

Converting Colors

RGB(141, 220, 220)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(141, 220, 220) contains.

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Color

RGB(141, 220, 220)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8DDCDC
RGB	141, 220, 220
RGB Percent	55%, 86%, 86%
CMY	0.4471, 0.1373, 0.1373
CMYK	0.36, 0.00, 0.00, 0.14
HSL	180°, 53%, 71%
HSV	180°, 36%, 86%
XYZ	49.4960, 62.0164, 77.0718
YIQ	196.3790, -47.0840, -16.7480

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

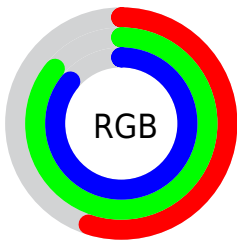
Format	Color
RYB	141, 181, 220
Decimal	9297116
CIELab	82.92, -24.12, -7.69
CIElCh	83, 25.317, 197.673
Yxy	62.0164, 0.2625, 0.3289
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287487196 (0xFF8DDCDC)
YUV	196.3790, 11.6452, -48.5674
Hunter-Lab	78.7505, -25.6232, -2.9008

Details

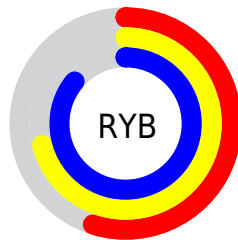
The RGB color **141, 220, 220** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **220, 141, 141**, and the grayscale version is **196, 196, 196**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **198, 255, 255**, and **86, 165, 165** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **119, 220, 220**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **163, 220, 220**.

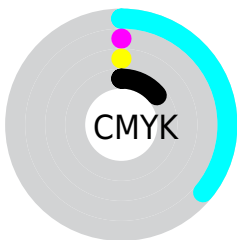
Distribution



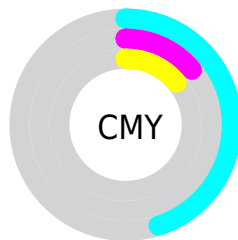
- Red (55%)
- Green (86%)
- Blue (86%)



- Red (55%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Blue (86%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (14%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 141, 220, 220 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, 220, 220 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 141, 220, 220

 141, 220, 220


255, 255, 255


 113, 192, 192


 198, 255, 255

 86, 165, 165

 227, 255, 255


 57, 138, 139

 24, 113, 113

 0, 88, 89

 0, 64, 66

 0, 42, 44

 0, 19, 23

 0, 0, 0

 141, 220, 220

 141, 220, 220

 119, 220, 220

 163, 220, 220

 97, 220, 220

 185, 220, 220


 75, 220, 220

 207, 220, 220

 53, 220, 220

 229, 220, 220

 31, 220, 220

 251, 220, 220

 9, 220, 220

 255, 220, 220

 0, 220, 220

Harmonies

Analogous

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



157, 219, 196



141, 220, 220



143, 217, 241

Triad

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



141, 220, 220



227, 196, 239



234, 202, 160

Complementary

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



141, 220, 220



220, 141, 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.



250, 194, 172



141, 220, 220



248, 190, 217

Square

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



141, 220, 220



197, 204, 252



255, 190, 193



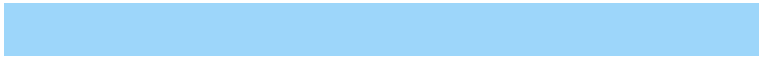
210, 209, 161

Rectangle

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



141, 220, 220



157, 214, 250



255, 190, 193



240, 199, 163

Sweetspot

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



141, 220, 220



227, 255, 255



141, 220, 141



111, 128, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



141, 220, 220



145, 255, 255



141, 181, 220



99, 110, 110



0, 173, 173



0, 46, 46

Inverse Universe

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



220, 141, 220



255, 145, 255



220, 181, 141



110, 99, 110



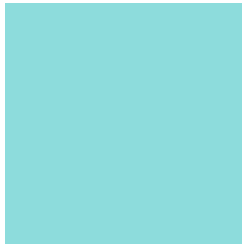
173, 0, 173



46, 0, 46

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 141, 220, 220 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

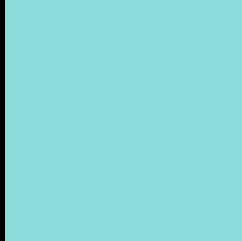
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 220, 220 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

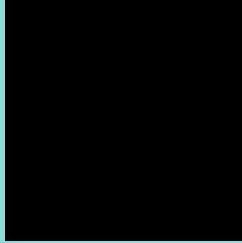
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

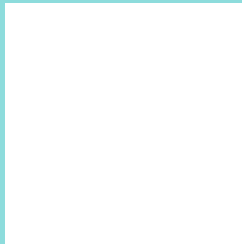
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 141, 220, 220 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 141, 220, 220.

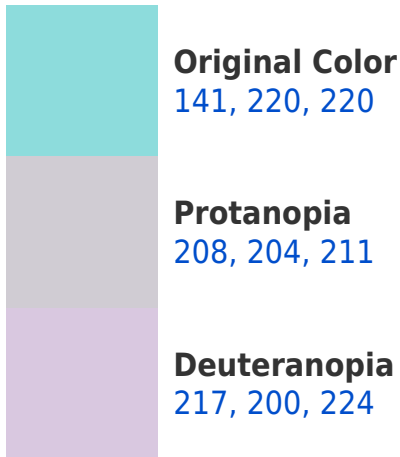


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 141, 220, 220.

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
145, 218, 235

Trichromacy



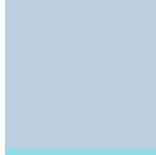
Original Color

141, 220, 220



Protanomaly

184, 210, 214



Deuteranomaly

189, 207, 223



Tritanomaly

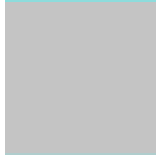
144, 219, 230

Monochromacy



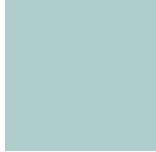
Original Color

141, 220, 220



Achromatopsia

196, 196, 196



Achromatomaly

176, 205, 205

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 141, 220, 220 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, 220, 220)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(141, 220, 220)  
}
```

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, 220, 220) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(141, 220, 220) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 141, 220, 220 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, 220, 220) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(141, 220, 220) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(141, 220, 220)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(141, 220, 220); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 220, 220);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 220,  
220) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 141, 220, 220 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(141, 220, 220) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(141,  
220, 220) }
```

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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