

Converting Colors

RGB(141, 192, 167)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(141, 192, 167) contains.

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Color

RGB(141, 192, 167)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8DC0A7
RGB	141, 192, 167
RGB Percent	55%, 75%, 65%
CMY	0.4471, 0.2471, 0.3451
CMYK	0.27, 0.00, 0.13, 0.25
HSL	151°, 29%, 65%
HSV	151°, 27%, 75%
XYZ	36.8092, 46.1520, 43.5274
YIQ	173.9010, -22.3710, -18.5870

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

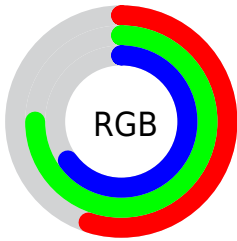
Format	Color
RYB	141, 175, 192
Decimal	9289895
CIELab	73.64, -21.94, 7.23
CIElCh	74, 23.102, 161.771
Yxy	46.1520, 0.2910, 0.3649
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287479975 (0xFF8DC0A7)
YUV	173.9010, -3.4022, -28.8542
Hunter-Lab	67.9353, -22.1705, 9.5665

Details

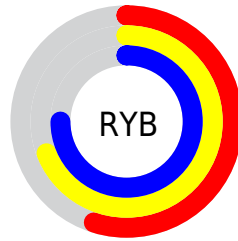
The RGB color **141, 192, 167** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **192, 141, 166**, and the grayscale version is **174, 174, 174**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **196, 249, 222**, and **89, 138, 115** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **122, 192, 158**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **160, 192, 176**.

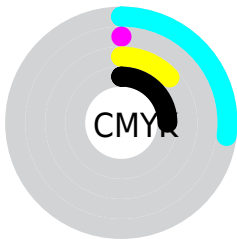
Distribution



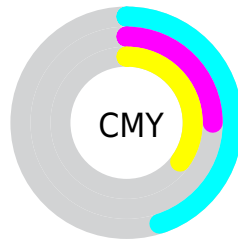
- Red (55%)
- Green (75%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (55%)
- Yellow (69%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (27%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Black (25%)




- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 141, 192, 167 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, 192, 167 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 141, 192, 167

255, 255, 255


 196, 249, 222

 224, 255, 251

253, 255, 255

 141, 192, 167

 115, 165, 141

 89, 138, 115

 65, 113, 91


 40, 88, 67


 14, 64, 45

 0, 42, 24


 0, 21, 0


 0, 0, 0

 141, 192, 167


 141, 192, 167

 122, 192, 158


 160, 192, 176

 103, 192, 148


 179, 192, 186

 83, 192, 139

 199, 192, 195

 64, 192, 129

 218, 192, 205

 45, 192, 120


 237, 192, 214

 26, 192, 111

 255, 192, 223

 7, 192, 101

 255, 192, 233

 0, 192, 98

 255, 192, 242

 255, 192, 252

Harmonies

Analogous

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



164, 188, 149



141, 192, 167



124, 193, 189

Triad

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



141, 192, 167



167, 180, 222



222, 169, 154

Complementary

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



141, 192, 167



192, 141, 166

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.



224, 166, 173



141, 192, 167



195, 173, 213

Square

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



141, 192, 167



140, 187, 221



215, 167, 195



209, 175, 141

Rectangle

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



141, 192, 167



121, 192, 202



215, 167, 195



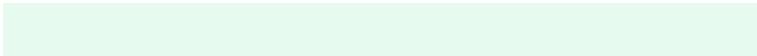
224, 167, 160

Sweetspot

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



141, 192, 167



230, 250, 240



167, 192, 141



112, 125, 119



252, 252, 252



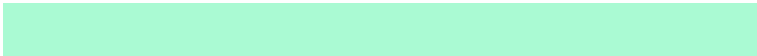
125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



141, 192, 167



170, 250, 211



141, 192, 192



87, 97, 92



0, 161, 82



0, 33, 17

Inverse Universe

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



192, 141, 166



250, 170, 209



192, 141, 141



97, 87, 92



161, 0, 79



33, 0, 16

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 141, 192, 167 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

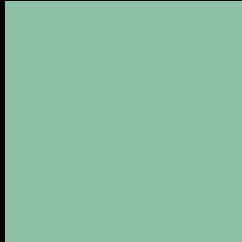
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 192, 167 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

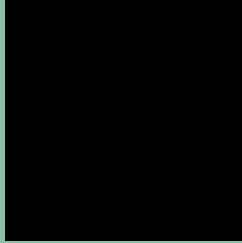
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 192, 167 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 141, 192, 167.

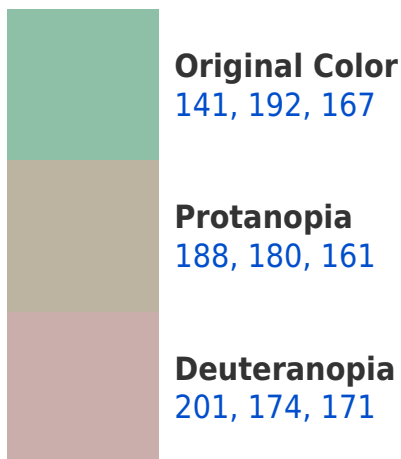


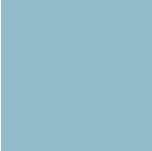
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 141, 192, 167.

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](#).

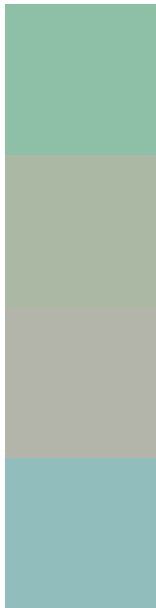
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
148, 187, 202

Trichromacy



Original Color
141, 192, 167

Protanomaly
171, 184, 163

Deuteranomaly
179, 181, 170

Tritanomaly
145, 189, 189

Monochromacy



Original Color
141, 192, 167

Achromatopsia
174, 174, 174

Achromatomaly
162, 181, 171

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 141, 192, 167 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, 192, 167)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(141, 192, 167)  
}
```

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, 192, 167) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(141, 192, 167) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 141, 192, 167 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, 192, 167) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(141, 192, 167) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(141, 192, 167)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(141, 192, 167); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 192, 167);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 192,  
167) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 141, 192, 167 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(141, 192, 167) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(141,  
192, 167) }
```

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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