

Converting Colors

RGB(141, 172, 139)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(141, 172, 139) contains.

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Color

RGB(141, 172, 139)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8DAC8B
RGB	141, 172, 139
RGB Percent	55%, 67%, 55%
CMY	0.4471, 0.3255, 0.4549
CMYK	0.18, 0.00, 0.19, 0.33
HSL	116°, 17%, 61%
HSV	116°, 19%, 67%
XYZ	30.3972, 37.0318, 29.9719
YIQ	158.9690, -7.8830, -16.8350

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

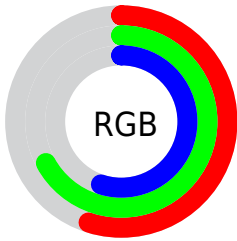
Format	Color
RYB	139, 172, 170
Decimal	9284747
CIELab	67.30, -17.13, 13.52
CIELCh	67, 21.821, 141.711
Yxy	37.0318, 0.3121, 0.3802
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287474827 (0xFF8DAC8B)
YUV	158.9690, -9.8447, -15.7588
Hunter-Lab	60.8538, -17.3312, 13.3960

Details

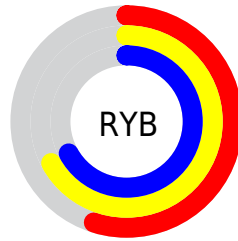
The RGB color **141, 172, 139** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **170, 139, 172**, and the grayscale version is **159, 159, 159**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **195, 227, 193**, and **90, 120, 89** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **125, 172, 122**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **157, 172, 156**.

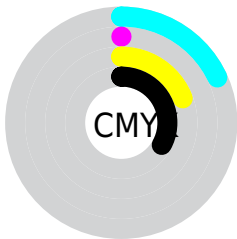
Distribution



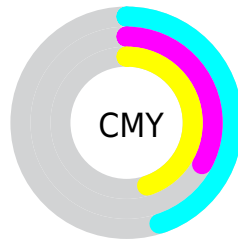
- Red (55%)
- Green (67%)
- Blue (55%)



- Red (55%)
- Yellow (67%)
- Blue (67%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Black (33%)




- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 141, 172, 139 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 141, 172, 139 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 141, 172, 139


255, 255, 255


 195, 227, 193

 223, 255, 220

 252, 255, 249


 141, 172, 139

 115, 145, 113

 90, 120, 89


 66, 95, 65

 43, 71, 43


 21, 48, 22


 0, 28, 0

 0, 0, 0

 141, 172, 139


 125, 172, 122

 141, 172, 139

 157, 172, 156

 109, 172, 105


 173, 172, 173

 93, 172, 87

 189, 172, 191

 76, 172, 70

 206, 172, 208

 60, 172, 53


 222, 172, 225

 44, 172, 36


 238, 172, 242

 28, 172, 19

 254, 172, 255

 12, 172, 1

 255, 172, 255

 10, 172, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



164, 167, 127



141, 172, 139



121, 175, 157

Triad

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



141, 172, 139



133, 167, 202



204, 150, 150

Complementary

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



141, 172, 139



170, 139, 172

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.



200, 150, 170



141, 172, 139



160, 161, 200

Square

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



141, 172, 139



113, 172, 194



184, 154, 188



198, 154, 134

Rectangle

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



141, 172, 139



111, 175, 171



184, 154, 188



204, 150, 157

Sweetspot

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



141, 172, 139



212, 224, 211



172, 170, 139



105, 112, 104



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



141, 172, 139



176, 224, 173



139, 172, 153



79, 87, 78



9, 150, 0



1, 23, 0

Inverse Universe

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



170, 139, 172



221, 173, 224



172, 139, 158



86, 78, 87



141, 0, 150



22, 0, 23

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 141, 172, 139 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 141, 172, 139 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

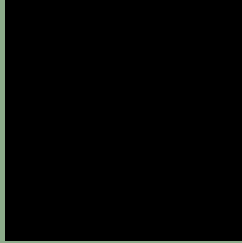
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

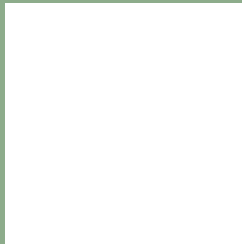
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 141, 172, 139 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 141, 172, 139.

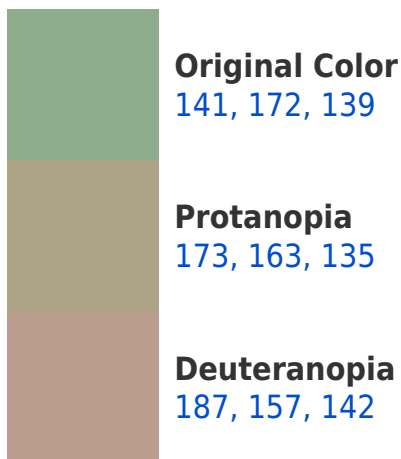


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 141, 172, 139.

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

148, 166, 180

Trichromacy



Original Color

141, 172, 139

Protanomaly

161, 166, 136

Deuteranomaly

170, 162, 141

Tritanomaly

145, 168, 165

Monochromacy



Original Color

141, 172, 139

Achromatopsia

159, 159, 159

Achromatomaly

152, 164, 152

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 141, 172, 139 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(141, 172, 139)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(141, 172, 139)  
}
```

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(141, 172, 139) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(141, 172, 139) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 141, 172, 139 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(141, 172, 139) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(141, 172, 139) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(141, 172, 139)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(141, 172, 139); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 172, 139);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 172,  
139) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 141, 172, 139 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(141, 172, 139) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(141,  
172, 139) }
```

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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