

Converting Colors

RGB(143, 174, 130)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(143, 174, 130) contains.

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Color

RGB(143, 174, 130)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8FAE82
RGB	143, 174, 130
RGB Percent	56%, 68%, 51%
CMY	0.4392, 0.3176, 0.4902
CMYK	0.18, 0.00, 0.25, 0.32
HSL	102°, 21%, 60%
HSV	102°, 25%, 68%
XYZ	30.4930, 37.7234, 26.7933
YIQ	159.7150, -4.3520, -20.2560

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

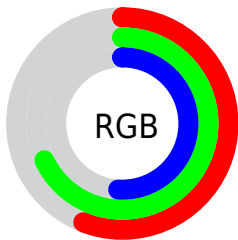
Format	Color
RYB	130, 174, 161
Decimal	9416322
CIELab	67.82, -18.99, 19.18
CIELCh	68, 26.992, 134.712
Yxy	37.7234, 0.3209, 0.3970
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287606402 (0xFF8FAE82)
YUV	159.7150, -14.6495, -14.6591
Hunter-Lab	61.4194, -18.8638, 17.1292

Details

The RGB color **143, 174, 130** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **161, 130, 174**, and the grayscale version is **160, 160, 160**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **197, 230, 183**, and **92, 121, 80** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **131, 174, 113**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **155, 174, 147**.

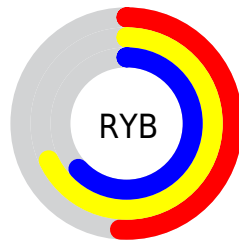
Distribution



Red (56%)

Green (68%)

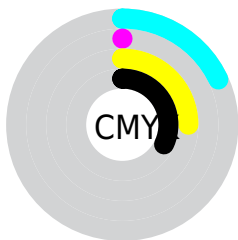
Blue (51%)



Red (51%)

Yellow (68%)

Blue (63%)

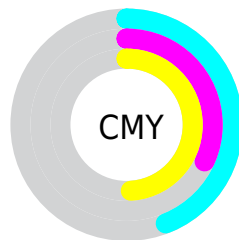


Cyan (18%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (25%)

Black (32%)



Cyan (44%)

Magenta (32%)

Yellow (49%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 143, 174, 130 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, 174, 130 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 143, 174, 130


255, 255, 255


 197, 230, 183

 225, 255, 211

 254, 255, 239

 143, 174, 130

 117, 147, 105

 92, 121, 80

 68, 97, 57


 45, 73, 35

 22, 50, 14

 0, 30, 0


 0, 0, 0

 143, 174, 130


 131, 174, 113


 143, 174, 130

 155, 174, 147

 118, 174, 95


 168, 174, 165

 106, 174, 78

 180, 174, 182

 94, 174, 60

 192, 174, 200

 82, 174, 43


 204, 174, 217


 69, 174, 26

 217, 174, 234

 57, 174, 8

 229, 174, 252

 51, 174, 0

 241, 174, 255

 253, 174, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



170, 167, 118



143, 174, 130



115, 178, 152

Triad

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



143, 174, 130



117, 171, 212



214, 148, 154

Complementary

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



143, 174, 130



161, 130, 174

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, 149, 179



143, 174, 130



152, 163, 212

Square

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



143, 174, 130



93, 177, 199



184, 155, 200



210, 152, 132

Rectangle

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



143, 174, 130



100, 179, 168



184, 155, 200



213, 147, 162

Sweetspot

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



143, 174, 130



214, 227, 209



174, 161, 130



107, 115, 103



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



143, 174, 130



179, 227, 159



130, 174, 139



81, 87, 78



44, 150, 0



7, 23, 0

Inverse Universe

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



161, 130, 174



207, 159, 227



174, 130, 165



84, 78, 87



106, 0, 150



16, 0, 23

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 143, 174, 130 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

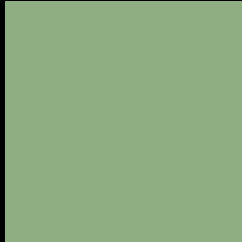
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 174, 130 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, 174, 130 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 143, 174, 130.

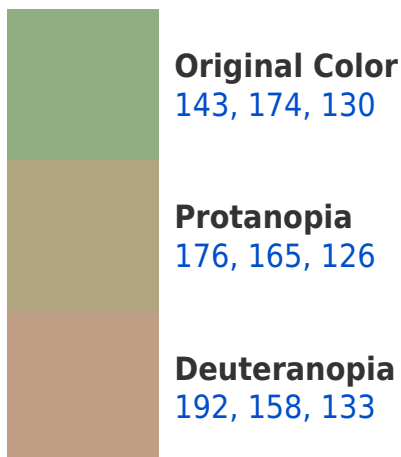


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 143, 174, 130.

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
151, 167, 181

Trichromacy



Original Color
143, 174, 130

Protanomaly
164, 168, 127

Deuteranomaly
174, 164, 132

Tritanomaly
148, 170, 162

Monochromacy



Original Color
143, 174, 130

Achromatopsia
160, 160, 160

Achromatomaly
154, 165, 149

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 143, 174, 130 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, 174, 130)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(143, 174, 130)  
}
```

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, 174, 130) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(143, 174, 130) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 143, 174, 130 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, 174, 130) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(143, 174, 130) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(143, 174, 130)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(143, 174, 130); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 174, 130);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 174,  
130) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 143, 174, 130 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(143, 174, 130) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(143,  
174, 130) }
```

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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