

Converting Colors

RGB(141, 227, 168)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(141, 227, 168) contains.

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Color

RGB(141, 227, 168)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8DE3A8
RGB	141, 227, 168
RGB Percent	55%, 89%, 66%
CMY	0.4471, 0.1098, 0.3412
CMYK	0.38, 0.00, 0.26, 0.11
HSL	139°, 61%, 72%
HSV	139°, 38%, 89%
XYZ	45.5215, 63.4280, 46.8894
YIQ	194.5600, -32.3170, -36.5810

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

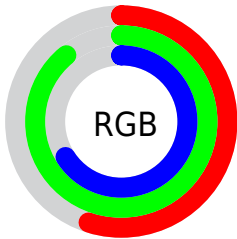
Format	Color
RYB	141, 206, 227
Decimal	9298856
CIELab	83.67, -38.40, 20.81
CIELCh	84, 43.677, 151.549
Yxy	63.4280, 0.2921, 0.4070
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287488936 (0xFF8DE3A8)
YUV	194.5600, -13.0941, -46.9721
Hunter-Lab	79.6417, -37.3463, 20.8420

Details

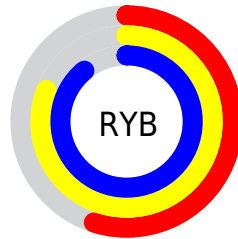
The RGB color **141, 227, 168** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC99**. A complement of this color would be **227, 141, 200**, and the grayscale version is **195, 195, 195**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **197, 255, 223**, and **86, 171, 116** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **118, 227, 152**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **164, 227, 184**.

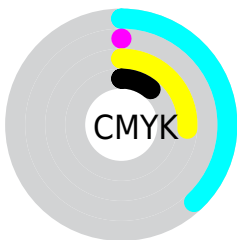
Distribution



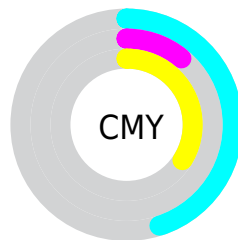
- Red (55%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (66%)



- Red (55%)
- Yellow (81%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (34%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 141, 227, 168 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, 168 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 141, 227, 168


255, 255, 255

 197, 255, 223

 226, 255, 252

 141, 227, 168


 114, 199, 141

 86, 171, 116

 59, 144, 91

 28, 118, 67

 0, 93, 44

 0, 68, 23

 0, 45, 0

 0, 21, 0

 0, 0, 0

 141, 227, 168

 141, 227, 168

 118, 227, 152

 164, 227, 184

 96, 227, 137

 186, 227, 199

 73, 227, 121

 209, 227, 215

 50, 227, 106

 232, 227, 230

 27, 227, 90

 254, 227, 246

 5, 227, 75

 255, 227, 255

 0, 227, 71

Harmonies

Analogous

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



190, 219, 137



141, 227, 168



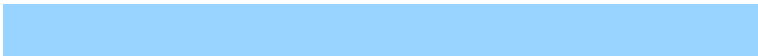
85, 231, 209

Triad

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



141, 227, 168



152, 212, 255



255, 180, 168

Complementary

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



141, 227, 168



227, 141, 200

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, 177, 208



141, 227, 168



216, 197, 255

Square

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



141, 227, 168



79, 223, 255



255, 183, 248



255, 192, 137

Rectangle

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



141, 227, 168



44, 230, 237



255, 183, 248



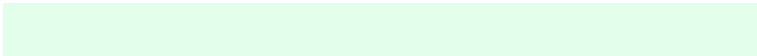
255, 178, 180

Sweetspot

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



141, 227, 168



227, 255, 236



201, 227, 141



111, 128, 116



0, 0, 0



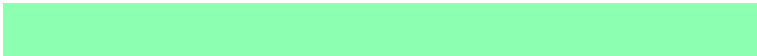
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



141, 227, 168



140, 255, 176



141, 227, 210



103, 115, 107



0, 179, 56



0, 51, 16

Inverse Universe

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



227, 141, 200



255, 140, 219



227, 141, 158



115, 103, 111



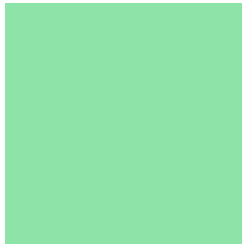
179, 0, 122



51, 0, 35

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 141, 227, 168 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

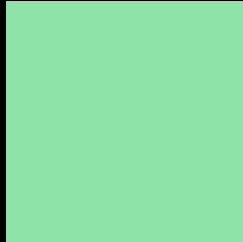
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 168 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, 168 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 141, 227, 168.

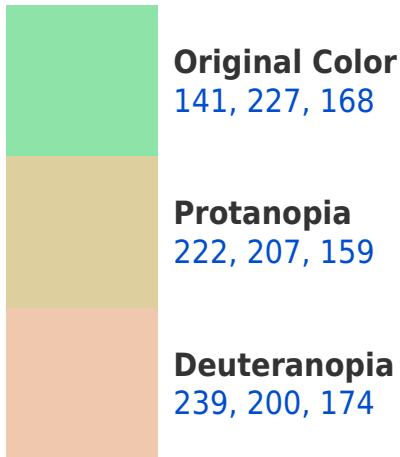


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 141, 227, 168.

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
155, 218, 236

Trichromacy



Original Color

141, 227, 168



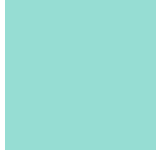
Protanomaly

193, 214, 162



Deuteranomaly

203, 210, 172



Tritanomaly

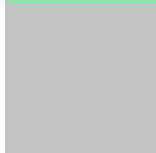
150, 221, 211

Monochromacy



Original Color

141, 227, 168



Achromatopsia

195, 195, 195



Achromatomaly

175, 207, 185

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 141, 227, 168 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, 168)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(141, 227, 168)  
}
```

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, 168) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(141, 227, 168) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 141, 227, 168 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, 168) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(141, 227, 168) }
```

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, 168) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(141, 227, 168); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 227, 168);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 227,  
168) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 141, 227, 168 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, 168) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(141,  
227, 168) }
```

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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