

Converting Colors

RGB(141, 216, 147)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(141, 216, 147) contains.

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Color

RGB(141, 216, 147)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8DD893
RGB	141, 216, 147
RGB Percent	55%, 85%, 58%
CMY	0.4471, 0.1529, 0.4235
CMYK	0.35, 0.00, 0.32, 0.15
HSL	125°, 49%, 70%
HSV	125°, 35%, 85%
XYZ	40.8068, 56.8810, 36.4322
YIQ	185.7090, -22.5510, -37.3590

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

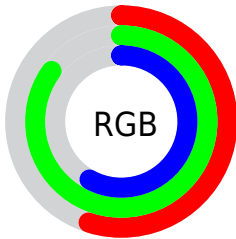
Format	Color
RYB	141, 210, 216
Decimal	9296019
CIELab	80.11, -37.08, 26.86
CIELCh	80, 45.790, 144.078
Yxy	56.8810, 0.3043, 0.4241
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287486099 (0xFF8DD893)
YUV	185.7090, -19.0835, -39.2098
Hunter-Lab	75.4195, -35.4041, 24.1530

Details

The RGB color **141, 216, 147** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC99**. A complement of this color would be **216, 141, 210**, and the grayscale version is **186, 186, 186**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **197, 255, 201**, and **87, 161, 96** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **119, 216, 127**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **163, 216, 167**.

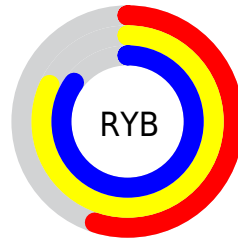
Distribution



Red (55%)

Green (85%)

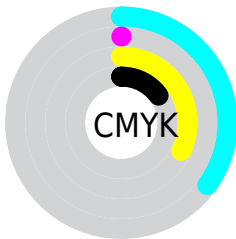
Blue (58%)



Red (55%)

Yellow (82%)

Blue (85%)

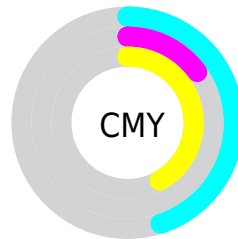


Cyan (35%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (32%)

Black (15%)



Cyan (45%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 141, 216, 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, 216, 147 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 141, 216, 147


255, 255, 255

 197, 255, 201


 226, 255, 230


255, 255, 255


 141, 216, 147

 114, 188, 121

 87, 161, 96

 60, 134, 71

 32, 108, 48

 0, 83, 25

 0, 60, 1

 0, 39, 0

 0, 1, 0

 0, 0, 0

 141, 216, 147

 141, 216, 147

 119, 216, 127

 163, 216, 167

 98, 216, 107

 184, 216, 187

 76, 216, 87

 206, 216, 207

 55, 216, 68

 227, 216, 226

 33, 216, 48

 249, 216, 246

 11, 216, 28

 255, 216, 255

 0, 216, 17

Harmonies

Analogous

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



191, 207, 119



141, 216, 147



79, 221, 188

Triad

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



141, 216, 147



117, 206, 255



255, 167, 166

Complementary

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



141, 216, 147



216, 141, 210

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.



255, 165, 209



141, 216, 147



191, 191, 255

Square

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



141, 216, 147



0, 216, 255



244, 175, 249



255, 178, 131

Rectangle

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



141, 216, 147



0, 221, 218



244, 175, 249



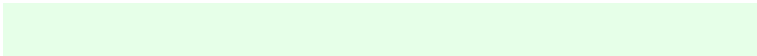
255, 165, 180

Sweetspot

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



141, 216, 147



230, 255, 232



211, 216, 141



112, 128, 113



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



141, 216, 147



148, 255, 156



141, 216, 183



96, 107, 97



0, 171, 14



0, 43, 3

Inverse Universe

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



216, 141, 210



255, 148, 246



216, 141, 174



107, 96, 106



171, 0, 157



43, 0, 40

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 141, 216, 147 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

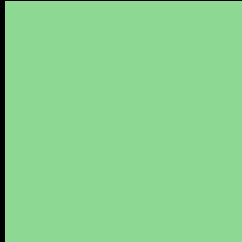
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 216, 147 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

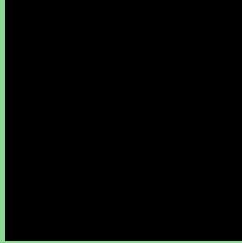
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 216, 147 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 141, 216, 147.

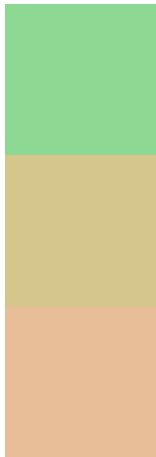


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 141, 216, 147.

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



Original Color
141, 216, 147

Protanopia
213, 198, 139

Deuteranopia
232, 190, 153



Tritanopia
156, 206, 223

Trichromacy



Original Color

141, 216, 147



Protanomaly

187, 205, 142



Deuteranomaly

199, 199, 151



Tritanomaly

151, 210, 195

Monochromacy



Original Color

141, 216, 147



Achromatopsia

186, 186, 186



Achromatomaly

170, 197, 172

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 141, 216, 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, 216, 147)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(141, 216, 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, 216, 147) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(141, 216, 147) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 141, 216, 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, 216, 147) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(141, 216, 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, 216, 147)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 216, 147); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 216, 147); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 216, 147) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 141, 216, 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, 216, 147) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(141,  
216, 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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