

Converting Colors

RGB(143, 186, 142)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(143, 186, 142) contains.

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Color

RGB(143, 186, 142)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8FBA8E
RGB	143, 186, 142
RGB Percent	56%, 73%, 56%
CMY	0.4392, 0.2706, 0.4431
CMYK	0.23, 0.00, 0.24, 0.27
HSL	119°, 24%, 64%
HSV	119°, 24%, 73%
XYZ	33.7691, 42.9104, 32.0939
YIQ	168.1270, -11.5040, -22.8000

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

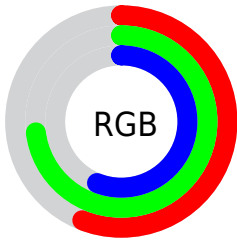
Format	Color
RYB	142, 186, 185
Decimal	9419406
CIELab	71.49, -23.00, 17.75
CIElCh	71, 29.052, 142.340
Yxy	42.9104, 0.3105, 0.3945
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287609486 (0xFF8FBA8E)
YUV	168.1270, -12.8806, -22.0364
Hunter-Lab	65.5061, -22.6169, 16.8058

Details

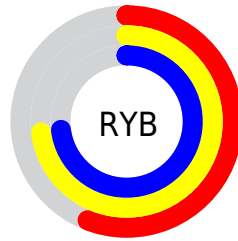
The RGB color **143, 186, 142** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **185, 142, 186**, and the grayscale version is **168, 168, 168**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **197, 242, 196**, and **92, 133, 92** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **125, 186, 123**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **161, 186, 161**.

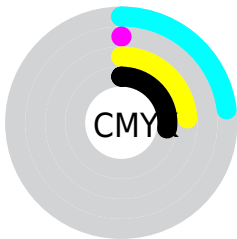
Distribution



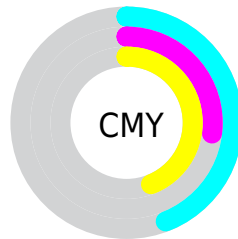
- Red (56%)
- Green (73%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (73%)
- Blue (73%)



- Cyan (23%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Black (27%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 143, 186, 142 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, 186, 142 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 143, 186, 142


255, 255, 255


 197, 242, 196


 226, 255, 224

255, 255, 253

 143, 186, 142

 117, 159, 116

 92, 133, 92

 67, 107, 68


 43, 83, 45

 19, 59, 24

 0, 37, 0


 0, 10, 0


 0, 0, 0

 143, 186, 142

 143, 186, 142


 125, 186, 123


 161, 186, 161

 107, 186, 105


 179, 186, 179


 88, 186, 86

 198, 186, 198


 70, 186, 68

 216, 186, 216


 52, 186, 49

 234, 186, 235

 34, 186, 30

 252, 186, 254

 16, 186, 12

 255, 186, 255

 4, 186, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



173, 180, 126



143, 186, 142



113, 189, 167

Triad

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



143, 186, 142



131, 180, 227



229, 156, 156

Complementary

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



143, 186, 142



185, 142, 186

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.



223, 156, 183



143, 186, 142



170, 171, 224

Square

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



143, 186, 142



100, 186, 216



202, 162, 208



220, 162, 134

Rectangle

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



143, 186, 142



98, 190, 185



202, 162, 208



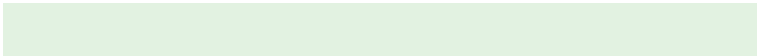
228, 156, 165

Sweetspot

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



143, 186, 142



226, 242, 225



186, 185, 142



113, 122, 113



250, 250, 250



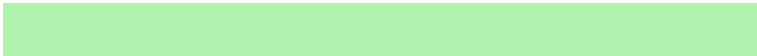
122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



143, 186, 142



176, 242, 174



142, 186, 163



83, 92, 83



4, 156, 0



1, 28, 0

Inverse Universe

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



185, 142, 186



241, 174, 242



186, 142, 165



92, 83, 92



152, 0, 156



27, 0, 28

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 143, 186, 142 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, 186, 142 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

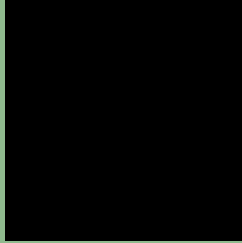
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 186, 142 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 143, 186, 142.

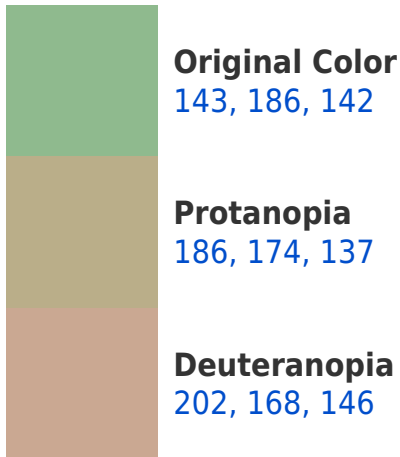


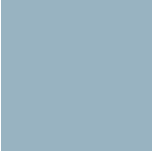
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 143, 186, 142.

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, 179, 193

Trichromacy



Original Color
143, 186, 142

Protanomaly
170, 178, 139

Deuteranomaly
181, 175, 145

Tritanomaly
149, 182, 174

Monochromacy



Original Color
143, 186, 142

Achromatopsia
168, 168, 168

Achromatomaly
159, 175, 159

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 143, 186, 142 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, 186, 142)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(143, 186, 142)  
}
```

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, 186, 142) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(143, 186, 142) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 143, 186, 142 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, 186, 142) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(143, 186, 142) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(143, 186, 142)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(143, 186, 142); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 186, 142);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 186,  
142) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 143, 186, 142 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(143, 186, 142) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(143,  
186, 142) }
```

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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