

Converting Colors

RGB(216, 232, 137)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(216, 232, 137) contains.

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Color

RGB(216, 232, 137)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D8E889
RGB	216, 232, 137
RGB Percent	85%, 91%, 54%
CMY	0.1529, 0.0902, 0.4627
CMYK	0.07, 0.00, 0.41, 0.09
HSL	70°, 67%, 72%
HSV	70°, 41%, 91%
XYZ	61.6909, 74.1183, 34.7217
YIQ	216.3860, 20.9590, -32.9370

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

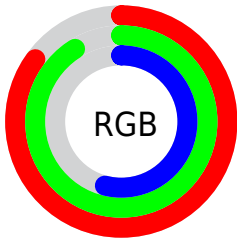
Format	Color
RYB	137, 232, 153
Decimal	14215305
CIELab	88.98, -19.58, 44.36
CIELCh	89, 48.488, 113.821
Yxy	74.1183, 0.3618, 0.4346
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292405385 (0xFFD8E889)
YUV	216.3860, -39.1373, -0.3385
Hunter-Lab	86.0920, -22.7534, 36.3522

Details

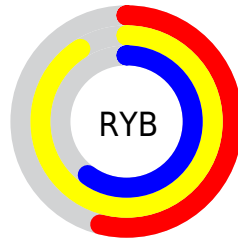
The RGB color **216, 232, 137** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFF99**. A complement of this color would be **153, 137, 232**, and the grayscale version is **217, 217, 217**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 192**, and **160, 176, 85** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **212, 232, 114**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **220, 232, 160**.

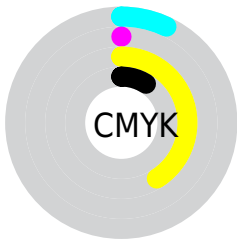
Distribution



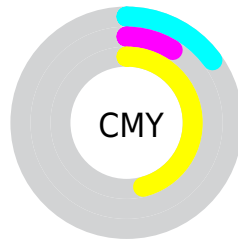
- Red (85%)
- Green (91%)
- Blue (54%)



- Red (54%)
- Yellow (91%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (41%)
- Black (9%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (46%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 216, 232, 137 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 216, 232, 137 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 216, 232, 137

255, 255, 255

 255, 255, 192

 255, 255, 220

 255, 255, 249

 216, 232, 137

 188, 204, 111


 160, 176, 85

 133, 150, 60

 106, 124, 34

 80, 99, 4

 56, 75, 0

 31, 52, 0

 0, 32, 0


 0, 0, 0

 216, 232, 137

 216, 232, 137

 212, 232, 114


 220, 232, 160

 208, 232, 91

 224, 232, 183

 204, 232, 67

 228, 232, 207

 200, 232, 44

 232, 232, 230

 196, 232, 21

 236, 232, 253

 193, 232, 0

 239, 232, 255

 243, 232, 255

 247, 232, 255

 251, 232, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



255, 217, 131



216, 232, 137



162, 242, 167

Triad

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



216, 232, 137



30, 242, 255



255, 188, 235

Complementary

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



216, 232, 137



153, 137, 232

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, 198, 255



216, 232, 137



137, 231, 255

Square

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



216, 232, 137



0, 248, 255



215, 215, 255



255, 189, 188

Rectangle

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



216, 232, 137



121, 246, 196



215, 215, 255



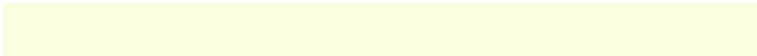
255, 190, 250

Sweetspot

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



216, 232, 137



250, 255, 224



232, 153, 137



124, 128, 110



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



216, 232, 137



234, 255, 130



169, 232, 137



113, 115, 103



148, 179, 0



42, 51, 0

Inverse Universe

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



153, 137, 232



151, 130, 255



200, 137, 232



105, 103, 115



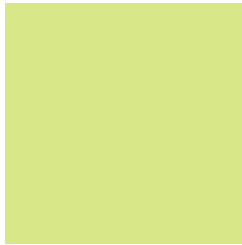
30, 0, 179



9, 0, 51

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 216, 232, 137 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 216, 232, 137 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

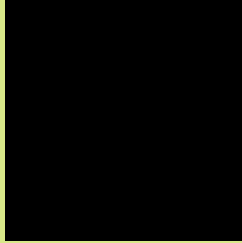
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 216, 232, 137 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 216, 232, 137.

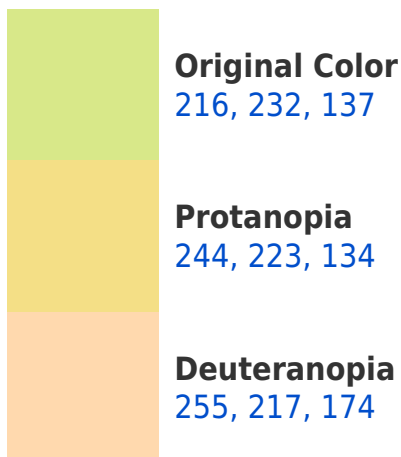


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 216, 232, 137.

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

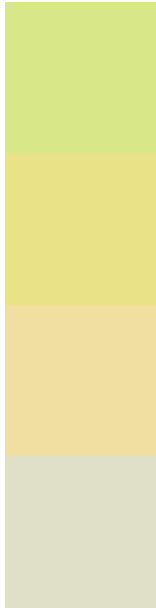




Tritanopia

228, 220, 237

Trichromacy



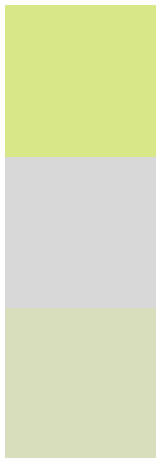
Original Color
216, 232, 137

Protanomaly
234, 226, 135

Deuteranomaly
241, 222, 161

Tritanomaly
224, 224, 201

Monochromacy



Original Color
216, 232, 137

Achromatopsia
216, 216, 216

Achromatomaly
216, 222, 187

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 216, 232, 137 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(216, 232, 137)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(216, 232, 137)  
}
```

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(216, 232, 137) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(216, 232, 137) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 216, 232, 137 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(216, 232, 137) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(216, 232, 137) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(216, 232, 137)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(216, 232, 137); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 232, 137);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 232,  
137) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 216, 232, 137 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(216, 232, 137) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(216,  
232, 137) }
```

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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