

Converting Colors

RGB(141, 188, 117)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(141, 188, 117) contains.

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Color

RGB(141, 188, 117)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8DBC75
RGB	141, 188, 117
RGB Percent	55%, 74%, 46%
CMY	0.4471, 0.2627, 0.5412
CMYK	0.25, 0.00, 0.38, 0.26
HSL	100°, 35%, 60%
HSV	100°, 38%, 74%
XYZ	32.1786, 42.9135, 23.4168
YIQ	165.8530, -5.2210, -32.0450

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

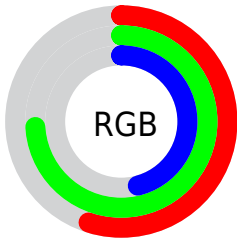
Format	Color
RYB	117, 188, 164
Decimal	9288821
CIELab	71.50, -28.66, 31.03
CIELCh	71, 42.238, 132.724
Yxy	42.9135, 0.3267, 0.4356
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287478901 (0xFF8DBC75)
YUV	165.8530, -24.0845, -21.7961
Hunter-Lab	65.5084, -26.9581, 24.6620

Details

The RGB color **141, 188, 117** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **164, 117, 188**, and the grayscale version is **166, 166, 166**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **196, 244, 170**, and **89, 134, 67** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **129, 188, 98**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **153, 188, 136**.

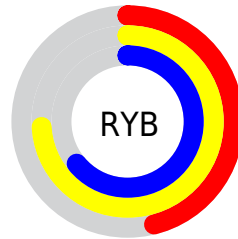
Distribution



Red (55%)

Green (74%)

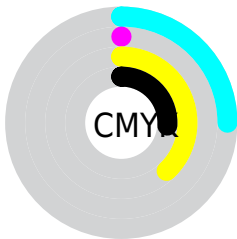
Blue (46%)



Red (46%)

Yellow (74%)

Blue (64%)

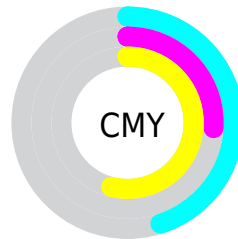


Cyan (25%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (38%)

Black (26%)



Cyan (45%)


Magenta (26%)

Yellow (54%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 141, 188, 117 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, 188, 117 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 141, 188, 117


255, 255, 255


 196, 244, 170

 224, 255, 197

 253, 255, 226


255, 255, 254

 141, 188, 117


 141, 188, 117

 115, 161, 92

 89, 134, 67

 64, 109, 44


 39, 84, 20

 13, 61, 0

 0, 39, 0

 0, 10, 0

 0, 0, 0

 141, 188, 117

■ 129, 188, 98

■ 153, 188, 136

■ 116, 188, 79

■ 166, 188, 155

■ 104, 188, 61

■ 178, 188, 173

■ 91, 188, 42

■ 191, 188, 192

■ 79, 188, 23

■ 203, 188, 211

■ 66, 188, 4

■ 216, 188, 230

■ 64, 188, 0

■ 228, 188, 249

■ 241, 188, 255

■ 253, 188, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



184, 178, 98



141, 188, 117



90, 194, 151

Triad

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



141, 188, 117



69, 185, 248



250, 145, 160

Complementary

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



141, 188, 117



164, 117, 188

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.



236, 147, 199



141, 188, 117



145, 173, 250

Square

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



141, 188, 117



0, 193, 226



200, 159, 232



243, 152, 125

Rectangle

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



141, 188, 117



43, 195, 177



200, 159, 232



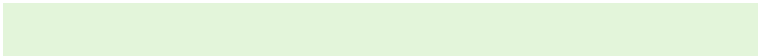
247, 144, 173

Sweetspot

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



141, 188, 117



227, 245, 218



188, 163, 117



112, 122, 106



250, 250, 250



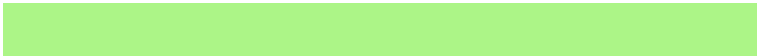
122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



141, 188, 117



172, 245, 135



117, 188, 128



88, 94, 85



53, 158, 0



10, 31, 0

Inverse Universe

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



164, 117, 188



208, 135, 245



188, 117, 177



91, 85, 94



105, 0, 158



20, 0, 31

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 141, 188, 117 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, 188, 117 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, 188, 117 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 141, 188, 117.

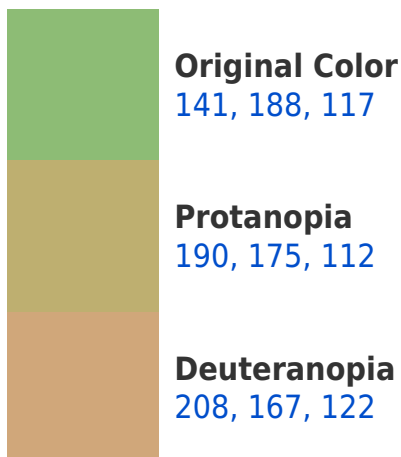


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 141, 188, 117.

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
153, 179, 193

Trichromacy



Original Color
141, 188, 117

Protanomaly
172, 180, 114

Deuteranomaly
184, 175, 120

Tritanomaly
149, 182, 165

Monochromacy



Original Color
141, 188, 117

Achromatopsia
166, 166, 166

Achromatomaly
157, 174, 148

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 141, 188, 117 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, 188, 117)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(141, 188, 117)  
}
```

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, 188, 117) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(141, 188, 117) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 141, 188, 117 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, 188, 117) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(141, 188, 117) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(141, 188, 117)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(141, 188, 117); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 188, 117);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 188,  
117) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 141, 188, 117 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(141, 188, 117) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(141,  
188, 117) }
```

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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