

Converting Colors

RGB(141, 218, 113)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(141, 218, 113) contains.

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Color

RGB(141, 218, 113)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8DDA71
RGB	141, 218, 113
RGB Percent	55%, 85%, 44%
CMY	0.4471, 0.1451, 0.5569
CMYK	0.35, 0.00, 0.48, 0.15
HSL	104°, 59%, 65%
HSV	104°, 48%, 85%
XYZ	39.0365, 56.9978, 24.5670
YIQ	183.0070, -12.1870, -48.9790

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

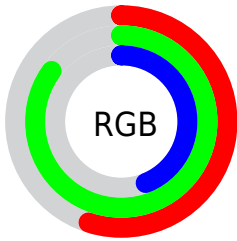
Format	Color
RYB	113, 218, 190
Decimal	9296497
CIELab	80.18, -42.90, 44.07
CIELCh	80, 61.501, 134.231
Yxy	56.9978, 0.3237, 0.4726
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287486577 (0xFF8DDA71)
YUV	183.0070, -34.5135, -36.8401
Hunter-Lab	75.4969, -39.8240, 33.5546

Details

The RGB color **141, 218, 113** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC66**. A complement of this color would be **190, 113, 218**, and the grayscale version is **183, 183, 183**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **198, 255, 167**, and **86, 162, 62** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **125, 218, 91**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **157, 218, 135**.

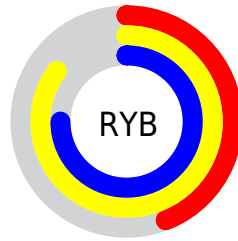
Distribution



Red (55%)

Green (85%)

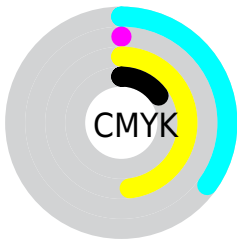
Blue (44%)



Red (44%)

Yellow (85%)

Blue (75%)

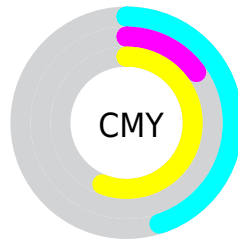


Cyan (35%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (48%)

Black (15%)



Cyan (45%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (56%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 141, 218, 113 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, 218, 113 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 141, 218, 113


255, 255, 255

 198, 255, 167


 227, 255, 194

 255, 255, 223


 255, 255, 252

 141, 218, 113

 113, 190, 87

 86, 162, 62

 58, 136, 36

 26, 110, 4

 0, 85, 0

 0, 61, 0

 0, 40, 0

 0, 1, 0

 0, 0, 0

 141, 218, 113

 141, 218, 113

 125, 218, 91

 157, 218, 135

 109, 218, 69


 173, 218, 157

 93, 218, 48


 189, 218, 178

 77, 218, 26

 205, 218, 200

 61, 218, 4

 221, 218, 222

 58, 218, 0

 237, 218, 244

 253, 218, 255

 255, 218, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



205, 204, 81



141, 218, 113



15, 226, 166

Triad

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



141, 218, 113



0, 214, 255



255, 150, 174

Complementary

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



141, 218, 113



190, 113, 218

Split Complementary

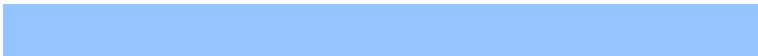
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



255, 153, 232



141, 218, 113



149, 196, 255

Square

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



141, 218, 113



0, 224, 255



238, 173, 255



255, 164, 121

Rectangle

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



141, 218, 113



0, 228, 205



238, 173, 255



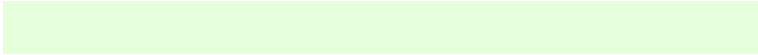
255, 149, 193

Sweetspot

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



141, 218, 113



229, 255, 219



218, 190, 113



112, 128, 106



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



141, 218, 113



147, 255, 107



113, 218, 138



102, 110, 99



46, 173, 0



12, 46, 0

Inverse Universe

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



190, 113, 218



216, 107, 255



218, 113, 194



107, 99, 110



127, 0, 173



34, 0, 46

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 141, 218, 113 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, 218, 113 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, 218, 113 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 141, 218, 113.

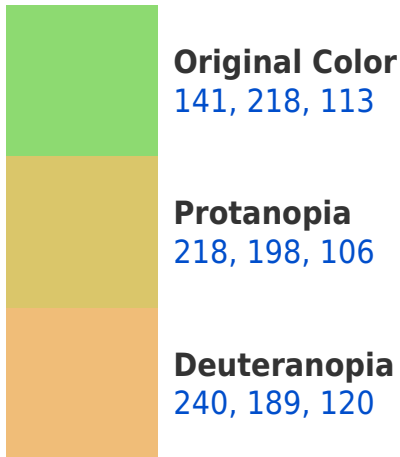


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 141, 218, 113.

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
160, 206, 222

Trichromacy



Original Color

141, 218, 113



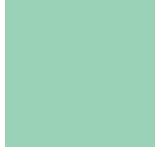
Protanomaly

190, 205, 109



Deuteranomaly

204, 200, 117



Tritanomaly

153, 210, 182

Monochromacy



Original Color

141, 218, 113



Achromatopsia

183, 183, 183



Achromatomaly

168, 196, 158

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 141, 218, 113 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, 218, 113)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(141, 218, 113)  
}
```

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, 218, 113) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(141, 218, 113) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 141, 218, 113 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, 218, 113) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(141, 218, 113) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(141, 218, 113)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 218, 113); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 218, 113); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 218, 113) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 141, 218, 113 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(141, 218, 113) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(141,  
218, 113) }
```

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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