

Converting Colors

RGB(217, 222, 157)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(217, 222, 157) contains.

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Color

RGB(217, 222, 157)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D9DE9D
RGB	217, 222, 157
RGB Percent	85%, 87%, 62%
CMY	0.1490, 0.1294, 0.3843
CMYK	0.02, 0.00, 0.29, 0.13
HSL	65°, 50%, 74%
HSV	65°, 29%, 87%
XYZ	60.8224, 69.4286, 42.0937
YIQ	213.0950, 17.8850, -21.2750

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

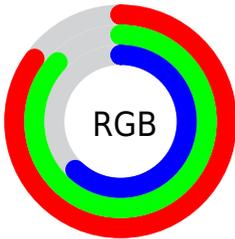
Format	Color
RYB	157, 222, 162
Decimal	14278301
CIELab	86.72, -11.87, 31.40
CIELCh	87, 33.569, 110.711
Yxy	69.4286, 0.3529, 0.4028
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292468381 (0xFFD9DE9D)
YUV	213.0950, -27.6548, 3.4247
Hunter-Lab	83.3238, -15.5203, 28.3745

Details

The RGB color **217, 222, 157** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **C9C999**. A complement of this color would be **162, 157, 222**, and the grayscale version is **213, 213, 213**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 212**, and **161, 167, 105** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **215, 222, 135**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **219, 222, 179**.

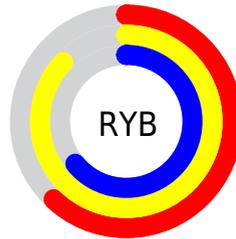
Distribution



Red (85%)

Green (87%)

Blue (62%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (87%)

Blue (64%)

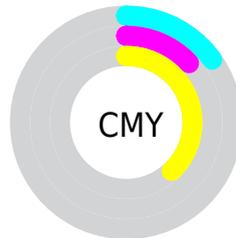


Cyan (2%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (29%)

Black (13%)



Cyan (15%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 217, 222, 157 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, 222, 157 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 217, 222, 157

255, 255, 255

 255, 255, 212

 255, 255, 241

 217, 222, 157

 189, 194, 131

 161, 167, 105

 135, 141, 80

 109, 115, 56

 83, 91, 33

 59, 67, 9

 37, 45, 0

 7, 25, 0

 0, 0, 0

 217, 222, 157

 217, 222, 157

 215, 222, 135

 219, 222, 179

 214, 222, 113

 220, 222, 201

 212, 222, 90

 222, 222, 224

 210, 222, 68

 224, 222, 246

 208, 222, 46

 226, 222, 255

 207, 222, 24

 227, 222, 255

 205, 222, 2

 229, 222, 255

 205, 222, 0

 231, 222, 255

 232, 222, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

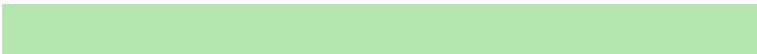
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



249, 212, 155



217, 222, 157



181, 230, 176

Triad

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



217, 222, 157



126, 231, 255



255, 195, 228

Complementary

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



217, 222, 157



162, 157, 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.



248, 202, 255



217, 222, 157



162, 223, 255

Square

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



217, 222, 157



121, 235, 238



208, 212, 255



255, 194, 196

Rectangle

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



217, 222, 157



156, 233, 195



208, 212, 255



255, 196, 239

Sweetspot

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



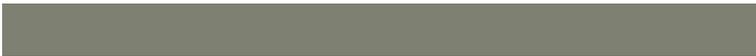
217, 222, 157



253, 255, 232



222, 161, 157



126, 128, 113



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



217, 222, 157



248, 255, 166



185, 222, 157



111, 112, 101



162, 176, 0



45, 48, 0

Inverse Universe

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



162, 157, 222



173, 166, 255



194, 157, 222



102, 101, 112



14, 0, 176



4, 0, 48

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 217, 222, 157 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

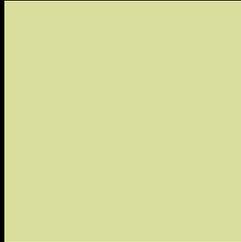
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 222, 157 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

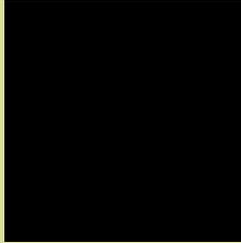
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 222, 157 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 217, 222, 157.

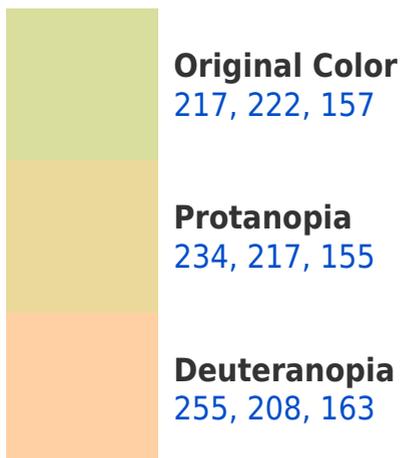


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 217, 222, 157.

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](#).

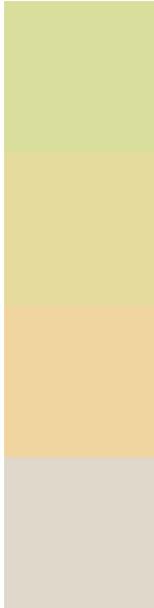
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
226, 213, 229

Trichromacy



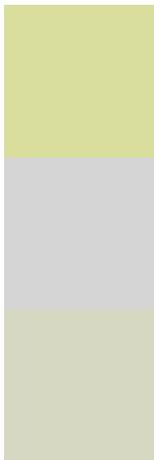
Original Color
217, 222, 157

Protanomaly
228, 219, 156

Deuteranomaly
241, 213, 161

Tritanomaly
223, 216, 203

Monochromacy



Original Color
217, 222, 157

Achromatopsia
213, 213, 213

Achromatomaly
214, 216, 193

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 217, 222, 157 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, 222, 157)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(217, 222, 157)  
}
```

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, 222, 157) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(217, 222, 157) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 217, 222, 157 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, 222, 157) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(217, 222, 157) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(217, 222, 157)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(217, 222, 157); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(217, 222, 157); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(217, 222, 157) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 217, 222, 157 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(217, 222, 157) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(217,  
222, 157) }
```

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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