

Converting Colors

RGB(143, 177, 134)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(143, 177, 134) contains.

RGB(143, 177, 134)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(143, 177, 134)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8FB186
RGB	143, 177, 134
RGB Percent	56%, 69%, 53%
CMY	0.4392, 0.3059, 0.4745
CMYK	0.19, 0.00, 0.24, 0.31
HSL	107°, 22%, 61%
HSV	107°, 24%, 69%
XYZ	31.3529, 39.0052, 28.4305
YIQ	161.9320, -6.4610, -20.5810

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

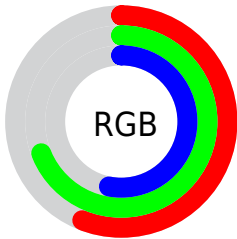
Format	Color
RYB	134, 177, 168
Decimal	9417094
CIELab	68.75, -19.85, 18.30
CIElCh	69, 26.996, 137.328
Yxy	39.0052, 0.3174, 0.3948
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287607174 (0xFF8FB186)
YUV	161.9320, -13.7705, -16.6034
Hunter-Lab	62.4541, -19.6850, 16.7277

Details

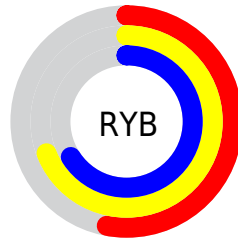
The RGB color **143, 177, 134** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **168, 134, 177**, and the grayscale version is **162, 162, 162**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **197, 233, 187**, and **92, 124, 84** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **129, 177, 116**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **157, 177, 152**.

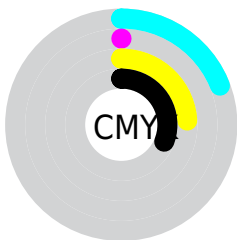
Distribution



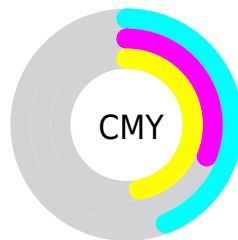
- Red (56%)
- Green (69%)
- Blue (53%)



- Red (53%)
- Yellow (69%)
- Blue (66%)



- Cyan (19%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Black (31%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (47%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 143, 177, 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, 177, 134 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 143, 177, 134


255, 255, 255


 197, 233, 187

 225, 255, 215

 254, 255, 244

 143, 177, 134

 117, 150, 109

 92, 124, 84

 68, 99, 61

 44, 75, 38

 22, 52, 17

 0, 31, 0


 0, 0, 0


 143, 177, 134


 129, 177, 116

 143, 177, 134


 157, 177, 152

 115, 177, 99

 171, 177, 169

 101, 177, 81

 185, 177, 187


 87, 177, 63

 199, 177, 205


 73, 177, 46

 213, 177, 222

 59, 177, 28

 227, 177, 240

 45, 177, 10

 241, 177, 255

 37, 177, 0

 255, 177, 255

 255, 177, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



171, 171, 121



143, 177, 134



116, 181, 156

Triad

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



143, 177, 134



122, 173, 215



217, 150, 154

Complementary

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



143, 177, 134



168, 134, 177

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.



210, 151, 179



143, 177, 134



157, 165, 214

Square

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



143, 177, 134



97, 179, 203



189, 157, 201



211, 155, 133

Rectangle

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



143, 177, 134



101, 181, 173



189, 157, 201



216, 150, 163

Sweetspot

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



143, 177, 134



217, 230, 213



177, 168, 134



107, 115, 106



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



143, 177, 134



177, 230, 163



134, 177, 146



82, 89, 80



32, 153, 0



5, 26, 0

Inverse Universe

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



168, 134, 177



216, 163, 230



177, 134, 165



87, 80, 89



121, 0, 153



20, 0, 26

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 143, 177, 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, 177, 134 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

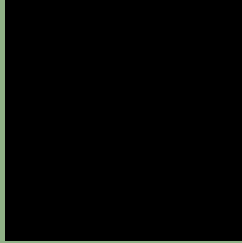
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 177, 134 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 143, 177, 134.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 143, 177, 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](#).

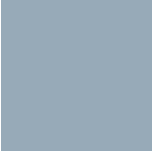
Dichromacy



Original Color
143, 177, 134

Protanopia
179, 167, 129

Deuteranopia
194, 161, 137



Tritanopia
151, 170, 184

Trichromacy



Original Color
143, 177, 134

Protanomaly
166, 171, 131

Deuteranomaly
175, 167, 136

Tritanomaly
148, 173, 166

Monochromacy



Original Color
143, 177, 134

Achromatopsia
162, 162, 162

Achromatomaly
155, 167, 152

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 143, 177, 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, 177, 134)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(143, 177, 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, 177, 134) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(143, 177, 134) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 143, 177, 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, 177, 134) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(143, 177, 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, 177, 134)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(143, 177, 134); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 177, 134);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 177,  
134) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 143, 177, 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, 177, 134) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(143,  
177, 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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