

Converting Colors

RGB(221, 234, 141)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(221, 234, 141) contains.

RGB(221, 234, 141)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(221, 234, 141)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DDEA8D
RGB	221, 234, 141
RGB Percent	87%, 92%, 55%
CMY	0.1333, 0.0824, 0.4471
CMYK	0.06, 0.00, 0.40, 0.08
HSL	68°, 69%, 74%
HSV	68°, 40%, 92%
XYZ	64.0493, 76.1409, 36.5202
YIQ	219.5110, 22.1050, -31.6790

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

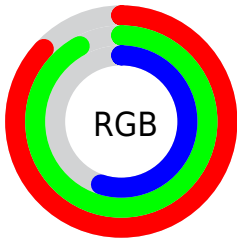
Format	Color
RYB	141, 234, 154
Decimal	14543501
CIELab	89.92, -18.21, 43.67
CIELCh	90, 47.316, 112.641
Yxy	76.1409, 0.3625, 0.4309
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292733581 (0xFFDDEA8D)
YUV	219.5110, -38.7059, 1.3059
Hunter-Lab	87.2587, -21.6809, 36.2666

Details

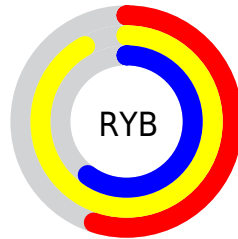
The RGB color **221, 234, 141** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFF99**. A complement of this color would be **154, 141, 234**, and the grayscale version is **220, 220, 220**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 196**, and **165, 178, 89** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **218, 234, 118**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **224, 234, 164**.

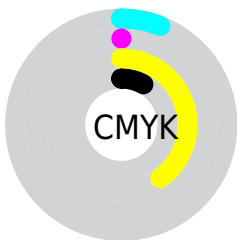
Distribution



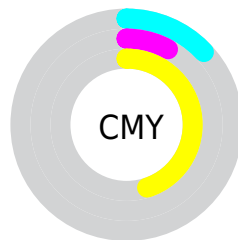
- Red (87%)
- Green (92%)
- Blue (55%)



- Red (55%)
- Yellow (92%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Black (8%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 221, 234, 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 221, 234, 141 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 221, 234, 141

255, 255, 255

 255, 255, 196

 255, 255, 224


255, 255, 253

 221, 234, 141

 192, 206, 115

 165, 178, 89

 137, 152, 64

 111, 126, 39

 85, 101, 10

 60, 77, 0

 35, 54, 0

 7, 33, 0

 0, 0, 0

 221, 234, 141


 221, 234, 141


 218, 234, 118


 224, 234, 164

 214, 234, 94


 228, 234, 188

 211, 234, 71


 231, 234, 211


 208, 234, 47


 234, 234, 235

 205, 234, 24

 237, 234, 255

 201, 234, 1

 241, 234, 255

 201, 234, 0

 244, 234, 255

 247, 234, 255

 250, 234, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

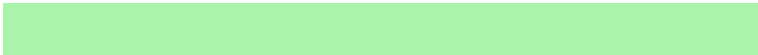
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



255, 220, 136



221, 234, 141



169, 244, 170

Triad

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



221, 234, 141



52, 245, 255



255, 192, 239

Complementary

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



221, 234, 141



154, 141, 234

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, 202, 255



221, 234, 141



140, 234, 255

Square

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



221, 234, 141



32, 250, 255



215, 219, 255



255, 193, 194

Rectangle

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



221, 234, 141



129, 248, 198



215, 219, 255



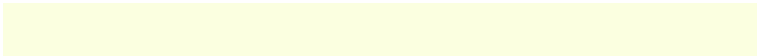
255, 194, 254

Sweetspot

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



221, 234, 141



251, 255, 224



234, 153, 141



125, 128, 110



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



221, 234, 141



238, 255, 133



175, 234, 141



116, 117, 106



156, 181, 0



46, 54, 0

Inverse Universe

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



154, 141, 234



150, 133, 255



200, 141, 234



107, 106, 117



25, 0, 181



7, 0, 54

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 221, 234, 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 221, 234, 141 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

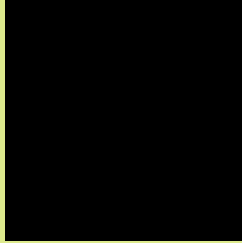
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 221, 234, 141 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 221, 234, 141.

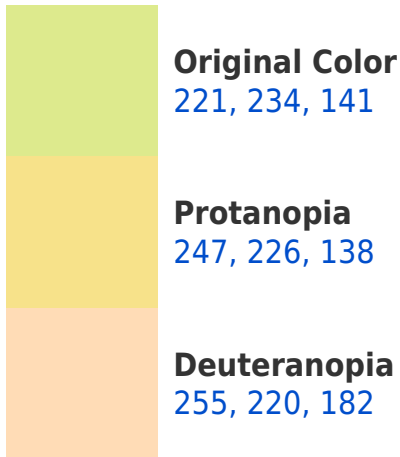


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 221, 234, 141.

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](#).

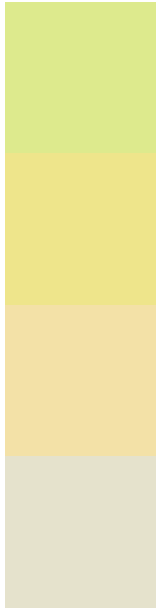
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
233, 222, 240

Trichromacy



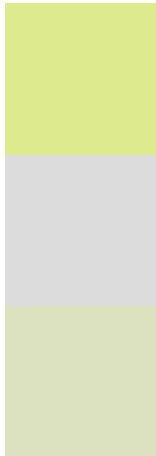
Original Color
221, 234, 141

Protanomaly
238, 229, 139

Deuteranomaly
243, 225, 167

Tritanomaly
229, 226, 204

Monochromacy



Original Color
221, 234, 141

Achromatopsia
220, 220, 220

Achromatomaly
220, 225, 191

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 221, 234, 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(221, 234, 141)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(221, 234, 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(221, 234, 141) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(221, 234, 141) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 221, 234, 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(221, 234, 141) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(221, 234, 141) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(221, 234, 141)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(221, 234, 141); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(221, 234, 141);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(221, 234,  
141) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 221, 234, 141 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(221, 234, 141) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(221,  
234, 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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