

Converting Colors

RGB(216, 221, 147)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(216, 221, 147) contains.

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Color

RGB(216, 221, 147)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D8DD93
RGB	216, 221, 147
RGB Percent	85%, 87%, 58%
CMY	0.1529, 0.1333, 0.4235
CMYK	0.02, 0.00, 0.33, 0.13
HSL	64°, 52%, 72%
HSV	64°, 33%, 87%
XYZ	59.4418, 68.4184, 37.6769
YIQ	211.0690, 20.7740, -24.0740

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

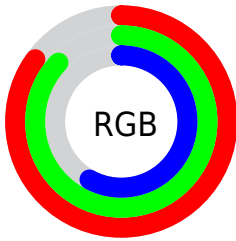
Format	Color
RYB	147, 221, 152
Decimal	14212499
CIELab	86.22, -13.00, 35.82
CIElCh	86, 38.108, 109.945
Yxy	68.4184, 0.3591, 0.4133
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292402579 (0xFFD8DD93)
YUV	211.0690, -31.5860, 4.3245
Hunter-Lab	82.7154, -16.4765, 30.8942

Details

The RGB color **216, 221, 147** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **C9C999**. A complement of this color would be **152, 147, 221**, and the grayscale version is **211, 211, 211**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 202**, and **160, 166, 95** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **215, 221, 125**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **217, 221, 169**.

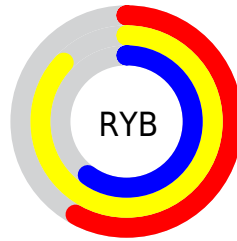
Distribution



Red (85%)

Green (87%)

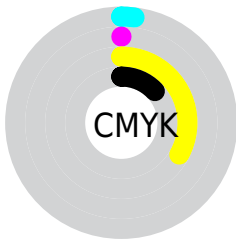
Blue (58%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (87%)

Blue (60%)

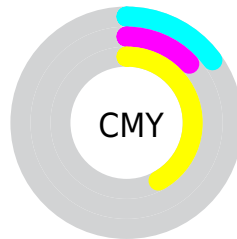


Cyan (2%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (33%)

Black (13%)



Cyan (15%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 216, 221, 147 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 216, 221, 147 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 216, 221, 147


255, 255, 255


 255, 255, 202

 255, 255, 230

 216, 221, 147

 188, 193, 121

 160, 166, 95


 133, 140, 71

 107, 114, 47

 82, 90, 23

 57, 66, 0

 34, 44, 0

 1, 25, 0

 0, 0, 0

 216, 221, 147

 216, 221, 147

 215, 221, 125


 217, 221, 169

 213, 221, 103

 219, 221, 191

 212, 221, 81

 220, 221, 213

 210, 221, 59

 222, 221, 235

 209, 221, 36

 223, 221, 255

 207, 221, 14

 225, 221, 255

 206, 221, 0

 226, 221, 255

 228, 221, 255

 229, 221, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



252, 209, 145



216, 221, 147



175, 230, 168

Triad

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



216, 221, 147



103, 231, 255



255, 190, 229

Complementary

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



216, 221, 147



152, 147, 221

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.



250, 198, 255



216, 221, 147



149, 223, 255

Square

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



216, 221, 147



98, 235, 239



204, 211, 255



255, 189, 193

Rectangle

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



216, 221, 147



146, 234, 190



204, 211, 255



255, 192, 241

Sweetspot

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



216, 221, 147



253, 255, 230



221, 152, 147



126, 128, 112



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



216, 221, 147



248, 255, 153



179, 221, 147



109, 110, 99



162, 173, 0



43, 46, 0

Inverse Universe

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



152, 147, 221



160, 153, 255



189, 147, 221



99, 99, 110



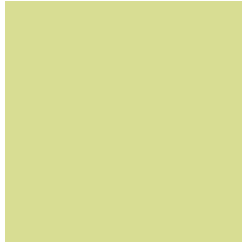
12, 0, 173



3, 0, 46

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 216, 221, 147 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

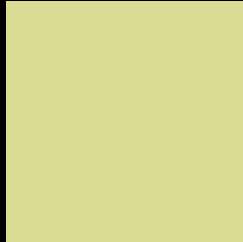
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 216, 221, 147 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

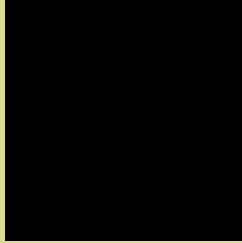
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

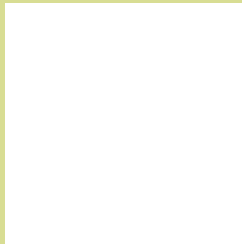
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 216, 221, 147 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 216, 221, 147.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 216, 221, 147.

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](#).

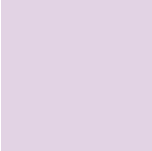
Dichromacy



Original Color
216, 221, 147

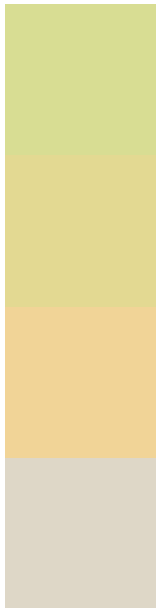
Protanopia
234, 215, 145

Deuteranopia
255, 207, 154



Tritanopia
226, 211, 228

Trichromacy



Original Color
216, 221, 147

Protanomaly
227, 217, 146

Deuteranomaly
241, 212, 151

Tritanomaly
222, 215, 199

Monochromacy



Original Color
216, 221, 147

Achromatopsia
211, 211, 211

Achromatomaly
213, 215, 188

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 216, 221, 147 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(216, 221, 147)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(216, 221, 147)  
}
```

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(216, 221, 147) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(216, 221, 147) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 216, 221, 147 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(216, 221, 147) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(216, 221, 147) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(216, 221, 147)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(216, 221, 147); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 221, 147);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 221,  
147) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 216, 221, 147 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(216, 221, 147) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(216,  
221, 147) }
```

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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