, 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 213, 217, 169 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 213, 217, 169

255, 255, 255

 255, 255, 224


255, 255, 253


 213, 217, 169

 185, 189, 142

 158, 162, 117

 132, 136, 92

 106, 111, 68

 81, 86, 45

 58, 63, 23

 36, 41, 0

 6, 22, 0

 0, 0, 0

 213, 217, 169

 213, 217, 169

 211, 217, 147

 215, 217, 191

 209, 217, 126

 217, 217, 212

 208, 217, 104

 218, 217, 234

 206, 217, 82


 220, 217, 255

 204, 217, 61

 222, 217, 255

 202, 217, 39

 224, 217, 255

 200, 217, 17

 226, 217, 255

 199, 217, 0

 227, 217, 255

 229, 217, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



238, 209, 167



213, 217, 169



186, 223, 183

Triad

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



213, 217, 169



153, 223, 249



255, 197, 221

Complementary

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



213, 217, 169



173, 169, 217

Split Complementary

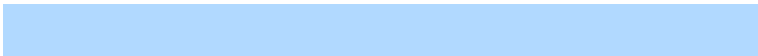
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



237, 202, 243



213, 217, 169



177, 217, 255

Square

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



213, 217, 169



148, 226, 230



209, 209, 255



255, 197, 197

Rectangle

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



213, 217, 169



169, 226, 197



209, 209, 255



251, 198, 229

Sweetspot

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



213, 217, 169



254, 255, 237



217, 173, 169



127, 128, 117



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



213, 217, 169



249, 255, 186



190, 217, 169



109, 110, 99



159, 173, 0



42, 46, 0

Inverse Universe

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



173, 169, 217



192, 186, 255



197, 169, 217



100, 99, 110



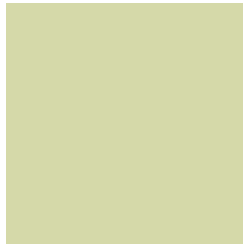
14, 0, 173



4, 0, 46

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 213, 217, 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 213, 217, 169 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

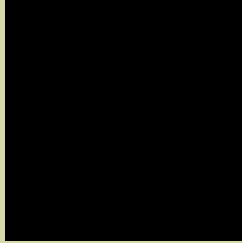
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

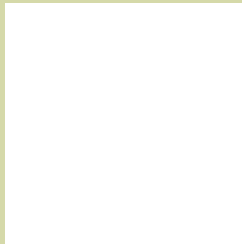
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 213, 217, 169 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 213, 217, 169.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 213, 217, 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



Original Color
213, 217, 169

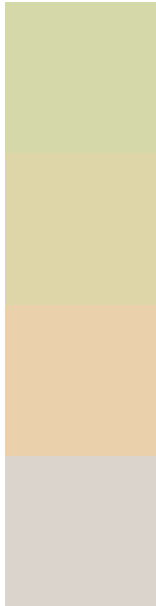
Protanopia
227, 213, 167

Deuteranopia
248, 205, 172



Tritanopia
221, 209, 226

Trichromacy



Original Color
213, 217, 169

Protanomaly
222, 214, 168

Deuteranomaly
235, 209, 171

Tritanomaly
218, 212, 205

Monochromacy



Original Color
213, 217, 169

Achromatopsia
210, 210, 210

Achromatomaly
211, 213, 195

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 213, 217, 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(213, 217, 169)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(213, 217, 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(213, 217, 169) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(213, 217, 169) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 213, 217, 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(213, 217, 169) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(213, 217, 169) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(213, 217, 169)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(213, 217, 169); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(213, 217, 169);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(213, 217,  
169) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 213, 217, 169 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(213, 217, 169) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(213,  
217, 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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