

Converting Colors

RGB(219, 222, 147)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(219, 222, 147) contains.

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Color

RGB(219, 222, 147)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DBDE93
RGB	219, 222, 147
RGB Percent	86%, 87%, 58%
CMY	0.1412, 0.1294, 0.4235
CMYK	0.01, 0.00, 0.34, 0.13
HSL	62°, 53%, 72%
HSV	62°, 34%, 87%
XYZ	60.6012, 69.4092, 37.8071
YIQ	212.5530, 22.2870, -23.9610

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

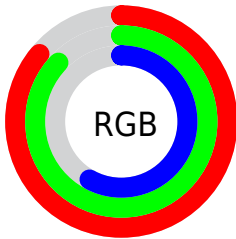
Format	Color
RYB	147, 222, 150
Decimal	14409363
CIELab	86.71, -12.35, 36.51
CIELCh	87, 38.541, 108.695
Yxy	69.4092, 0.3611, 0.4136
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292599443 (0xFFDBDE93)
YUV	212.5530, -32.3176, 5.6540
Hunter-Lab	83.3122, -15.9557, 31.4127

Details

The RGB color **219, 222, 147** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **C9C999**. A complement of this color would be **150, 147, 222**, and the grayscale version is **213, 213, 213**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 202**, and **163, 167, 95** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **218, 222, 125**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **220, 222, 169**.

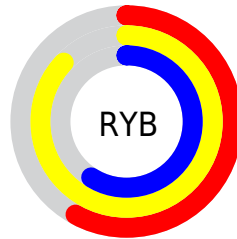
Distribution



Red (86%)

Green (87%)

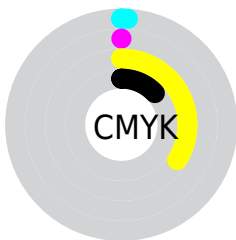
Blue (58%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (87%)

Blue (59%)

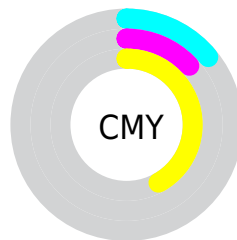


Cyan (1%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (34%)

Black (13%)



Cyan (14%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 219, 222, 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 219, 222, 147 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 219, 222, 147

255, 255, 255

 255, 255, 202

 255, 255, 230

 219, 222, 147

 191, 194, 121

 163, 167, 95

 136, 141, 71

 110, 115, 46

 84, 91, 22

 60, 67, 0

 36, 45, 0

 6, 25, 0

 0, 0, 0

 219, 222, 147

 219, 222, 147

 218, 222, 125


 220, 222, 169

 217, 222, 103

 221, 222, 191

 216, 222, 80

 222, 222, 214

 215, 222, 58

 223, 222, 236

 215, 222, 36

 223, 222, 255

 214, 222, 14

 224, 222, 255

 213, 222, 0

 225, 222, 255

 226, 222, 255

 227, 222, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



255, 210, 146



219, 222, 147



177, 231, 168

Triad

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



219, 222, 147



101, 233, 255



255, 191, 232

Complementary

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



219, 222, 147



150, 147, 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.



250, 200, 255



219, 222, 147



147, 225, 255

Square

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



219, 222, 147



98, 237, 239



202, 213, 255



255, 190, 195

Rectangle

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



219, 222, 147



148, 235, 189



202, 213, 255



255, 193, 244

Sweetspot

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



219, 222, 147



254, 255, 230



222, 149, 147



127, 128, 112



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



219, 222, 147



251, 255, 150



182, 222, 147



112, 112, 101



169, 176, 0



47, 48, 0

Inverse Universe

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



150, 147, 222



155, 150, 255



187, 147, 222



101, 101, 112



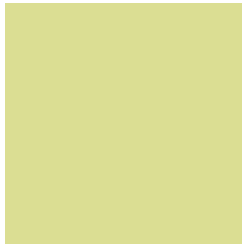
7, 0, 176



2, 0, 48

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 219, 222, 147 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

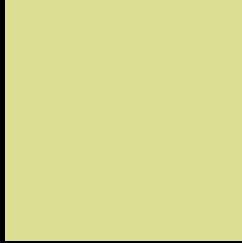
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 219, 222, 147 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

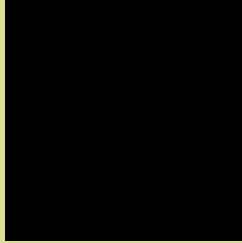
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

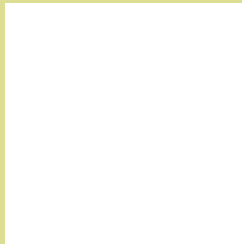
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 219, 222, 147 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 219, 222, 147.

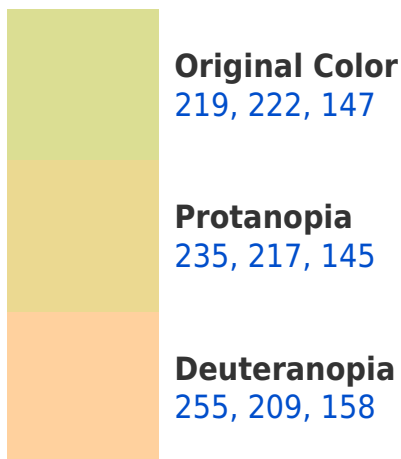


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 219, 222, 147.

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](#).

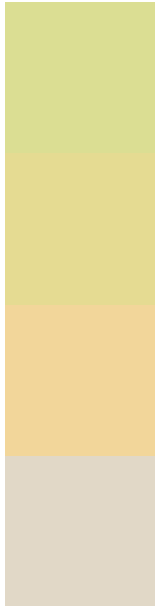
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
229, 212, 229

Trichromacy



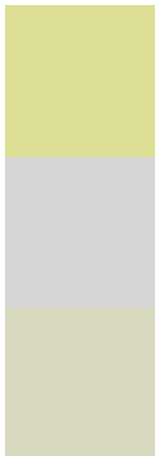
Original Color
219, 222, 147

Protanomaly
229, 219, 146

Deuteranomaly
242, 214, 154

Tritanomaly
225, 216, 199

Monochromacy



Original Color
219, 222, 147

Achromatopsia
213, 213, 213

Achromatomaly
215, 216, 189

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 219, 222, 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(219, 222, 147)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(219, 222, 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(219, 222, 147) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(219, 222, 147) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 219, 222, 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(219, 222, 147) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(219, 222, 147) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(219, 222, 147)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(219, 222, 147); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(219, 222, 147); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(219, 222, 147) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 219, 222, 147 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(219, 222, 147) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(219,  
222, 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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