

Converting Colors

RGB(141, 202, 147)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(141, 202, 147) contains.

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Color

RGB(141, 202, 147)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8DCA93
RGB	141, 202, 147
RGB Percent	55%, 79%, 58%
CMY	0.4471, 0.2078, 0.4235
CMYK	0.30, 0.00, 0.27, 0.21
HSL	126°, 37%, 67%
HSV	126°, 30%, 79%
XYZ	37.3715, 50.0104, 35.2870
YIQ	177.4910, -18.7010, -30.0370

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

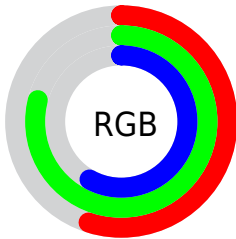
Format	Color
RYB	141, 197, 202
Decimal	9292435
CIELab	76.08, -30.58, 21.37
CIELCh	76, 37.307, 145.046
Yxy	50.0104, 0.3047, 0.4077
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287482515 (0xFF8DCA93)
YUV	177.4910, -15.0321, -32.0026
Hunter-Lab	70.7180, -29.4268, 19.9179

Details

The RGB color **141, 202, 147** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **202, 141, 196**, and the grayscale version is **178, 178, 178**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **196, 255, 201**, and **89, 148, 96** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **121, 202, 129**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **161, 202, 165**.

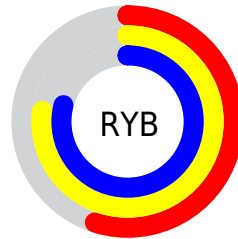
Distribution



Red (55%)

Green (79%)

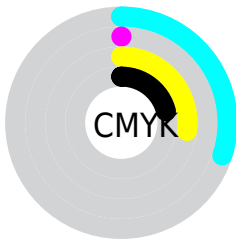
Blue (58%)



Red (55%)

Yellow (77%)

Blue (79%)

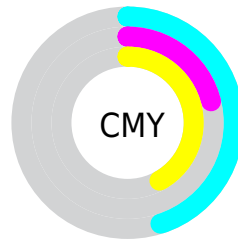


Cyan (30%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (27%)

Black (21%)



Cyan (45%)

Magenta (21%)

Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 141, 202, 147 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, 202, 147 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 141, 202, 147


255, 255, 255

 196, 255, 201

 225, 255, 229

254, 255, 255

 141, 202, 147

 114, 174, 121

 89, 148, 96

 63, 122, 72

 37, 96, 49

 7, 72, 27

 0, 49, 3

 0, 29, 0


 0, 0, 0

 141, 202, 147

 141, 202, 147

 121, 202, 129

 161, 202, 165

 101, 202, 111

 181, 202, 183

 80, 202, 92

 202, 202, 202

 60, 202, 74

 222, 202, 220

 40, 202, 56

 242, 202, 238

 20, 202, 38

 255, 202, 255

 0, 202, 20

Harmonies

Analogous

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



181, 194, 124



141, 202, 147



98, 206, 180

Triad

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



141, 202, 147



130, 193, 255



255, 163, 160

Complementary

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



141, 202, 147



202, 141, 196

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.



250, 162, 195



141, 202, 147



184, 181, 250

Square

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



141, 202, 147



78, 201, 243



226, 169, 227



242, 172, 132

Rectangle

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



141, 202, 147



72, 206, 204



226, 169, 227



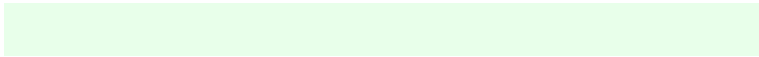
255, 162, 171

Sweetspot

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



141, 202, 147



232, 255, 234



197, 202, 141



113, 128, 115



0, 0, 0



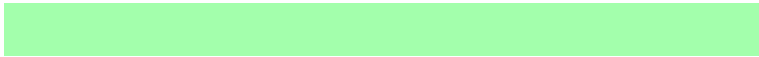
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



141, 202, 147



163, 255, 172



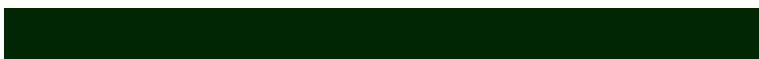
141, 202, 177



92, 102, 93



0, 166, 16



0, 38, 4

Inverse Universe

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



202, 141, 196



255, 163, 246



202, 141, 166



102, 92, 101



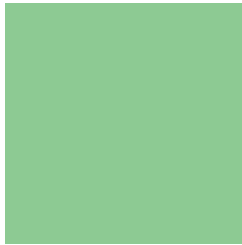
166, 0, 149



38, 0, 34

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 141, 202, 147 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, 202, 147 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, 202, 147 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 141, 202, 147.

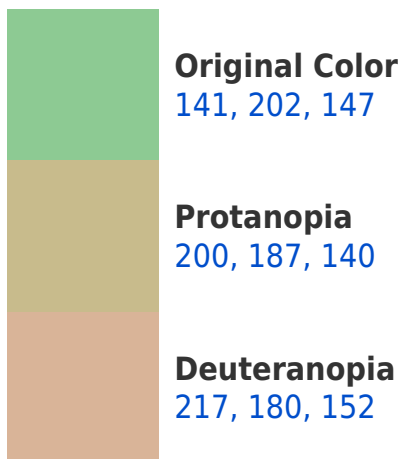


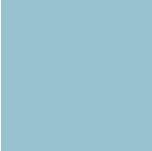
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 141, 202, 147.

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, 194, 209

Trichromacy



Original Color
141, 202, 147

Protanomaly
179, 192, 143

Deuteranomaly
189, 188, 150

Tritanomaly
149, 197, 186

Monochromacy



Original Color
141, 202, 147

Achromatopsia
177, 177, 177

Achromatomaly
164, 186, 166

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 141, 202, 147 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, 202, 147)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(141, 202, 147)  
}
```

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, 202, 147) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(141, 202, 147) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 141, 202, 147 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, 202, 147) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(141, 202, 147) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(141, 202, 147) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(141, 202, 147); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 202, 147);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 202,  
147) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 141, 202, 147 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(141, 202, 147) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(141,  
202, 147) }
```

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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