

Converting Colors

RGB(242, 211, 158)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(242, 211, 158) contains.

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Color

RGB(242, 211, 158)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F2D39E
RGB	242, 211, 158
RGB Percent	95%, 83%, 62%
CMY	0.0510, 0.1725, 0.3804
CMYK	0.00, 0.13, 0.35, 0.05
HSL	38°, 76%, 78%
HSV	38°, 35%, 95%
XYZ	66.0838, 67.9344, 41.9774
YIQ	214.2270, 35.4890, -9.9110

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

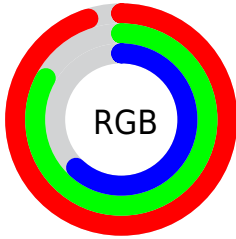
Format	Color
RYB	207, 242, 158
Decimal	15913886
CIELab	85.97, 3.41, 30.25
CIELCh	86, 30.446, 83.571
Yxy	67.9344, 0.3755, 0.3860
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294103966 (0xFFFF2D39E)
YUV	214.2270, -27.7199, 24.3569
Hunter-Lab	82.4223, -1.1231, 27.4994

Details

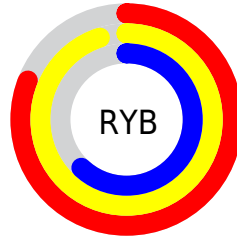
The RGB color **242, 211, 158** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC99**. A complement of this color would be **158, 189, 242**, and the grayscale version is **214, 214, 214**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 213**, and **185, 157, 106** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **242, 202, 134**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **242, 220, 182**.

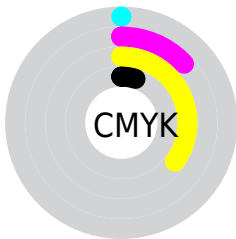
Distribution



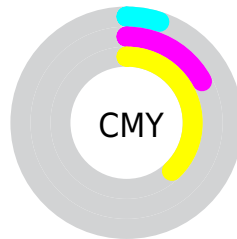
- Red (95%)
- Green (83%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (81%)
- Yellow (95%)
- Blue (62%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Black (5%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 242, 211, 158 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 242, 211, 158 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 242, 211, 158

255, 255, 255

 255, 255, 213


 255, 255, 241

 242, 211, 158

 213, 183, 132

 185, 157, 106

 157, 131, 81

 130, 106, 58

 104, 81, 35

 78, 59, 12

 54, 37, 0

 30, 17, 0


 0, 0, 0

 242, 211, 158


 242, 211, 158

 242, 202, 134

 242, 220, 182

 242, 193, 110


 242, 229, 206

 242, 184, 85


 242, 238, 231

 242, 175, 61

 242, 247, 255

 242, 166, 37

 242, 255, 255

 242, 157, 13

 242, 153, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



255, 202, 170



242, 211, 158



212, 220, 162

Triad

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



242, 211, 158



130, 231, 237



246, 200, 250

Complementary

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



242, 211, 158



158, 189, 242

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.



211, 210, 255



242, 211, 158



138, 227, 255

Square

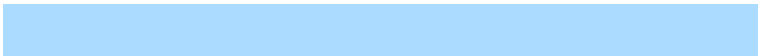
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



242, 211, 158



148, 231, 208



171, 220, 255



255, 195, 222

Rectangle

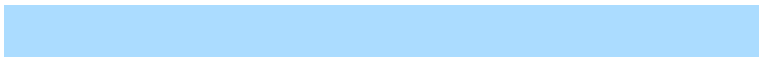
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



242, 211, 158



190, 225, 173



171, 220, 255



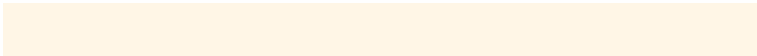
236, 203, 255

Sweetspot

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



242, 211, 158



255, 246, 230



242, 158, 190



128, 122, 112



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

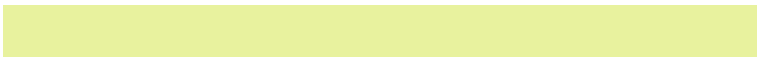
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



242, 211, 158



255, 215, 148



232, 242, 158



120, 115, 108



184, 116, 0



56, 35, 0

Inverse Universe

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



158, 189, 242



148, 187, 255



168, 158, 242



108, 112, 120



0, 68, 184



0, 21, 56

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 242, 211, 158 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 242, 211, 158 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

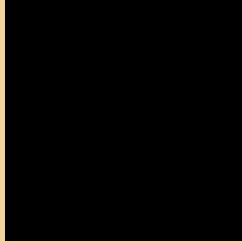
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 242, 211, 158 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 242, 211, 158.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 242, 211, 158.

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
242, 211, 158

Protanopia
231, 215, 160

Deuteranopia
254, 206, 159



Tritanopia
249, 203, 219

Trichromacy



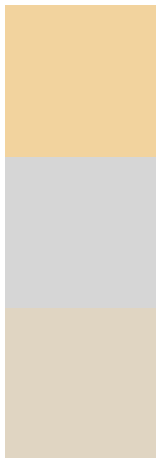
Original Color
242, 211, 158

Protanomaly
235, 214, 159

Deuteranomaly
250, 208, 159

Tritanomaly
246, 206, 197

Monochromacy



Original Color
242, 211, 158

Achromatopsia
214, 214, 214

Achromatomaly
224, 213, 194

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 242, 211, 158 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(242, 211, 158)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(242, 211, 158)  
}
```

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(242, 211, 158) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(242, 211, 158) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 242, 211, 158 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(242, 211, 158) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(242, 211, 158) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(242, 211, 158)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(242, 211, 158); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(242, 211, 158);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(242, 211,  
158) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 242, 211, 158 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(242, 211, 158) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(242,  
211, 158) }
```

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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