

Converting Colors

RGB(141, 173, 133)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(141, 173, 133) contains.

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Color

RGB(141, 173, 133)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8DAD85
RGB	141, 173, 133
RGB Percent	55%, 68%, 52%
CMY	0.4471, 0.3216, 0.4784
CMYK	0.18, 0.00, 0.23, 0.32
HSL	108°, 20%, 60%
HSV	108°, 23%, 68%
XYZ	30.1617, 37.2433, 27.7893
YIQ	158.8720, -6.2320, -19.2240

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

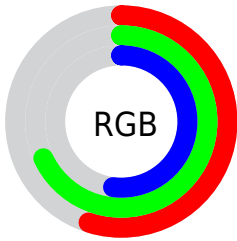
Format	Color
RYB	133, 173, 165
Decimal	9284997
CIELab	67.46, -18.69, 17.03
CIELCh	67, 25.290, 137.665
Yxy	37.2433, 0.3168, 0.3912
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287475077 (0xFF8DAD85)
YUV	158.8720, -12.7549, -15.6737
Hunter-Lab	61.0273, -18.5772, 15.7209

Details

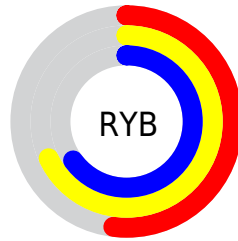
The RGB color **141, 173, 133** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **165, 133, 173**, and the grayscale version is **159, 159, 159**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **195, 229, 186**, and **90, 121, 83** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **127, 173, 116**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **155, 173, 150**.

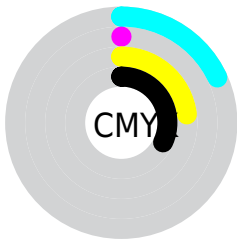
Distribution



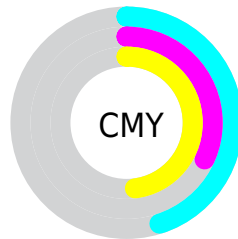
- Red (55%)
- Green (68%)
- Blue (52%)



- Red (52%)
- Yellow (68%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Black (32%)




- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (32%)
- Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 141, 173, 133 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, 173, 133 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 141, 173, 133

255, 255, 255

 195, 229, 186

 223, 255, 214


 252, 255, 242


 141, 173, 133

 115, 146, 108

 90, 121, 83

 66, 96, 60

 43, 72, 38


 21, 49, 17

 0, 29, 0


 0, 0, 0

 141, 173, 133

 127, 173, 116


 141, 173, 133

 155, 173, 150

 113, 173, 98


 169, 173, 168


 99, 173, 81

 183, 173, 185

 86, 173, 64

 196, 173, 202

 72, 173, 47

 210, 173, 220

 58, 173, 29

 224, 173, 237

 44, 173, 12

 238, 173, 254

 35, 173, 0

 252, 173, 255

 255, 173, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



167, 167, 121



141, 173, 133



116, 176, 154

Triad

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



141, 173, 133



123, 169, 208



211, 148, 151

Complementary

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



141, 173, 133



165, 133, 173

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.



204, 149, 175



141, 173, 133



155, 162, 207

Square

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



141, 173, 133



100, 175, 197



184, 154, 195



205, 152, 132

Rectangle

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



141, 173, 133



103, 177, 170



184, 154, 195



210, 148, 159

Sweetspot

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



141, 173, 133



212, 224, 209



173, 165, 133



105, 112, 103



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



141, 173, 133



174, 224, 162



133, 173, 145



80, 87, 78



30, 150, 0



5, 23, 0

Inverse Universe

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



165, 133, 173



212, 162, 224



173, 133, 161



85, 78, 87



120, 0, 150



18, 0, 23

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 141, 173, 133 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

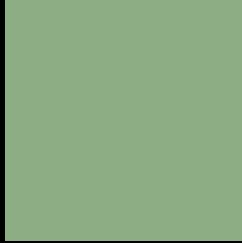
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 173, 133 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

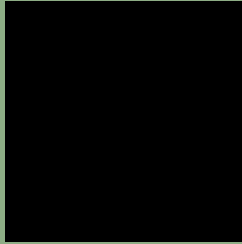
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 173, 133 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 141, 173, 133.



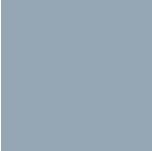
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 141, 173, 133.

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
149, 167, 180

Trichromacy



Original Color
141, 173, 133

Protanomaly
162, 167, 130

Deuteranomaly
172, 163, 135

Tritanomaly
146, 169, 163

Monochromacy



Original Color
141, 173, 133

Achromatopsia
159, 159, 159

Achromatomaly
152, 164, 150

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 141, 173, 133 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, 173, 133)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(141, 173, 133)  
}
```

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, 173, 133) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(141, 173, 133) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 141, 173, 133 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, 173, 133) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(141, 173, 133) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(141, 173, 133)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(141, 173, 133); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 173, 133);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 173,  
133) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 141, 173, 133 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(141, 173, 133) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(141,  
173, 133) }
```

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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