

Converting Colors

RGB(141, 255, 198)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(141, 255, 198) contains.

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Color

RGB(141, 255, 198)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8DFFC6
RGB	141, 255, 198
RGB Percent	55%, 100%, 78%
CMY	0.4471, 0.0000, 0.2235
CMYK	0.45, 0.00, 0.22, 0.00
HSL	150°, 100%, 78%
HSV	150°, 45%, 100%
XYZ	56.9375, 81.2599, 66.1099
YIQ	214.4160, -49.6470, -41.8950

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

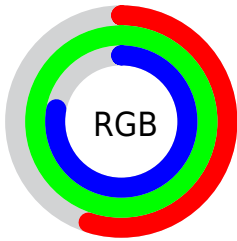
Format	Color
RYB	141, 217, 255
Decimal	9306054
CIELab	92.25, -45.09, 17.28
CIELCh	92, 48.287, 159.034
Yxy	81.2599, 0.2787, 0.3977
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287496134 (0xFF8DFFC6)
YUV	214.4160, -8.0931, -64.3858
Hunter-Lab	90.1443, -45.0071, 19.6190

Details

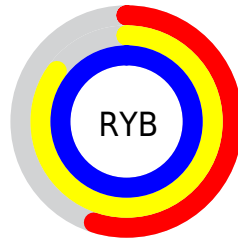
The RGB color **141, 255, 198** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFCC**. A complement of this color would be **255, 141, 198**, and the grayscale version is **215, 215, 215**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **199, 255, 255**, and **83, 198, 144** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **116, 255, 185**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **167, 255, 211**.

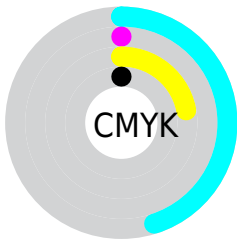
Distribution



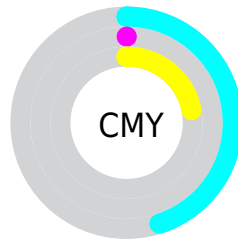
- Red (55%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (78%)



- Red (55%)
- Yellow (85%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (22%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 141, 255, 198 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, 255, 198 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 141, 255, 198

 141, 255, 198


255, 255, 255


 112, 226, 171


 199, 255, 255

 83, 198, 144

 229, 255, 255

 50, 170, 118

 0, 143, 93

 0, 117, 70

 0, 91, 47

 0, 66, 25

 0, 44, 0

 0, 15, 0

■ 141, 255, 198

■ 141, 255, 198

■ 116, 255, 185

■ 167, 255, 211

■ 90, 255, 173

■ 192, 255, 224

■ 65, 255, 160

■ 218, 255, 236

■ 39, 255, 147

■ 243, 255, 249

■ 14, 255, 134

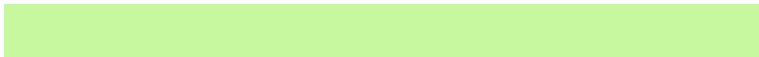
255, 255, 255

■ 0, 255, 128

Harmonies

Analogous

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



199, 247, 159



141, 255, 198



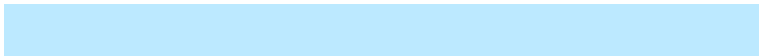
72, 255, 246

Triad

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



141, 255, 198



188, 233, 255



255, 204, 177

Complementary

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



141, 255, 198



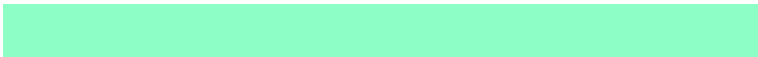
255, 141, 198

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, 196, 220



141, 255, 198



255, 216, 255

Square

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



141, 255, 198



105, 247, 255



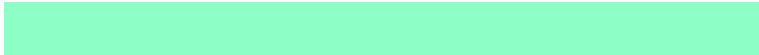
255, 201, 255



255, 219, 147

Rectangle

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



141, 255, 198



15, 255, 255



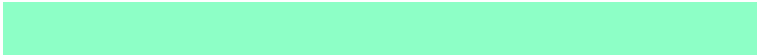
255, 201, 255



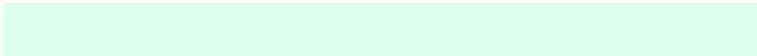
255, 200, 190

Sweetspot

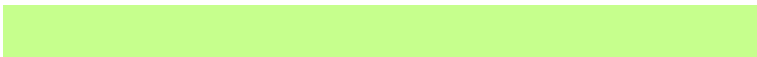
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



141, 255, 198



222, 255, 238



198, 255, 141



107, 128, 117



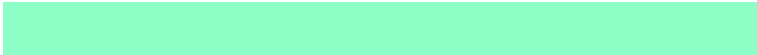
0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



141, 255, 198



117, 255, 186



141, 255, 255



115, 128, 121



0, 191, 96



0, 64, 32

Inverse Universe

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



255, 141, 198



255, 117, 186



255, 141, 141



128, 115, 121



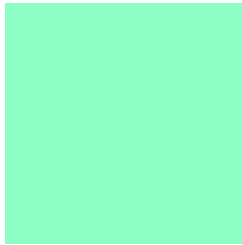
191, 0, 96



64, 0, 32

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 141, 255, 198 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

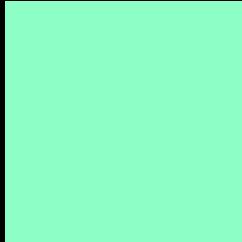
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 255, 198 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

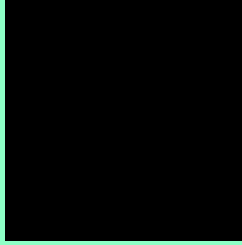
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 255, 198 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 141, 255, 198.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 141, 255, 198.

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
186, 241, 255

Trichromacy



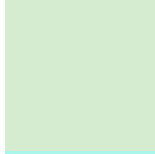
Original Color

141, 255, 198



Protanomaly

207, 240, 190



Deuteranomaly

214, 236, 208



Tritanomaly

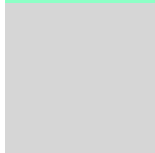
170, 246, 234

Monochromacy



Original Color

141, 255, 198



Achromatopsia

214, 214, 214



Achromatomaly

187, 229, 208

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 141, 255, 198 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, 255, 198)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(141, 255, 198)  
}
```

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, 255, 198) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(141, 255, 198) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 141, 255, 198 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, 255, 198) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(141, 255, 198) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(141, 255, 198) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(141, 255, 198); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 255, 198);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 255,  
198) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 141, 255, 198 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(141, 255, 198) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(141,  
255, 198) }
```

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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