

Converting Colors

RGB(143, 161, 121)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(143, 161, 121) contains.

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Color

RGB(143, 161, 121)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8FA179
RGB	143, 161, 121
RGB Percent	56%, 63%, 47%
CMY	0.4392, 0.3686, 0.5255
CMYK	0.11, 0.00, 0.25, 0.37
HSL	87°, 18%, 55%
HSV	87°, 25%, 63%
XYZ	27.5238, 32.7099, 22.9521
YIQ	151.0580, 2.1120, -16.2560

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

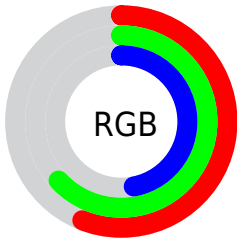
Format	Color
RYB	121, 161, 139
Decimal	9412985
CIELab	63.93, -13.71, 18.77
CIELCh	64, 23.247, 126.140
Yxy	32.7099, 0.3309, 0.3932
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287603065 (0xFF8FA179)
YUV	151.0580, -14.8186, -7.0669
Hunter-Lab	57.1925, -14.1843, 16.2409

Details

The RGB color **143, 161, 121** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **139, 121, 161**, and the grayscale version is **151, 151, 151**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **197, 216, 174**, and **92, 109, 72** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **136, 161, 105**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **150, 161, 137**.

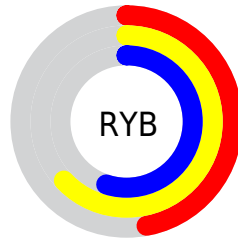
Distribution



Red (56%)

Green (63%)

Blue (47%)



Red (47%)

Yellow (63%)

Blue (55%)

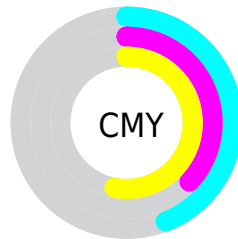


Cyan (11%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (25%)

Black (37%)



Cyan (44%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (53%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 143, 161, 121 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 143, 161, 121 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 143, 161, 121

255, 255, 255


 197, 216, 174

 225, 244, 201

 254, 255, 229

 143, 161, 121

 117, 135, 96

 92, 109, 72

 68, 85, 49

 45, 62, 28

 25, 40, 3


 0, 21, 0

 0, 0, 0

 143, 161, 121

 136, 161, 105

 143, 161, 121

 150, 161, 137

■ 129, 161, 89

■ 157, 161, 153

■ 121, 161, 73

■ 165, 161, 169

■ 114, 161, 57

■ 172, 161, 185

■ 107, 161, 41

■ 179, 161, 202

■ 100, 161, 24

■ 186, 161, 218

■ 92, 161, 8

■ 194, 161, 234

■ 89, 161, 0

■ 201, 161, 250

■ 208, 161, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



166, 155, 114



143, 161, 121



119, 165, 137

Triad

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



143, 161, 121



108, 162, 192



196, 140, 151

Complementary

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



143, 161, 121



139, 121, 161

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.



185, 142, 172



143, 161, 121



135, 155, 196

Square

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



143, 161, 121



94, 165, 179



164, 148, 188



195, 142, 131

Rectangle

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



143, 161, 121



106, 166, 151



164, 148, 188



194, 140, 158

Sweetspot

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



143, 161, 121



203, 209, 194



161, 139, 121



101, 105, 96



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



143, 161, 121



181, 209, 146



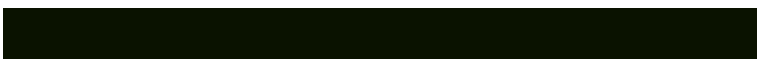
124, 161, 121



78, 82, 73



80, 145, 0



10, 18, 0

Inverse Universe

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



139, 121, 161



175, 146, 209



159, 121, 161



77, 73, 82



65, 0, 145



8, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 143, 161, 121 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

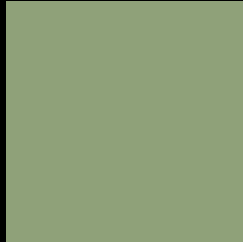
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 143, 161, 121 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

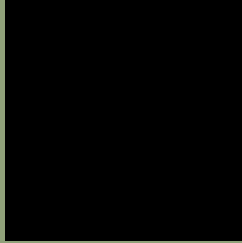
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 143, 161, 121 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 143, 161, 121.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 143, 161, 121.

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
143, 161, 121

Protanopia
165, 154, 118

Deuteranopia
180, 149, 124



Tritanopia
150, 155, 167

Trichromacy



Original Color
143, 161, 121

Protanomaly
157, 157, 119

Deuteranomaly
167, 153, 123

Tritanomaly
147, 157, 150

Monochromacy



Original Color
143, 161, 121

Achromatopsia
151, 151, 151

Achromatomaly
148, 155, 140

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 143, 161, 121 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(143, 161, 121)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(143, 161, 121)  
}
```

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(143, 161, 121) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(143, 161, 121) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 143, 161, 121 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(143, 161, 121) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(143, 161, 121) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(143, 161, 121)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(143, 161, 121); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 161, 121);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 161,  
121) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 143, 161, 121 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(143, 161, 121) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(143,  
161, 121) }
```

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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