

Converting Colors

RGB(143, 216, 145)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(143, 216, 145) contains.

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Color

RGB(143, 216, 145)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8FD891
RGB	143, 216, 145
RGB Percent	56%, 85%, 57%
CMY	0.4392, 0.1529, 0.4314
CMYK	0.34, 0.00, 0.33, 0.15
HSL	122°, 48%, 70%
HSV	122°, 34%, 85%
XYZ	40.9944, 56.9957, 35.6287
YIQ	186.0790, -20.7170, -37.5570

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

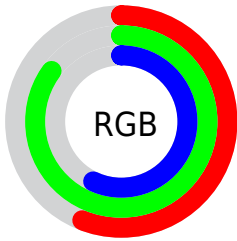
Format	Color
RYB	143, 214, 216
Decimal	9427089
CIELab	80.18, -36.78, 28.00
CIElCh	80, 46.230, 142.717
Yxy	56.9957, 0.3068, 0.4266
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287617169 (0xFF8FD891)
YUV	186.0790, -20.2519, -37.7803
Hunter-Lab	75.4955, -35.1908, 24.8660

Details

The RGB color **143, 216, 145** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **216, 143, 214**, and the grayscale version is **186, 186, 186**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **199, 255, 199**, and **89, 161, 94** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **121, 216, 124**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **165, 216, 166**.

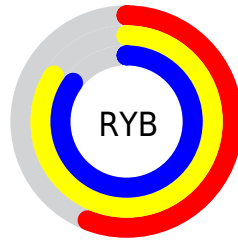
Distribution



Red (56%)

Green (85%)

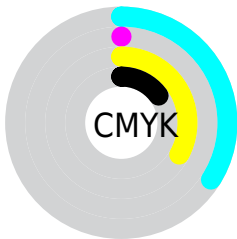
Blue (57%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (84%)

Blue (85%)

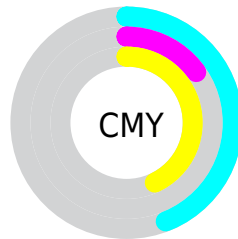


Cyan (34%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (33%)

Black (15%)



Cyan (44%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (43%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 143, 216, 145 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, 216, 145 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 143, 216, 145

255, 255, 255

 199, 255, 199

 228, 255, 228


 143, 216, 145

 116, 188, 119

 89, 161, 94

 63, 134, 70

 35, 108, 46

 0, 84, 23

 0, 60, 0


 0, 39, 0

 0, 1, 0

 0, 0, 0

 143, 216, 145

 143, 216, 145

 121, 216, 124

 165, 216, 166

 100, 216, 103

 186, 216, 187


 78, 216, 82

 208, 216, 208

 57, 216, 61

 229, 216, 229

 35, 216, 40

 251, 216, 250

 13, 216, 19

 255, 216, 255

 0, 216, 6

Harmonies

Analogous

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



193, 206, 117



143, 216, 145



80, 221, 186

Triad

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



143, 216, 145



112, 206, 255



255, 166, 168

Complementary

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



143, 216, 145



216, 143, 214

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, 165, 211



143, 216, 145



188, 192, 255

Square

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



143, 216, 145



0, 217, 255



243, 176, 252



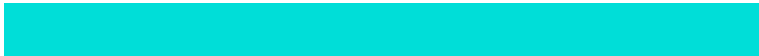
255, 178, 132

Rectangle

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



143, 216, 145



0, 222, 216



243, 176, 252



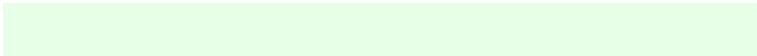
255, 165, 182

Sweetspot

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



143, 216, 145



230, 255, 230



215, 216, 143



112, 128, 113



0, 0, 0



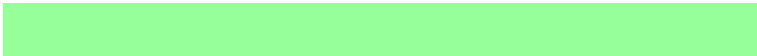
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



143, 216, 145



150, 255, 153



143, 216, 181



96, 107, 97



0, 171, 5



0, 43, 1

Inverse Universe

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



216, 143, 214



255, 150, 252



216, 143, 178



107, 96, 107



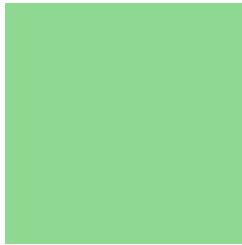
171, 0, 166



43, 0, 42

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 143, 216, 145 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

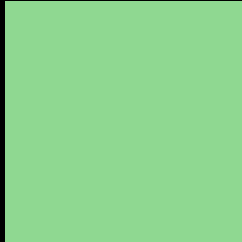
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 216, 145 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

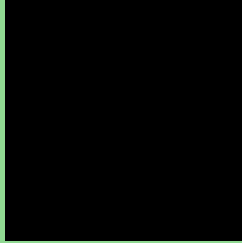
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 216, 145 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 143, 216, 145.

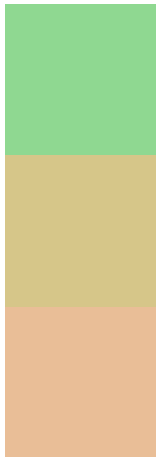


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 143, 216, 145.

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, 216, 145

Protanopia
214, 198, 137

Deuteranopia
233, 190, 151



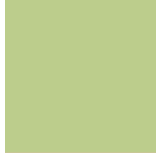
Tritanopia
158, 206, 223

Trichromacy



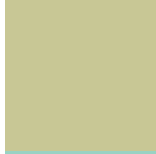
Original Color

143, 216, 145



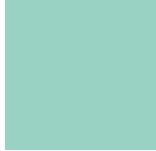
Protanomaly

188, 205, 140



Deuteranomaly

200, 199, 149



Tritanomaly

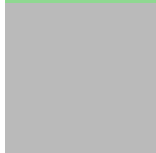
153, 210, 195

Monochromacy



Original Color

143, 216, 145



Achromatopsia

186, 186, 186



Achromatomaly

170, 197, 171

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 143, 216, 145 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, 216, 145)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(143, 216, 145)  
}
```

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, 216, 145) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(143, 216, 145) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 143, 216, 145 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, 216, 145) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(143, 216, 145) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(143, 216, 145)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(143, 216, 145); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 216, 145);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 216,  
145) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 143, 216, 145 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(143, 216, 145) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(143,  
216, 145) }
```

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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