

Converting Colors

RGB(143, 169, 100)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(143, 169, 100) contains.

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Color

RGB(143, 169, 100)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8FA964
RGB	143, 169, 100
RGB Percent	56%, 66%, 39%
CMY	0.4392, 0.3373, 0.6078
CMYK	0.15, 0.00, 0.41, 0.34
HSL	83°, 29%, 53%
HSV	83°, 41%, 66%
XYZ	27.8159, 35.1357, 17.3724
YIQ	153.3600, 6.6530, -26.9710

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

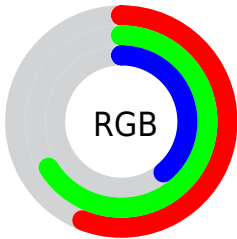
Format	Color
RYB	100, 169, 126
Decimal	9415012
CIELab	65.85, -20.86, 32.65
CIELCh	66, 38.746, 122.569
Yxy	35.1357, 0.3463, 0.4374
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287605092 (0xFF8FA964)
YUV	153.3600, -26.3065, -9.0857
Hunter-Lab	59.2754, -19.9679, 24.1161

Details

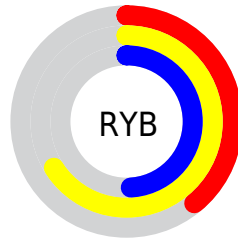
The RGB color **143, 169, 100** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **126, 100, 169**, and the grayscale version is **154, 154, 154**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **198, 224, 152**, and **91, 117, 51** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **137, 169, 83**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **149, 169, 117**.

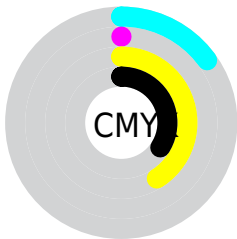
Distribution



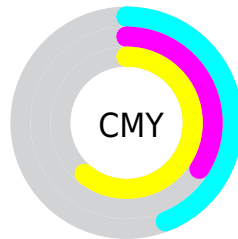
- Red (56%)
- Green (66%)
- Blue (39%)



- Red (39%)
- Yellow (66%)
- Blue (49%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (41%)
- Black (34%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (61%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 143, 169, 100 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, 169, 100 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 143, 169, 100

255, 255, 255

 198, 224, 152


 226, 253, 179

 255, 255, 207

 255, 255, 235

 143, 169, 100

 117, 142, 75

 91, 117, 51

 67, 92, 28

 43, 68, 3

 20, 46, 0

 0, 27, 0


 0, 0, 0

 143, 169, 100

 137, 169, 83


 143, 169, 100


 149, 169, 117


 130, 169, 66


 156, 169, 134

 124, 169, 49


 162, 169, 151


 118, 169, 32

 168, 169, 168

 111, 169, 15


 175, 169, 184

 105, 169, 0

 181, 169, 201

 188, 169, 218

 194, 169, 235

 200, 169, 252

Harmonies

Analogous

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



179, 159, 90



143, 169, 100



100, 176, 127

Triad

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



143, 169, 100



38, 172, 221



225, 132, 158

Complementary

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



143, 169, 100



126, 100, 169

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.



206, 138, 193



143, 169, 100



112, 162, 229

Square

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



143, 169, 100



0, 177, 196



168, 150, 219



225, 136, 124

Rectangle

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



143, 169, 100



66, 178, 150



168, 150, 219



221, 133, 170

Sweetspot

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



143, 169, 100



209, 219, 193



169, 125, 100



104, 110, 94



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



143, 169, 100



179, 219, 112



109, 169, 100



81, 84, 76



92, 148, 0



13, 20, 0

Inverse Universe

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



126, 100, 169



152, 112, 219



160, 100, 169



79, 76, 84



56, 0, 148



8, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 143, 169, 100 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

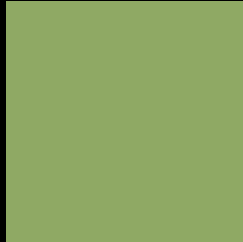
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 169, 100 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

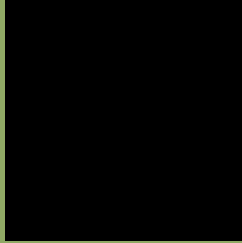
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 169, 100 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 143, 169, 100.

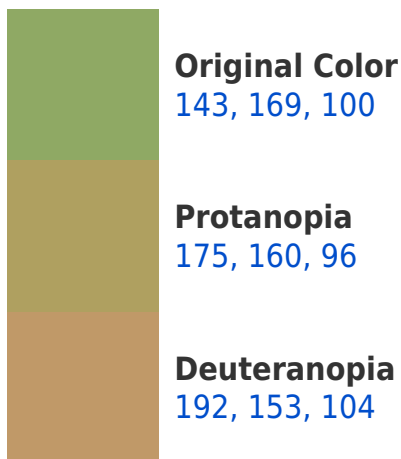


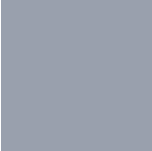
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 143, 169, 100.

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
153, 160, 173

Trichromacy



Original Color
143, 169, 100

Protanomaly
163, 163, 97

Deuteranomaly
174, 159, 103

Tritanomaly
149, 163, 146

Monochromacy



Original Color
143, 169, 100

Achromatopsia
153, 153, 153

Achromatomaly
149, 159, 134

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 143, 169, 100 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, 169, 100)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(143, 169, 100)  
}
```

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, 169, 100) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(143, 169, 100) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 143, 169, 100 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, 169, 100) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(143, 169, 100) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(143, 169, 100)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(143, 169, 100); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 169, 100);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 169,  
100) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 143, 169, 100 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(143, 169, 100) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(143,  
169, 100) }
```

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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