

# Converting Colors

RGB(219, 236, 169)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(219, 236, 169) contains.

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# **Color**

**RGB(219, 236, 169)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DBECA9
RGB	219, 236, 169
RGB Percent	86%, 93%, 66%
CMY	0.1412, 0.0745, 0.3373
CMYK	0.07, 0.00, 0.28, 0.07
HSL	75°, 64%, 79%
HSV	75°, 28%, 93%
XYZ	66.3703, 77.9155, 49.0772
YIQ	223.2790, 11.3750, -24.4410

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

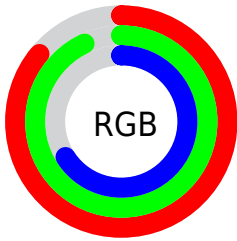
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	169, 236, 186
Decimal	14412969
CIELab	90.74, -16.50, 30.69
CIELCh	91, 34.847, 118.266
Yxy	77.9155, 0.3432, 0.4029
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292603049 (0xFFDBECA9)
YUV	223.2790, -26.7595, -3.7527
Hunter-Lab	88.2698, -20.2575, 28.8241

# Details

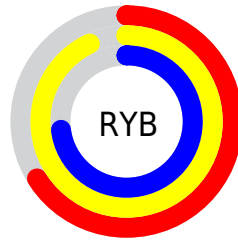
The RGB color **219, 236, 169** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **186, 169, 236**, and the grayscale version is **224, 224, 224**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 225**, and **163, 180, 116** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **213, 236, 145**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **225, 236, 193**.

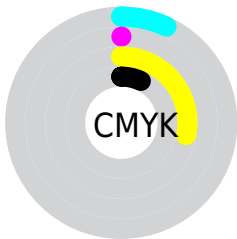
# Distribution



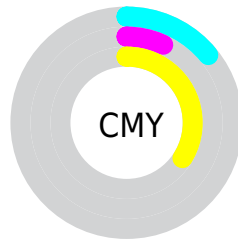
- Red (86%)
- Green (93%)
- Blue (66%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (93%)
- Blue (73%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Black (7%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (34%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 219, 236, 169 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, 236, 169 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 219, 236, 169


255, 255, 255

 255, 255, 225


255, 255, 253

 219, 236, 169


 191, 208, 142

 163, 180, 116


 137, 153, 91

 111, 127, 67

 85, 102, 44

 61, 78, 20

 38, 55, 0

 15, 34, 0

 0, 5, 0

 219, 236, 169


 219, 236, 169

 213, 236, 145


 225, 236, 193

 207, 236, 122

 231, 236, 216

 201, 236, 98


 237, 236, 240

 195, 236, 75

 243, 236, 255

 189, 236, 51

 249, 236, 255

 183, 236, 27

 255, 236, 255

 177, 236, 4

 255, 236, 255

 176, 236, 0

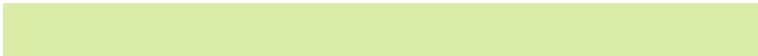
# Harmonies

## Analogous

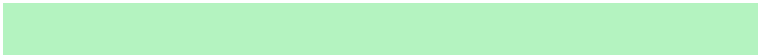
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



254, 226, 162



219, 236, 169



180, 243, 192

# Triad

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



219, 236, 169



141, 241, 255



255, 204, 232

# Complementary

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



219, 236, 169



186, 169, 236

# Split Complementary

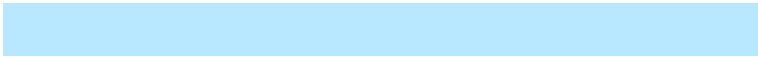
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



255, 210, 255



219, 236, 169



183, 232, 255

# Square

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



219, 236, 169



125, 246, 255



231, 221, 255



255, 206, 198

# Rectangle

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



219, 236, 169



156, 246, 214



231, 221, 255

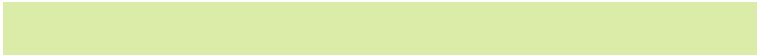


255, 205, 243



# Sweetspot

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



219, 236, 169



249, 255, 232



236, 186, 169



124, 128, 113



0, 0, 0

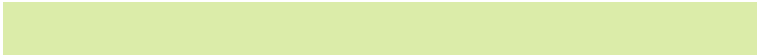


128, 128, 128

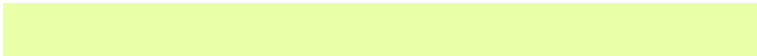


# Same Dimension

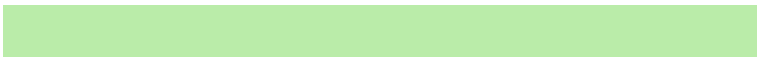
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



219, 236, 169



233, 255, 168



186, 236, 169



114, 117, 106



135, 181, 0



40, 54, 0



# Inverse Universe

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



186, 169, 236



190, 168, 255



219, 169, 236



109, 106, 117



46, 0, 181

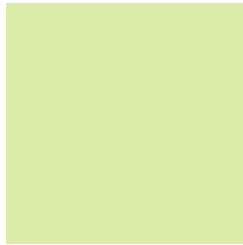


14, 0, 54



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 219, 236, 169 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, 236, 169 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

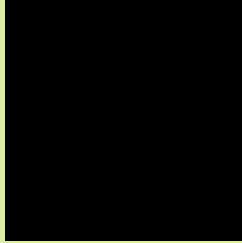
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## RGB 219, 236, 169 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 219, 236, 169.

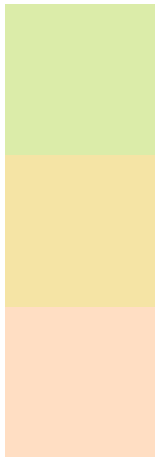


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 219, 236, 169.

# 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**  
219, 236, 169

**Protanopia**  
245, 228, 165

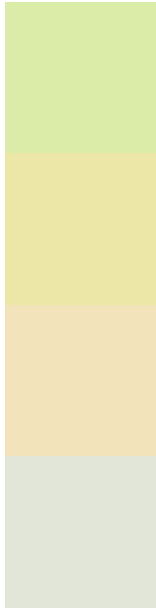
**Deuteranopia**  
255, 222, 195



# Tritanopia

229, 226, 244

# Trichromacy



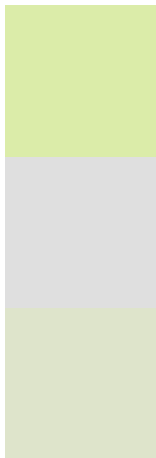
**Original Color**  
219, 236, 169

**Protanomaly**  
236, 231, 166

**Deuteranomaly**  
242, 227, 186

**Tritanomaly**  
225, 230, 217

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
219, 236, 169

**Achromatopsia**  
223, 223, 223

**Achromatomaly**  
222, 228, 203

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 219, 236, 169 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, 236, 169)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(219, 236, 169)  
}
```

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, 236, 169) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(219, 236, 169) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 219, 236, 169 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, 236, 169) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(219, 236, 169) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(219, 236, 169)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(219, 236, 169); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(219, 236, 169);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(219, 236,  
169) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 219, 236, 169 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(219, 236, 169) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(219,  
236, 169) }
```

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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