

Converting Colors

RGB(216, 250, 158)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(216, 250, 158) contains.

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Color

RGB(216, 250, 158)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D8FA9E
RGB	216, 250, 158
RGB Percent	85%, 98%, 62%
CMY	0.1529, 0.0196, 0.3804
CMYK	0.14, 0.00, 0.37, 0.02
HSL	82°, 90%, 80%
HSV	82°, 37%, 98%
XYZ	68.6761, 85.4388, 45.2195
YIQ	229.3460, 9.2680, -35.8200

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

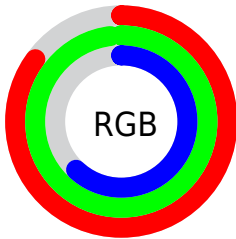
Format	Color
RYB	158, 250, 192
Decimal	14219934
CIELab	94.07, -25.78, 40.56
CIELCh	94, 48.061, 122.438
Yxy	85.4388, 0.3445, 0.4286
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292410014 (0xFFD8FA9E)
YUV	229.3460, -35.1736, -11.7044
Hunter-Lab	92.4331, -29.1357, 35.6977

Details

The RGB color **216, 250, 158** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFF99**. A complement of this color would be **192, 158, 250**, and the grayscale version is **230, 230, 230**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 214**, and **160, 193, 105** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **207, 250, 133**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **225, 250, 183**.

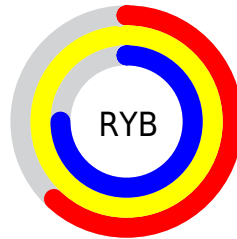
Distribution



Red (85%)

Green (98%)

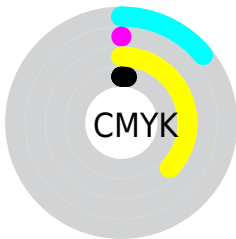
Blue (62%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (98%)

Blue (75%)

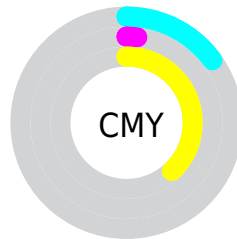


Cyan (14%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (37%)

Black (2%)



Cyan (15%)

Magenta (2%)

Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 216, 250, 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 216, 250, 158 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 216, 250, 158


255, 255, 255


 255, 255, 214

 255, 255, 242


 216, 250, 158

 188, 221, 131

 160, 193, 105

 133, 166, 80

 107, 140, 55

 81, 114, 30

 56, 89, 1

 32, 66, 0

 3, 43, 0

 0, 23, 0

■ 216, 250, 158

■ 216, 250, 158

■ 207, 250, 133

■ 225, 250, 183

■ 198, 250, 108

■ 234, 250, 208

■ 188, 250, 83

■ 244, 250, 233

■ 179, 250, 58

■ 253, 250, 255

■ 170, 250, 33

■ 255, 250, 255

■ 161, 250, 8

■ 158, 250, 0

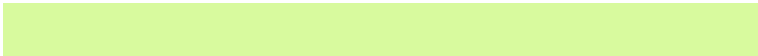
Harmonies

Analogous

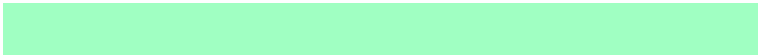
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



255, 236, 144



216, 250, 158



160, 255, 194

Triad

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



216, 250, 158



95, 254, 255



255, 202, 236

Complementary

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



216, 250, 158



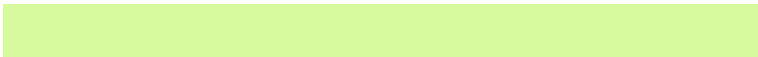
192, 158, 250

Split Complementary

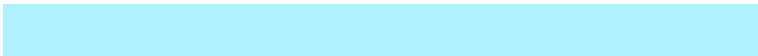
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



255, 209, 255



216, 250, 158



177, 241, 255

Square

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



216, 250, 158



38, 255, 255



248, 225, 255



255, 207, 191

Rectangle

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



216, 250, 158



119, 255, 224



248, 225, 255



255, 203, 252

Sweetspot

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



216, 250, 158



245, 255, 227



250, 192, 158



121, 128, 111



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

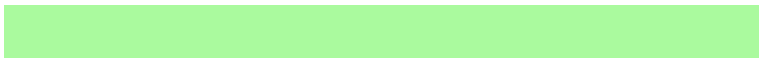
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



216, 250, 158



214, 255, 143



170, 250, 158



120, 125, 112



119, 189, 0



39, 61, 0

Inverse Universe

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



192, 158, 250



184, 143, 255



238, 158, 250



117, 112, 125



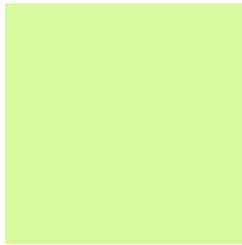
70, 0, 189



23, 0, 61

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 216, 250, 158 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

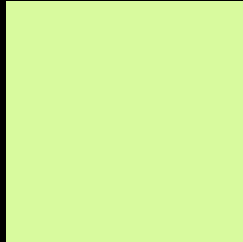
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 216, 250, 158 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

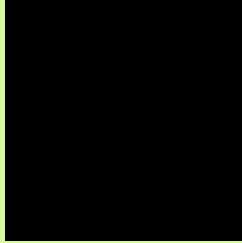
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 216, 250, 158 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 216, 250, 158.

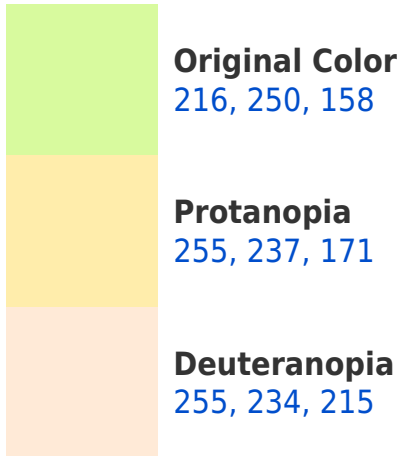


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 216, 250, 158.

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





Tritanopia

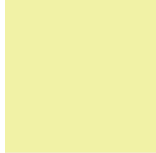
230, 238, 255

Trichromacy



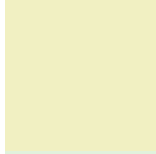
Original Color

216, 250, 158



Protanomaly

241, 242, 166



Deuteranomaly

241, 240, 194



Tritanomaly

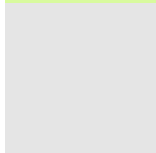
225, 242, 220

Monochromacy



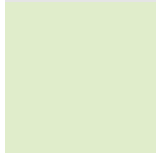
Original Color

216, 250, 158



Achromatopsia

229, 229, 229



Achromatomaly

224, 237, 203

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 216, 250, 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(216, 250, 158)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(216, 250, 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(216, 250, 158) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(216, 250, 158) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 216, 250, 158 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

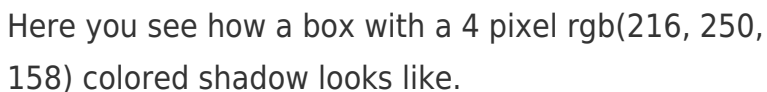
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(216, 250, 158) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(216, 250, 158) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(216, 250, 158)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 250, 158); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 250, 158); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 250, 158) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 216, 250, 158 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(216, 250, 158) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(216,  
250, 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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