

Converting Colors

RGB(141, 236, 141)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(141, 236, 141) contains.

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Color

RGB(141, 236, 141)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	8DEC8D
RGB	141, 236, 141
RGB Percent	55%, 93%, 55%
CMY	0.4471, 0.0745, 0.4471
CMYK	0.40, 0.00, 0.40, 0.07
HSL	120°, 71%, 74%
HSV	120°, 40%, 93%
XYZ	45.7877, 67.5767, 35.8297
YIQ	196.7650, -26.1250, -49.6850

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

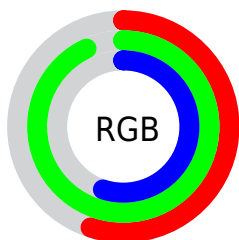
Format	Color
RYB	141, 236, 236
Decimal	9301133
CIELab	85.79, -46.81, 37.43
CIELCh	86, 59.935, 141.354
Yxy	67.5767, 0.3069, 0.4529
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287491213 (0xFF8DEC8D)
YUV	196.7650, -27.4921, -48.9059
Hunter-Lab	82.2051, -44.4355, 31.7016

Details

The RGB color **141, 236, 141** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FF99**. A complement of this color would be **236, 141, 236**, and the grayscale version is **197, 197, 197**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **198, 255, 196**, and **85, 179, 89** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **117, 236, 117**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **165, 236, 165**.

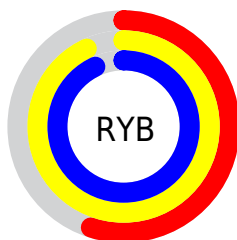
Distribution



Red (55%)

Green (93%)

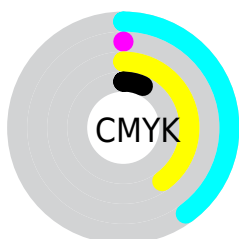
Blue (55%)



Red (55%)

Yellow (93%)

Blue (93%)

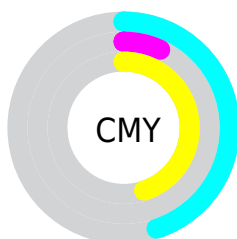


Cyan (40%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (40%)

Black (7%)



Cyan (45%)

Magenta (7%)

Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 141, 236, 141 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, 236, 141 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 141, 236, 141

255, 255, 255

 198, 255, 196

 227, 255, 224


255, 255, 253


 141, 236, 141


 113, 207, 115

 85, 179, 89

 55, 152, 64

 18, 126, 40

 0, 100, 14

 0, 75, 0

 0, 51, 0

 0, 29, 0

 0, 0, 0

 141, 236, 141

 141, 236, 141

 117, 236, 117

 165, 236, 165

 94, 236, 94

 188, 236, 188

 70, 236, 70

 212, 236, 212

 47, 236, 47

 235, 236, 235

 23, 236, 23

 255, 236, 255

 0, 236, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



208, 224, 104



141, 236, 141



0, 242, 196

Triad

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



141, 236, 141



56, 225, 255



255, 169, 176

Complementary

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



141, 236, 141



236, 141, 236

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, 168, 233



141, 236, 141



192, 206, 255

Square

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



141, 236, 141



0, 238, 255



255, 184, 255



255, 185, 128

Rectangle

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



141, 236, 141



0, 243, 235



255, 184, 255



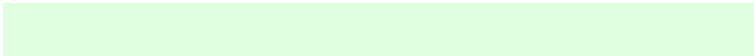
255, 167, 195

Sweetspot

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



141, 236, 141



224, 255, 224



236, 236, 141



110, 128, 110



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



141, 236, 141



133, 255, 133



141, 236, 188



106, 117, 106



0, 181, 0



0, 54, 0

Inverse Universe

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



236, 141, 236



255, 133, 255



236, 141, 188



117, 106, 117



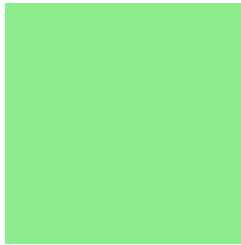
181, 0, 181



54, 0, 54

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 141, 236, 141 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

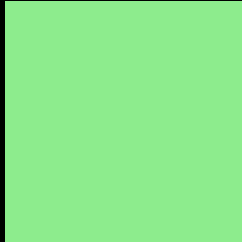
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 236, 141 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, 236, 141 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 141, 236, 141.

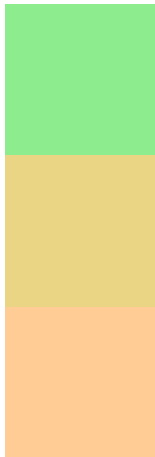


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 141, 236, 141.

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, 236, 141](#)

Protanopia
[233, 213, 132](#)

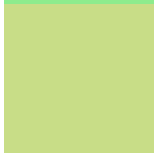

Deuteranopia
[254, 204, 148](#)



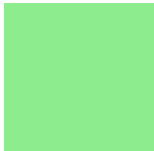
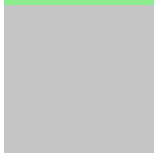

Tritanopia

161, 224, 242

Trichromacy

	Original Color 141, 236, 141
	Protanomaly 200, 221, 135
	Deuteranomaly 213, 216, 145
	Tritanomaly 154, 228, 205

Monochromacy

	Original Color 141, 236, 141
	Achromatopsia 197, 197, 197
	Achromatomaly 177, 211, 177

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 141, 236, 141 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, 236, 141)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(141, 236, 141)  
}
```

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, 236, 141) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(141, 236, 141) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 141, 236, 141 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, 236, 141) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(141, 236, 141) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(141, 236, 141)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(141, 236, 141); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 236, 141);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 236,  
141) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 141, 236, 141 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(141, 236, 141) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(141,  
236, 141) }
```

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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