

Converting Colors

RGB(141, 200, 206)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(141, 200, 206) contains.

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Color

RGB(141, 200, 206)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8DC8CE
RGB	141, 200, 206
RGB Percent	55%, 78%, 81%
CMY	0.4471, 0.2157, 0.1922
CMYK	0.32, 0.03, 0.00, 0.19
HSL	186°, 40%, 68%
HSV	186°, 32%, 81%
XYZ	42.7794, 51.4275, 66.0643
YIQ	183.0430, -37.0900, -10.6420

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

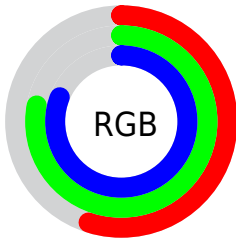
Format	Color
RYB	141, 172, 206
Decimal	9291982
CIELab	76.94, -17.41, -9.08
CIElCh	77, 19.638, 207.540
Yxy	51.4275, 0.2669, 0.3209
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287482062 (0xFF8DC8CE)
YUV	183.0430, 11.3178, -36.8717
Hunter-Lab	71.7130, -19.0161, -4.4208

Details

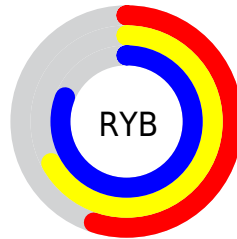
The RGB color **141, 200, 206** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **206, 147, 141**, and the grayscale version is **183, 183, 183**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **197, 255, 255**, and **88, 146, 152** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **120, 198, 206**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **162, 202, 206**.

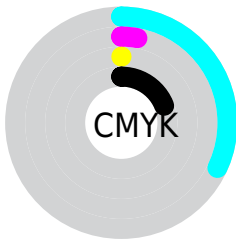
Distribution



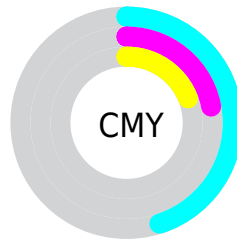
- Red (55%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (81%)



- Red (55%)
- Yellow (67%)
- Blue (81%)



- Cyan (32%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (19%)



- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (19%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 141, 200, 206 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, 200, 206 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 141, 200, 206


255, 255, 255


 197, 255, 255


 225, 255, 255

254, 255, 255

 141, 200, 206

 114, 173, 179

 88, 146, 152

 61, 120, 126

 34, 95, 101

 0, 71, 77

 0, 49, 54

 0, 29, 33

 0, 0, 9

 0, 0, 0

■ 141, 200, 206

■ 141, 200, 206

■ 120, 198, 206

■ 162, 202, 206

■ 100, 196, 206

■ 182, 204, 206

■ 79, 194, 206

■ 203, 206, 206

■ 59, 192, 206

■ 223, 208, 206

■ 38, 190, 206

■ 244, 210, 206

■ 17, 189, 206

■ 255, 211, 206

■ 0, 187, 206

■ 255, 213, 206

■ 255, 215, 206

■ 255, 217, 206

Harmonies

Analogous

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



148, 200, 188



141, 200, 206



148, 197, 220

Triad

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



141, 200, 206



212, 180, 210



206, 188, 154

Complementary

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



141, 200, 206



206, 147, 141

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.



221, 182, 160



141, 200, 206



225, 177, 192

Square

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



141, 200, 206



191, 186, 222



228, 178, 174



186, 194, 158

Rectangle

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



141, 200, 206



160, 194, 225



228, 178, 174



211, 186, 155

Sweetspot

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



141, 200, 206



232, 253, 255



141, 206, 146



113, 126, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



141, 200, 206



158, 246, 255



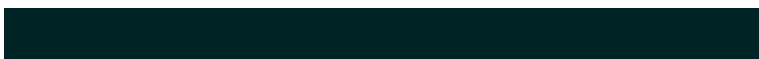
141, 168, 206



92, 101, 102



0, 150, 166



0, 35, 38

Inverse Universe

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



206, 141, 200



255, 158, 246



206, 179, 141



102, 92, 101



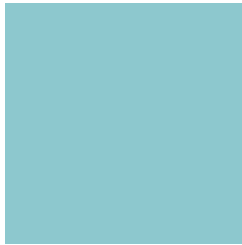
166, 0, 150



38, 0, 35

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 141, 200, 206 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

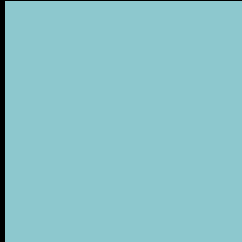
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 200, 206 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, 200, 206 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 141, 200, 206.

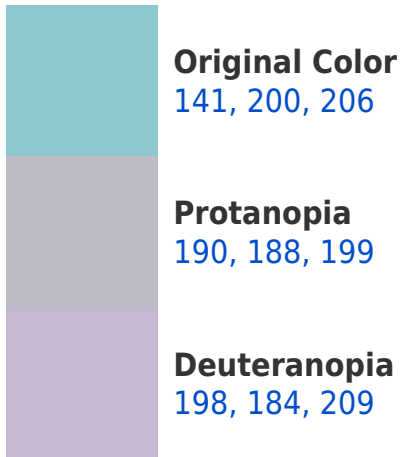


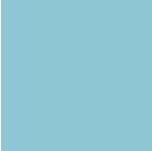
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 141, 200, 206.

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](#).

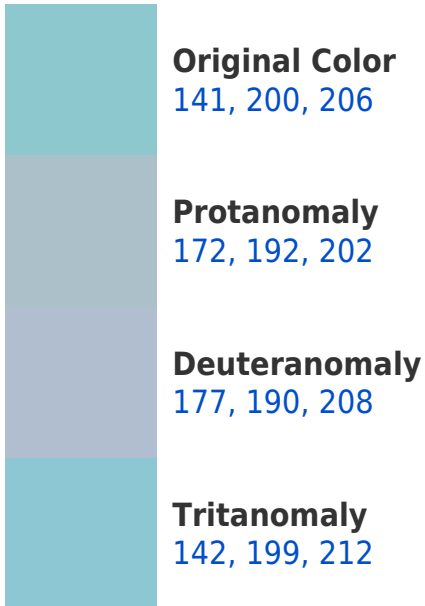
Dichromacy



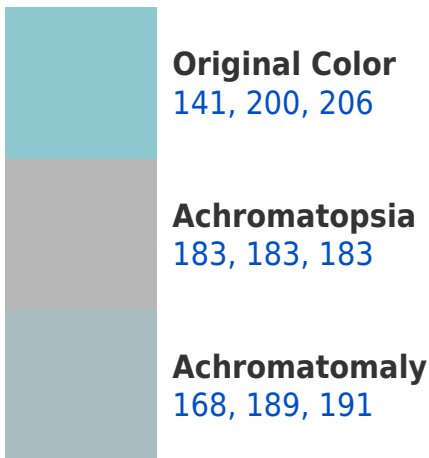


Tritanopia
143, 199, 215

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 141, 200, 206 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, 200, 206)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(141, 200, 206)  
}
```

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, 200, 206) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(141, 200, 206) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 141, 200, 206 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, 200, 206) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(141, 200, 206) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(141, 200, 206)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 200, 206); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 200, 206); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 200, 206) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 141, 200, 206 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(141, 200, 206) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(141,  
200, 206) }
```

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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