

Converting Colors

RGB(141, 183, 107)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(141, 183, 107) contains.

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Color

RGB(141, 183, 107)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8DB76B
RGB	141, 183, 107
RGB Percent	55%, 72%, 42%
CMY	0.4471, 0.2824, 0.5804
CMYK	0.23, 0.00, 0.42, 0.28
HSL	93°, 35%, 57%
HSV	93°, 42%, 72%
XYZ	30.5718, 40.5912, 20.1335
YIQ	161.7780, -0.6360, -32.5400

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

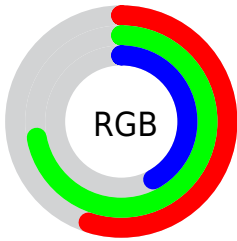
Format	Color
RYB	107, 183, 149
Decimal	9287531
CIELab	69.89, -27.63, 34.14
CIELCh	70, 43.920, 128.980
Yxy	40.5912, 0.3349, 0.4446
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287477611 (0xFF8DB76B)
YUV	161.7780, -27.0056, -18.2223
Hunter-Lab	63.7112, -25.8415, 25.8615

Details

The RGB color **141, 183, 107** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC66**. A complement of this color would be **149, 107, 183**, and the grayscale version is **162, 162, 162**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **196, 239, 159**, and **89, 130, 58** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **131, 183, 89**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **151, 183, 125**.

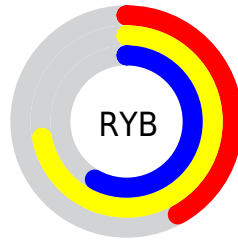
Distribution



Red (55%)

Green (72%)

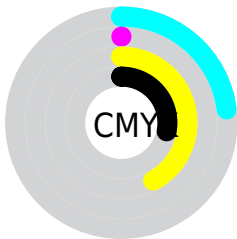
Blue (42%)



Red (42%)

Yellow (72%)

Blue (58%)

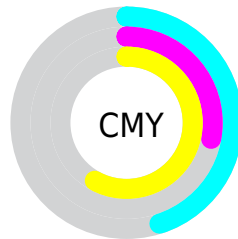


Cyan (23%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (42%)

Black (28%)



Cyan (45%)


Magenta (28%)

Yellow (58%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 141, 183, 107 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, 183, 107 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 141, 183, 107


255, 255, 255


 196, 239, 159


 224, 255, 187

 253, 255, 215

 255, 255, 243

 141, 183, 107

 131, 183, 89

 141, 183, 107

 115, 156, 82

 89, 130, 58


 64, 104, 34


 39, 80, 8

 15, 57, 0

 0, 36, 0

 0, 0, 0

 141, 183, 107

 151, 183, 125

■ 121, 183, 70

■ 161, 183, 144

■ 111, 183, 52

■ 171, 183, 162

■ 101, 183, 34

■ 181, 183, 180

■ 90, 183, 15

■ 192, 183, 199

■ 82, 183, 0

■ 202, 183, 217

■ 212, 183, 235

■ 222, 183, 253

■ 232, 183, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



184, 172, 90



141, 183, 107



88, 189, 141

Triad

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



141, 183, 107



32, 183, 244



247, 138, 160

Complementary

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



141, 183, 107



149, 107, 183

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.



230, 143, 200



141, 183, 107



129, 171, 249

Square

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



141, 183, 107



0, 190, 220



190, 156, 233



242, 145, 123

Rectangle

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



141, 183, 107



33, 191, 168



190, 156, 233



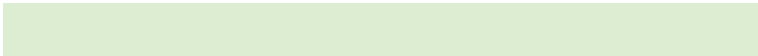
244, 139, 174

Sweetspot

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



141, 183, 107



221, 237, 209



183, 149, 107



111, 120, 103



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



141, 183, 107



172, 237, 119



107, 183, 111



87, 92, 83



70, 156, 0



13, 28, 0

Inverse Universe

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



149, 107, 183



184, 119, 237



183, 107, 179



88, 83, 92



86, 0, 156



16, 0, 28

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 141, 183, 107 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, 183, 107 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, 183, 107 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 141, 183, 107.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 141, 183, 107.

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
141, 183, 107

Protanopia
186, 170, 102

Deuteranopia
205, 163, 112



Tritanopia
153, 174, 187

Trichromacy



Original Color
141, 183, 107

Protanomaly
170, 175, 104

Deuteranomaly
182, 170, 110

Tritanomaly
149, 177, 158

Monochromacy



Original Color
141, 183, 107

Achromatopsia
162, 162, 162

Achromatomaly
154, 170, 142

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 141, 183, 107 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, 183, 107)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(141, 183, 107)  
}
```

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, 183, 107) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(141, 183, 107) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 141, 183, 107 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, 183, 107) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(141, 183, 107) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(141, 183, 107) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(141, 183, 107); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 183, 107);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 183,  
107) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 141, 183, 107 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(141, 183, 107) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(141,  
183, 107) }
```

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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