

Converting Colors

RGB(141, 212, 186)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(141, 212, 186) contains.

RGB(141, 212, 186)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(141, 212, 186)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8DD4BA
RGB	141, 212, 186
RGB Percent	55%, 83%, 73%
CMY	0.4471, 0.1686, 0.2706
CMYK	0.33, 0.00, 0.12, 0.17
HSL	158°, 45%, 69%
HSV	158°, 33%, 83%
XYZ	43.3909, 56.2949, 55.0334
YIQ	187.8070, -33.9700, -23.1380

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

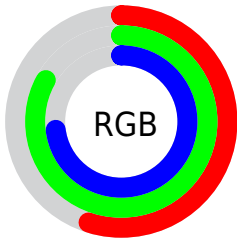
Format	Color
RYB	141, 184, 212
Decimal	9295034
CIELab	79.78, -27.85, 5.83
CIElCh	80, 28.457, 168.184
Yxy	56.2949, 0.2804, 0.3639
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287485114 (0xFF8DD4BA)
YUV	187.8070, -0.8909, -41.0497
Hunter-Lab	75.0299, -28.0731, 9.0325

Details

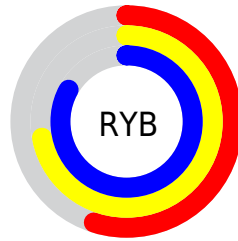
The RGB color **141, 212, 186** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **212, 141, 167**, and the grayscale version is **188, 188, 188**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **197, 255, 242**, and **88, 157, 133** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **120, 212, 178**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **162, 212, 194**.

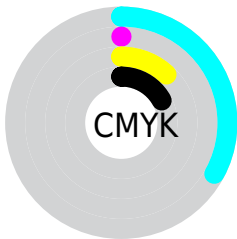
Distribution



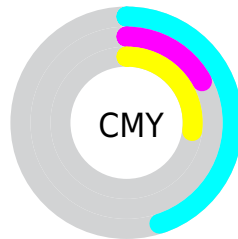
- Red (55%)
- Green (83%)
- Blue (73%)



- Red (55%)
- Yellow (72%)
- Blue (83%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Black (17%)



- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (27%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 141, 212, 186 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, 212, 186 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 141, 212, 186


255, 255, 255


 197, 255, 242


 225, 255, 255

254, 255, 255

 141, 212, 186

 114, 184, 159

 88, 157, 133

 61, 131, 108

 34, 105, 83

 0, 81, 60

 0, 57, 39

 0, 36, 18

 0, 0, 0

 141, 212, 186

 141, 212, 186

 120, 212, 178

 162, 212, 194

 99, 212, 170

 183, 212, 202

 77, 212, 163

 205, 212, 209

 56, 212, 155

 226, 212, 217

 35, 212, 147

 247, 212, 225

 14, 212, 139

 255, 212, 233

 0, 212, 134

 255, 212, 240

 255, 212, 248

 255, 212, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



170, 208, 162



141, 212, 186



121, 213, 213

Triad

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



141, 212, 186



188, 195, 248



245, 184, 159

Complementary

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



141, 212, 186



212, 141, 167

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.



252, 179, 182



141, 212, 186



221, 186, 233

Square

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



141, 212, 186



151, 203, 249



244, 180, 209



227, 192, 146

Rectangle

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



141, 212, 186



120, 211, 230



244, 180, 209



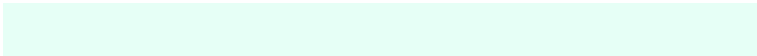
249, 182, 166

Sweetspot

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



141, 212, 186



230, 255, 246



167, 212, 141



112, 128, 122



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



141, 212, 186



153, 255, 218



141, 203, 212



96, 107, 103



0, 171, 108



0, 43, 27

Inverse Universe

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



212, 141, 167



255, 153, 190



212, 150, 141



107, 96, 100



171, 0, 63



43, 0, 16

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 141, 212, 186 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, 212, 186 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, 212, 186 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 141, 212, 186.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 141, 212, 186.

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
149, 207, 223

Trichromacy



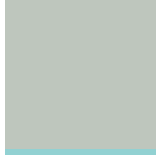
Original Color

141, 212, 186



Protanomaly

182, 202, 181



Deuteranomaly

190, 198, 189



Tritanomaly

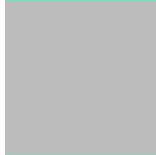
146, 209, 210

Monochromacy



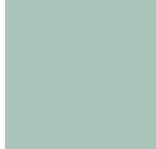
Original Color

141, 212, 186



Achromatopsia

188, 188, 188



Achromatomaly

171, 197, 187

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 141, 212, 186 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, 212, 186)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(141, 212, 186)  
}
```

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, 212, 186) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(141, 212, 186) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 141, 212, 186 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, 212, 186) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(141, 212, 186) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(141, 212, 186)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(141, 212, 186); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 212, 186);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 212,  
186) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 141, 212, 186 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(141, 212, 186) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(141,  
212, 186) }
```

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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