

Converting Colors

RGB(217, 228, 141)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(217, 228, 141) contains.

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Color

RGB(217, 228, 141)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D9E48D
RGB	217, 228, 141
RGB Percent	85%, 89%, 55%
CMY	0.1490, 0.1059, 0.4471
CMYK	0.05, 0.00, 0.38, 0.11
HSL	68°, 62%, 72%
HSV	68°, 38%, 89%
XYZ	61.1664, 72.1616, 35.9041
YIQ	214.7930, 21.3710, -29.3890

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

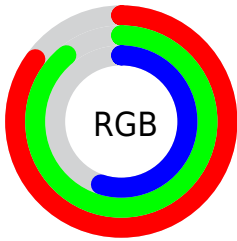
Format	Color
RYB	141, 228, 152
Decimal	14279821
CIELab	88.05, -16.80, 41.22
CIELCh	88, 44.508, 112.171
Yxy	72.1616, 0.3614, 0.4264
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292469901 (0xFFD9E48D)
YUV	214.7930, -36.3799, 1.9355
Hunter-Lab	84.9480, -20.1309, 34.4041

Details

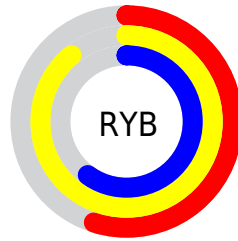
The RGB color **217, 228, 141** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC66**. A complement of this color would be **152, 141, 228**, and the grayscale version is **215, 215, 215**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 196**, and **161, 173, 89** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **214, 228, 118**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **220, 228, 164**.

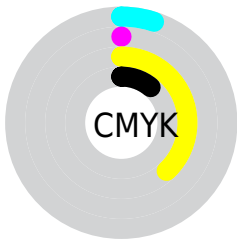
Distribution



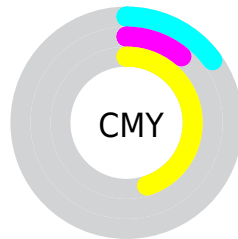
- Red (85%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (55%)



- Red (55%)
- Yellow (89%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 217, 228, 141 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, 228, 141 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 217, 228, 141

 217, 228, 141

255, 255, 255

 189, 200, 115

 255, 255, 196

 161, 173, 89

 255, 255, 224

 134, 146, 64

255, 255, 253

 107, 120, 39

 82, 96, 12

 57, 72, 0

 33, 49, 0

 2, 29, 0


 0, 0, 0

 217, 228, 141


 217, 228, 141

 214, 228, 118

 220, 228, 164

 211, 228, 95


 223, 228, 187


 208, 228, 73

 226, 228, 209

 205, 228, 50

 229, 228, 232

 203, 228, 27

 231, 228, 255

 200, 228, 4

 234, 228, 255

 199, 228, 0

 237, 228, 255

 240, 228, 255

 243, 228, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

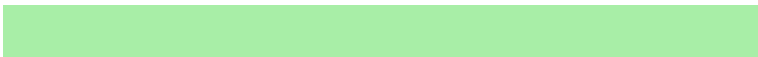
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



255, 214, 137



217, 228, 141



168, 238, 167

Triad

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



217, 228, 141



70, 238, 255



255, 189, 234

Complementary

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



217, 228, 141



152, 141, 228

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, 199, 255



217, 228, 141



141, 228, 255

Square

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



217, 228, 141



58, 243, 251



210, 214, 255



255, 190, 191

Rectangle

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



217, 228, 141



132, 242, 194



210, 214, 255



255, 191, 248

Sweetspot

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



217, 228, 141



251, 255, 227



228, 151, 141



125, 128, 111



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



217, 228, 141



240, 255, 138



174, 228, 141



113, 115, 103



156, 179, 0



45, 51, 0

Inverse Universe

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



152, 141, 228



153, 138, 255



195, 141, 228



105, 103, 115



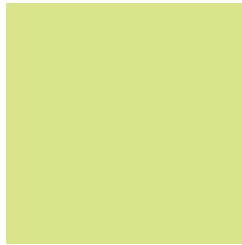
23, 0, 179



6, 0, 51

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 217, 228, 141 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, 228, 141 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, 228, 141 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 217, 228, 141.

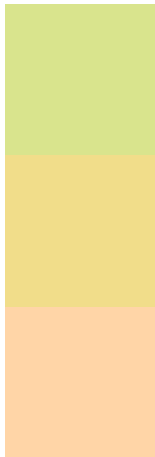


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 217, 228, 141.

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, 228, 141

Protanopia
241, 221, 138

Deuteranopia
255, 213, 167

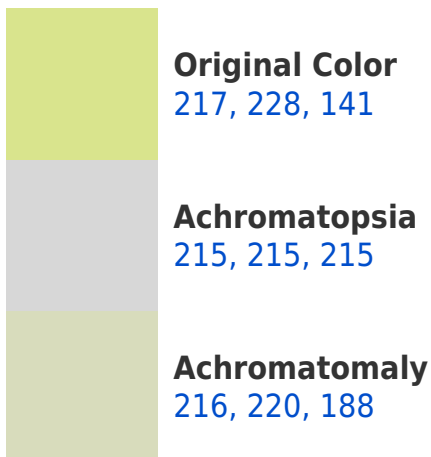


Tritanopia
228, 217, 234

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 217, 228, 141 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, 228, 141)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(217, 228, 141)  
}
```

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, 228, 141) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(217, 228, 141) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 217, 228, 141 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, 228, 141) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(217, 228, 141) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(217, 228, 141)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(217, 228, 141); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(217, 228, 141);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(217, 228,  
141) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 217, 228, 141 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(217, 228, 141) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(217,  
228, 141) }
```

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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