

Converting Colors

RGB(217, 214, 148)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(217, 214, 148) contains.

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Color

RGB(217, 214, 148)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D9D694
RGB	217, 214, 148
RGB Percent	85%, 84%, 58%
CMY	0.1490, 0.1608, 0.4196
CMYK	0.00, 0.01, 0.32, 0.15
HSL	57°, 48%, 72%
HSV	57°, 32%, 85%
XYZ	58.0071, 64.9830, 37.5026
YIQ	207.3730, 22.9740, -19.8900

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

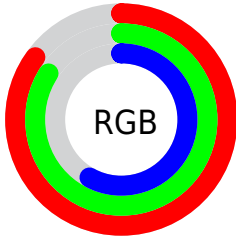
Format	Color
RYB	151, 217, 148
Decimal	14276244
CIELab	84.47, -8.97, 33.04
CIElCh	84, 34.233, 105.183
Yxy	64.9830, 0.3614, 0.4049
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292466324 (0xFFD9D694)
YUV	207.3730, -29.2709, 8.4429
Hunter-Lab	80.6120, -12.6252, 28.8453

Details

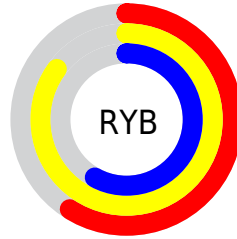
The RGB color **217, 214, 148** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **C9C999**. A complement of this color would be **148, 151, 217**, and the grayscale version is **208, 208, 208**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 203**, and **161, 159, 96** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **217, 213, 126**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **217, 215, 170**.

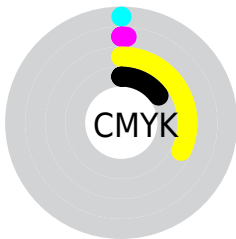
Distribution



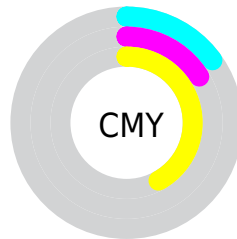
- Red (85%)
- Green (84%)
- Blue (58%)



- Red (59%)
- Yellow (85%)
- Blue (58%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (32%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 217, 214, 148 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 217, 214, 148 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 217, 214, 148


255, 255, 255

 255, 255, 203


 255, 255, 231

 217, 214, 148

 189, 186, 122

 161, 159, 96

 134, 133, 72

 108, 108, 48

 83, 84, 25

 59, 61, 0

 36, 39, 0

 2, 20, 0

 0, 0, 0

 217, 214, 148

 217, 214, 148

 217, 213, 126

 217, 215, 170

 217, 212, 105

 217, 216, 191

 217, 211, 83

 217, 217, 213

 217, 210, 61

 217, 218, 235

 217, 209, 40

 217, 219, 255

 217, 208, 18

 217, 220, 255

 217, 208, 0

 217, 221, 255

 217, 222, 255

 217, 222, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



248, 203, 149



217, 214, 148



181, 223, 164

Triad

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



217, 214, 148



112, 226, 255



255, 189, 228

Complementary

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



217, 214, 148



148, 151, 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.



236, 197, 255



217, 214, 148



146, 219, 255

Square

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



217, 214, 148



114, 229, 227



193, 208, 255



255, 187, 195

Rectangle

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



217, 214, 148



155, 226, 183



193, 208, 255



255, 191, 239

Sweetspot

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



217, 214, 148



255, 254, 230



217, 148, 151



128, 127, 112



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



217, 214, 148



255, 251, 158



186, 217, 148



110, 109, 99



173, 166, 0



46, 44, 0

Inverse Universe

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



148, 151, 217



158, 162, 255



179, 148, 217



99, 99, 110



0, 8, 173



0, 2, 46

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 217, 214, 148 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

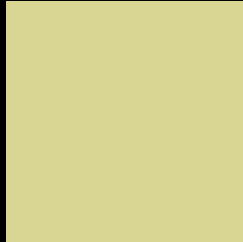
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 217, 214, 148 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

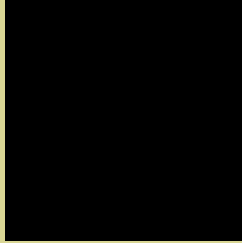
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 217, 214, 148 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 217, 214, 148.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 217, 214, 148.

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
217, 214, 148

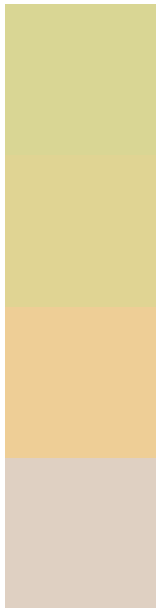
Protanopia
228, 211, 147

Deuteranopia
250, 202, 151



Tritanopia
226, 205, 221

Trichromacy



Original Color
217, 214, 148

Protanomaly
224, 212, 147

Deuteranomaly
238, 206, 150

Tritanomaly
223, 208, 194

Monochromacy



Original Color
217, 214, 148

Achromatopsia
207, 207, 207

Achromatomaly
211, 210, 186

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 217, 214, 148 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(217, 214, 148)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(217, 214, 148)  
}
```

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(217, 214, 148) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(217, 214, 148) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 217, 214, 148 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(217, 214, 148) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(217, 214, 148) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(217, 214, 148)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(217, 214, 148); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(217, 214, 148);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(217, 214,  
148) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 217, 214, 148 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(217, 214, 148) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(217,  
214, 148) }
```

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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