

Converting Colors

RGB(143, 180, 135)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(143, 180, 135) contains.

RGB(143, 180, 135)	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, 180, 135)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8FB487
RGB	143, 180, 135
RGB Percent	56%, 71%, 53%
CMY	0.4392, 0.2941, 0.4706
CMYK	0.21, 0.00, 0.25, 0.29
HSL	109°, 23%, 62%
HSV	109°, 25%, 71%
XYZ	32.0221, 40.2314, 28.9994
YIQ	163.8070, -7.6070, -21.8390

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

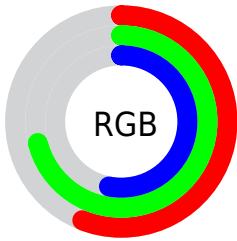
Format	Color
RYB	135, 180, 172
Decimal	9417863
CIELab	69.63, -21.20, 18.97
CIELCh	70, 28.443, 138.178
Yxy	40.2314, 0.3163, 0.3973
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287607943 (0xFF8FB487)
YUV	163.8070, -14.2019, -18.2477
Hunter-Lab	63.4282, -20.8827, 17.2924

Details

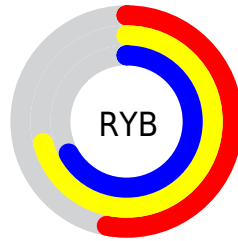
The RGB color **143, 180, 135** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **172, 135, 180**, and the grayscale version is **164, 164, 164**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **197, 236, 188**, and **92, 127, 85** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **128, 180, 117**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **158, 180, 153**.

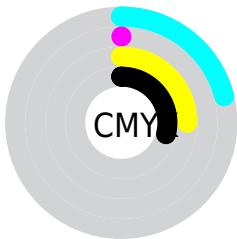
Distribution



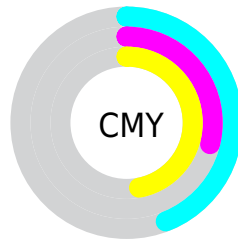
- Red (56%)
- Green (71%)
- Blue (53%)



- Red (53%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Blue (67%)



- Cyan (21%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Black (29%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (47%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 143, 180, 135 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, 180, 135 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 143, 180, 135


255, 255, 255

 197, 236, 188

 226, 255, 216

 254, 255, 245


 143, 180, 135

 117, 153, 110

 92, 127, 85

 67, 102, 62


 44, 78, 39

 21, 55, 18


 0, 33, 0

 0, 0, 0

 143, 180, 135

 128, 180, 117

 143, 180, 135

 158, 180, 153

■ 113, 180, 99

■ 173, 180, 171

■ 99, 180, 81

■ 187, 180, 189

■ 84, 180, 63

■ 202, 180, 207

■ 69, 180, 45

■ 217, 180, 225

■ 54, 180, 27

■ 232, 180, 243

■ 39, 180, 9

■ 247, 180, 255

■ 32, 180, 0

■ 255, 180, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



172, 173, 121



143, 180, 135



114, 184, 159

Triad

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



143, 180, 135



122, 176, 220



222, 152, 155

Complementary

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



143, 180, 135



172, 135, 180

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.



215, 152, 181



143, 180, 135



160, 167, 219

Square

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



143, 180, 135



94, 182, 208



193, 158, 205



216, 157, 133

Rectangle

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



143, 180, 135



98, 185, 176



193, 158, 205



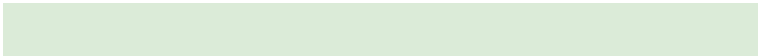
221, 151, 164

Sweetspot

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



143, 180, 135



219, 235, 216



180, 172, 135



108, 117, 106



245, 245, 245



117, 117, 117

Same Dimension

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



143, 180, 135



177, 235, 164



135, 180, 149



82, 89, 80



27, 153, 0



5, 26, 0

Inverse Universe

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



172, 135, 180



222, 164, 235



180, 135, 166



88, 80, 89



126, 0, 153



21, 0, 26

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 143, 180, 135 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, 180, 135 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

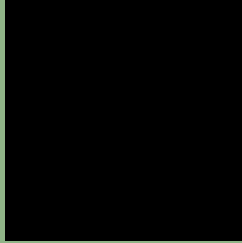
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 180, 135 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 143, 180, 135.

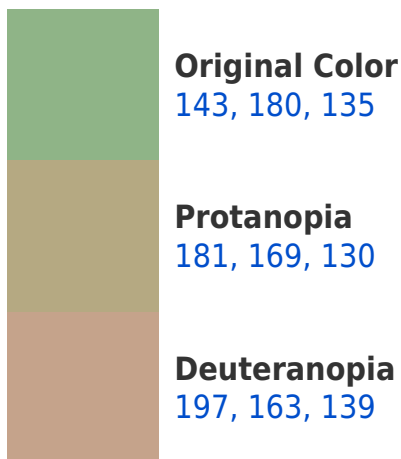


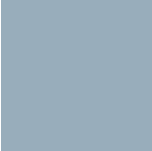
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 143, 180, 135.

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
152, 173, 187

Trichromacy



Original Color

143, 180, 135

Protanomaly

167, 173, 132

Deuteranomaly

177, 169, 138

Tritanomaly

149, 176, 168

Monochromacy



Original Color

143, 180, 135

Achromatopsia

164, 164, 164

Achromatomaly

156, 170, 153

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 143, 180, 135 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, 180, 135)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(143, 180, 135)  
}
```

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, 180, 135) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(143, 180, 135) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 143, 180, 135 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, 180, 135) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(143, 180, 135) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(143, 180, 135)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(143, 180, 135); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 180, 135);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 180,  
135) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 143, 180, 135 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(143, 180, 135) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(143,  
180, 135) }
```

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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