

Converting Colors

RGB(143, 214, 168)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(143, 214, 168) contains.

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Color

RGB(143, 214, 168)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8FD6A8
RGB	143, 214, 168
RGB Percent	56%, 84%, 66%
CMY	0.4392, 0.1608, 0.3412
CMYK	0.33, 0.00, 0.21, 0.16
HSL	141°, 46%, 70%
HSV	141°, 33%, 84%
XYZ	42.4421, 56.7599, 45.7646
YIQ	187.5270, -27.5500, -29.3580

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

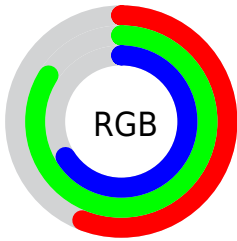
Format	Color
RYB	143, 196, 214
Decimal	9426600
CIELab	80.04, -31.81, 15.78
CIELCh	80, 35.513, 153.619
Yxy	56.7599, 0.2928, 0.3915
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287616680 (0xFF8FD6A8)
YUV	187.5270, -9.6268, -39.0502
Hunter-Lab	75.3392, -31.2860, 16.7219

Details

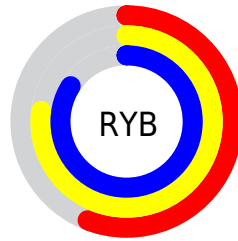
The RGB color **143, 214, 168** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **214, 143, 189**, and the grayscale version is **188, 188, 188**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **199, 255, 223**, and **90, 159, 116** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **122, 214, 154**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **164, 214, 182**.

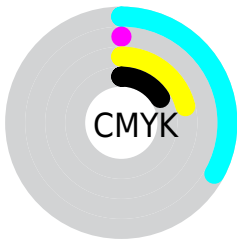
Distribution



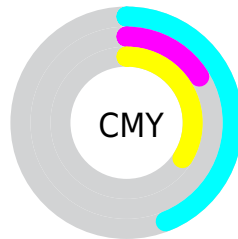
- Red (56%)
- Green (84%)
- Blue (66%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (77%)
- Blue (84%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Black (16%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (34%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 143, 214, 168 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, 214, 168 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 143, 214, 168


255, 255, 255

 199, 255, 223

 227, 255, 252


 143, 214, 168

 116, 186, 142

 90, 159, 116

 64, 132, 91

 37, 107, 67

 1, 82, 45

 0, 58, 24

 0, 37, 0

 0, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 143, 214, 168

 143, 214, 168

 122, 214, 154

 164, 214, 182

 100, 214, 140

 186, 214, 196

 79, 214, 126

 207, 214, 210

 57, 214, 113

 229, 214, 223

 36, 214, 99

 250, 214, 237

 15, 214, 85

 255, 214, 251

 0, 214, 75

 255, 214, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



182, 207, 142



143, 214, 168



106, 217, 201

Triad

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



143, 214, 168



160, 200, 255



255, 177, 163

Complementary

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



143, 214, 168



214, 143, 189

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.



255, 173, 196



143, 214, 168



208, 189, 254

Square

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



143, 214, 168



112, 210, 255



244, 178, 229



246, 186, 140

Rectangle

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



143, 214, 168



89, 216, 224



244, 178, 229



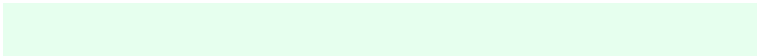
255, 175, 174

Sweetspot

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



143, 214, 168



230, 255, 238



189, 214, 143



112, 128, 118



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



143, 214, 168



153, 255, 189



143, 214, 203



96, 107, 100



0, 171, 60



0, 43, 15

Inverse Universe

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



214, 143, 189



255, 153, 219



214, 143, 154



107, 96, 103



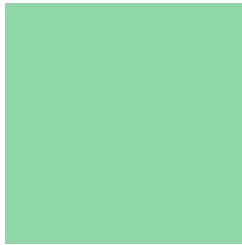
171, 0, 111



43, 0, 28

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 143, 214, 168 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

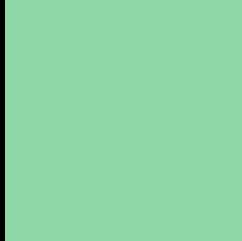
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 214, 168 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

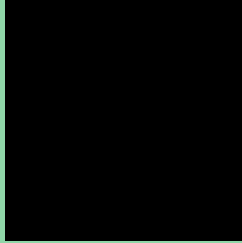
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 214, 168 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 143, 214, 168.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 143, 214, 168.

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, 214, 168

Protanopia
210, 197, 160

Deuteranopia
226, 190, 173



Tritanopia
154, 207, 223

Trichromacy



Original Color

143, 214, 168



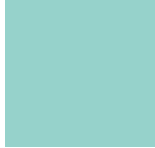
Protanomaly

186, 203, 163



Deuteranomaly

196, 199, 171



Tritanomaly

150, 210, 203

Monochromacy



Original Color

143, 214, 168



Achromatopsia

188, 188, 188



Achromatomaly

172, 197, 181

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 143, 214, 168 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, 214, 168)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(143, 214, 168)  
}
```

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, 214, 168) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(143, 214, 168) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 143, 214, 168 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, 214, 168) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(143, 214, 168) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(143, 214, 168) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(143, 214, 168); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 214, 168);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 214,  
168) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 143, 214, 168 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(143, 214, 168) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(143,  
214, 168) }
```

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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