

Converting Colors

RGB(141, 227, 158)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(141, 227, 158) contains.

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Color

RGB(141, 227, 158)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8DE39E
RGB	141, 227, 158
RGB Percent	55%, 89%, 62%
CMY	0.4471, 0.1098, 0.3804
CMYK	0.38, 0.00, 0.30, 0.11
HSL	132°, 61%, 72%
HSV	132°, 38%, 89%
XYZ	44.6251, 63.0695, 42.1694
YIQ	193.4200, -29.1070, -39.6910

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

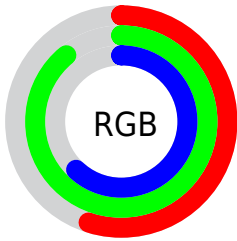
Format	Color
RYB	141, 213, 227
Decimal	9298846
CIELab	83.48, -40.18, 25.73
CIELCh	83, 47.710, 147.361
Yxy	63.0695, 0.2978, 0.4208
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287488926 (0xFF8DE39E)
YUV	193.4200, -17.4621, -45.9723
Hunter-Lab	79.4163, -38.6769, 24.1089

Details

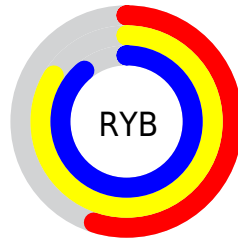
The RGB color **141, 227, 158** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC99**. A complement of this color would be **227, 141, 210**, and the grayscale version is **194, 194, 194**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **197, 255, 213**, and **86, 171, 106** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **118, 227, 140**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **164, 227, 176**.

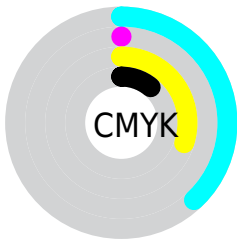
Distribution



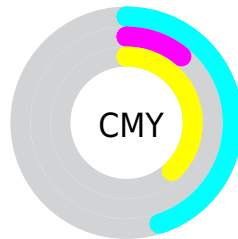
- Red (55%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (55%)
- Yellow (84%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 141, 227, 158 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, 227, 158 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 141, 227, 158


255, 255, 255


 197, 255, 213


 226, 255, 241

 141, 227, 158

 113, 199, 132

 86, 171, 106

 58, 144, 81

 27, 118, 58

 0, 93, 35

 0, 68, 12

 0, 45, 0

 0, 20, 0

 0, 0, 0

 141, 227, 158

 141, 227, 158

 118, 227, 140

 164, 227, 176

 96, 227, 122

 186, 227, 194

 73, 227, 103

 209, 227, 213

 50, 227, 85

 232, 227, 231

 27, 227, 67

 254, 227, 249

 5, 227, 49

 255, 227, 255

 0, 227, 45

Harmonies

Analogous

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



195, 218, 126



141, 227, 158



72, 231, 202

Triad

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



141, 227, 158



132, 214, 255



255, 175, 169

Complementary

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



141, 227, 158



227, 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, 173, 214



141, 227, 158



207, 198, 255

Square

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



141, 227, 158



1, 225, 255



255, 182, 255



255, 188, 134

Rectangle

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



141, 227, 158



0, 232, 233



255, 182, 255



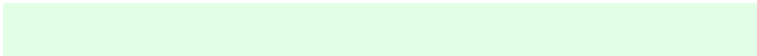
255, 173, 183

Sweetspot

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



141, 227, 158



227, 255, 232



211, 227, 141



111, 128, 114



0, 0, 0



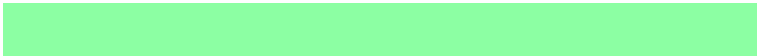
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



141, 227, 158



140, 255, 163



141, 227, 200



103, 115, 106



0, 179, 35



0, 51, 10

Inverse Universe

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



227, 141, 210



255, 140, 232



227, 141, 168



115, 103, 112



179, 0, 143



51, 0, 41

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 141, 227, 158 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

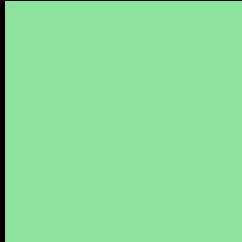
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 227, 158 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

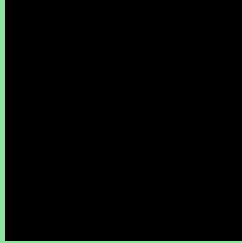
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 227, 158 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 141, 227, 158.

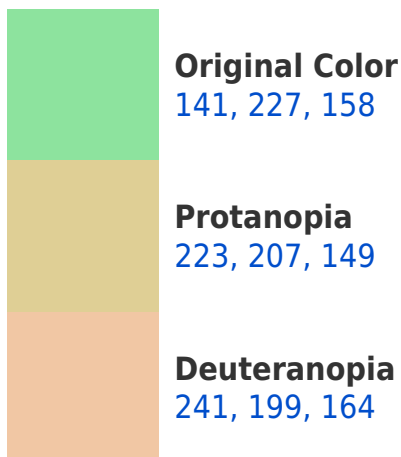


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 141, 227, 158.

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





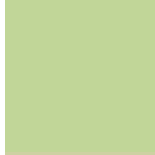
Tritanopia
157, 217, 235

Trichromacy



Original Color

141, 227, 158



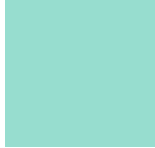
Protanomaly

193, 214, 152



Deuteranomaly

205, 209, 162



Tritanomaly

151, 221, 207

Monochromacy



Original Color

141, 227, 158



Achromatopsia

193, 193, 193



Achromatomaly

174, 205, 180

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 141, 227, 158 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, 227, 158)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(141, 227, 158)  
}
```

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, 227, 158) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(141, 227, 158) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 141, 227, 158 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, 227, 158) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(141, 227, 158) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(141, 227, 158)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(141, 227, 158); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 227, 158);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 227,  
158) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 141, 227, 158 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(141, 227, 158) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(141,  
227, 158) }
```

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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