

# Converting Colors

RGB(253, 253, 212)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(253, 253, 212) contains.

<b>RGB(253, 253, 212)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	11
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	23
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	26
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	29

# Color

**RGB(253, 253, 212)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FDFFD4
RGB	253, 253, 212
RGB Percent	99%, 99%, 83%
CMY	0.0078, 0.0078, 0.1686
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.16, 0.01
HSL	60°, 91%, 91%
HSV	60°, 16%, 99%
XYZ	87.5170, 95.8867, 76.1827
YIQ	248.3260, 13.1610, -12.7510

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

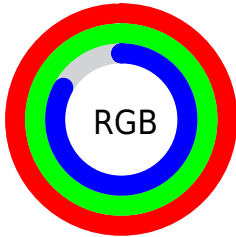
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	212, 253, 212
Decimal	16645588
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	98.39, -6.62, 19.67
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	98, 20.749, 108.597
Yxy	95.8867, 0.3371, 0.3694
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294835668 (0xFFFD4)
YUV	248.3260, -17.9087, 4.0991
Hunter-Lab	97.9217, -11.8298, 22.4179

# Details

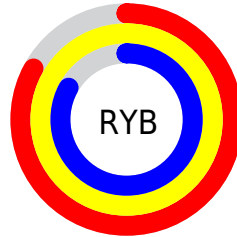
The RGB color **253, 253, 212** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **212, 212, 253**, and the grayscale version is **248, 248, 248**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 255**, and **196, 196, 157** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **253, 253, 187**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **253, 253, 237**.

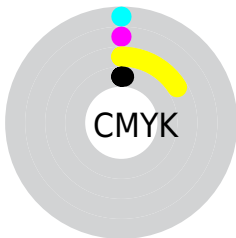
# Distribution



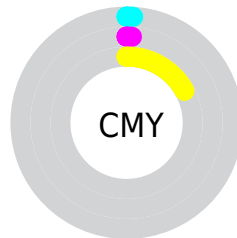
- Red (99%)
- Green (99%)
- Blue (83%)



- Red (83%)
- Yellow (99%)
- Blue (83%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Black (1%)



- Cyan (1%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (17%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 253, 253, 212 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 253, 253, 212 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 253, 253, 212


255, 255, 255

 253, 253, 212


 224, 224, 184

 196, 196, 157

 169, 169, 131

 142, 143, 106

 116, 117, 81

 91, 93, 58

 67, 69, 36

 45, 47, 15

 24, 26, 0

 253, 253, 212

 253, 253, 212

 253, 253, 187


 253, 253, 237


 253, 253, 161


 253, 253, 255


 253, 253, 136

 253, 253, 111

 253, 253, 86

 253, 253, 60

 253, 253, 35

 253, 253, 10

 253, 253, 0

# Harmonies

## Analogous

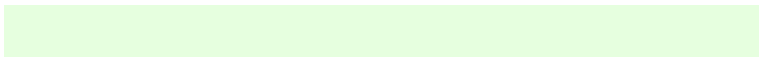
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



255, 246, 211



253, 253, 212



230, 255, 223

# Triad

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



253, 253, 212



201, 255, 255



255, 237, 255

# Complementary

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



253, 253, 212



212, 212, 253

# 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, 241, 255



253, 253, 212



219, 255, 255

# Square

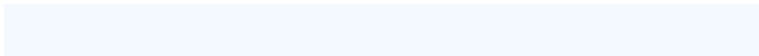
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



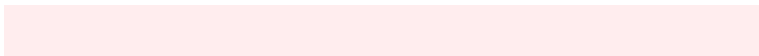
253, 253, 212



198, 255, 255



244, 248, 255



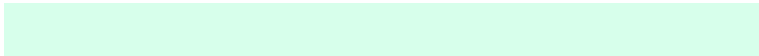
255, 237, 238

# Rectangle

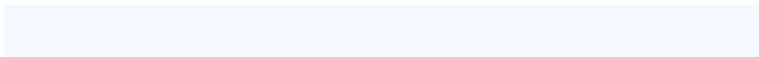
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



253, 253, 212



215, 255, 235



244, 248, 255



255, 238, 255



# Sweetspot

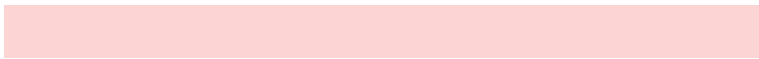
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



253, 253, 212



255, 255, 242



253, 212, 212



128, 128, 120



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

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



253, 253, 212



255, 255, 207



233, 253, 212



128, 128, 115



191, 191, 0



64, 64, 0



# Inverse Universe

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



212, 212, 253



207, 207, 255



233, 212, 253



115, 115, 128



0, 0, 191

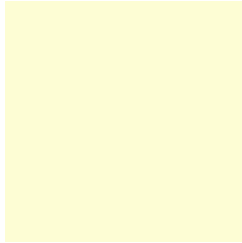


0, 0, 64



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 253, 253, 212 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

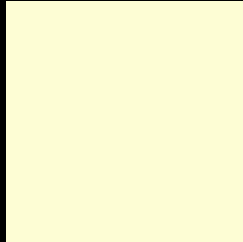
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 253, 253, 212 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

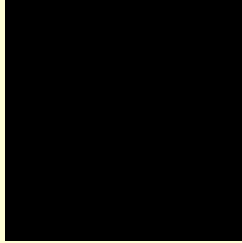
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## RGB 253, 253, 212 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 253, 253, 212.

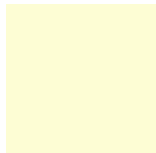


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 253, 253, 212.

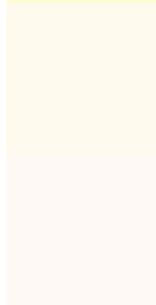
# Color Blindness Simulation

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**  
[253, 253, 212](#)



**Protanopia**  
[255, 250, 238](#)

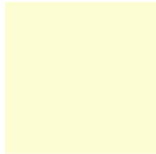
**Deuteranopia**  
[255, 249, 246](#)



# Tritanopia

253, 249, 255

# Trichromacy



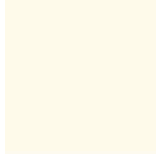
**Original Color**

253, 253, 212



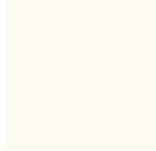
**Protanomaly**

254, 251, 229



**Deuteranomaly**

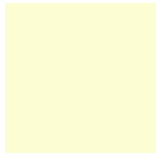
254, 250, 234



**Tritanomaly**

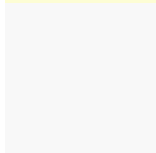
253, 250, 239

# Monochromacy



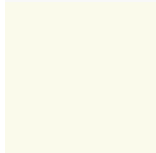
**Original Color**

253, 253, 212



**Achromatopsia**

248, 248, 248



**Achromatomaly**

250, 250, 235

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 253, 253, 212 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(253, 253, 212)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(253, 253, 212)  
}
```

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(253, 253, 212) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(253, 253, 212) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 253, 253, 212 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(253, 253, 212) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(253, 253, 212) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(253, 253, 212) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(253, 253, 212); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(253, 253, 212);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(253, 253,  
212) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 253, 253, 212 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(253, 253, 212) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(253,  
253, 212) }
```

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](#).



Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor