

Converting Colors

RGB(143, 168, 134)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(143, 168, 134) contains.

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Color

RGB(143, 168, 134)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8FA886
RGB	143, 168, 134
RGB Percent	56%, 66%, 53%
CMY	0.4392, 0.3412, 0.4745
CMYK	0.15, 0.00, 0.20, 0.34
HSL	104°, 16%, 59%
HSV	104°, 20%, 66%
XYZ	29.6334, 35.5661, 27.8574
YIQ	156.6490, -3.9860, -15.8740

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

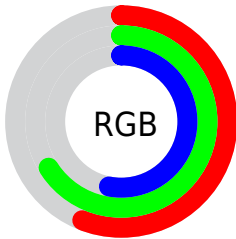
Format	Color
RYB	134, 168, 159
Decimal	9414790
CIELab	66.19, -15.21, 14.74
CIElCh	66, 21.180, 135.917
Yxy	35.5661, 0.3184, 0.3822
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287604870 (0xFF8FA886)
YUV	156.6490, -11.1660, -11.9702
Hunter-Lab	59.6373, -15.6699, 14.0510

Details

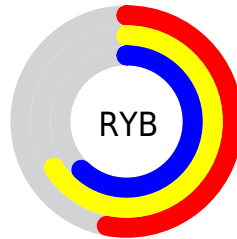
The RGB color **143, 168, 134** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **159, 134, 168**, and the grayscale version is **157, 157, 157**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **197, 223, 187**, and **92, 116, 84** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **131, 168, 117**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **155, 168, 151**.

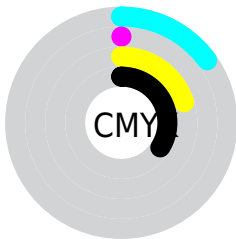
Distribution



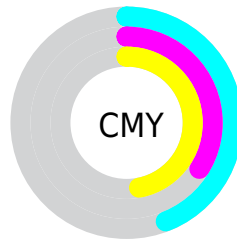
- Red (56%)
- Green (66%)
- Blue (53%)



- Red (53%)
- Yellow (66%)
- Blue (62%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Black (34%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (47%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 143, 168, 134 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, 168, 134 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 143, 168, 134


255, 255, 255


 197, 223, 187

 225, 252, 215

 254, 255, 243

 143, 168, 134

 117, 142, 109

 92, 116, 84

 68, 91, 61


 46, 68, 39

 24, 45, 18


 0, 26, 0

 0, 0, 0

 143, 168, 134

 131, 168, 117

 143, 168, 134

 155, 168, 151

■ 118, 168, 100

■ 168, 168, 168

■ 106, 168, 84

■ 180, 168, 184

■ 94, 168, 67

■ 192, 168, 201

■ 81, 168, 50

■ 205, 168, 218

■ 69, 168, 33

■ 217, 168, 235

■ 57, 168, 16

■ 229, 168, 252

■ 44, 168, 0

■ 242, 168, 255

■ 254, 168, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



165, 163, 124



143, 168, 134



122, 171, 151

Triad

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



143, 168, 134



127, 165, 197



200, 148, 151

Complementary

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



143, 168, 134



159, 134, 168

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.



193, 148, 171



143, 168, 134



152, 159, 197

Square

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



143, 168, 134



110, 170, 187



176, 153, 187



196, 151, 134

Rectangle

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



143, 168, 134



112, 172, 164



176, 153, 187



199, 147, 158

Sweetspot

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



143, 168, 134



210, 219, 206



168, 159, 134



104, 110, 102



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



143, 168, 134



181, 219, 167



134, 168, 142



78, 84, 76



39, 148, 0



5, 20, 0

Inverse Universe

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



159, 134, 168



205, 167, 219



168, 134, 160



82, 76, 84



109, 0, 148



15, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 143, 168, 134 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, 168, 134 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

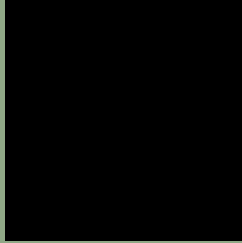
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 168, 134 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 143, 168, 134.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 143, 168, 134.

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](#).

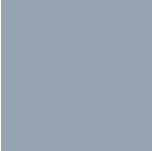
Dichromacy



Original Color
143, 168, 134

Protanopia
170, 160, 130

Deuteranopia
184, 154, 137



Tritanopia
150, 162, 175

Trichromacy



Original Color

143, 168, 134

Protanomaly

160, 163, 131

Deuteranomaly

169, 159, 136

Tritanomaly

147, 164, 160

Monochromacy



Original Color

143, 168, 134

Achromatopsia

157, 157, 157

Achromatomaly

152, 161, 149

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 143, 168, 134 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, 168, 134)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(143, 168, 134)  
}
```

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, 168, 134) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(143, 168, 134) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 143, 168, 134 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, 168, 134) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(143, 168, 134) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(143, 168, 134)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(143, 168, 134); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 168, 134);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 168,  
134) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 143, 168, 134 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(143, 168, 134) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(143,  
168, 134) }
```

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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