

Converting Colors

RGB(143, 220, 172)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(143, 220, 172) contains.

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Color

RGB(143, 220, 172)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8FDCAC
RGB	143, 220, 172
RGB Percent	56%, 86%, 67%
CMY	0.4392, 0.1373, 0.3255
CMYK	0.35, 0.00, 0.22, 0.14
HSL	143°, 52%, 71%
HSV	143°, 35%, 86%
XYZ	44.3673, 60.0046, 48.2734
YIQ	191.5050, -30.4840, -31.2520

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

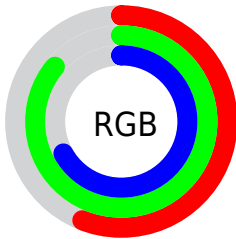
Format	Color
RYB	143, 199, 220
Decimal	9428140
CIELab	81.84, -33.86, 16.19
CIELCh	82, 37.534, 154.452
Yxy	60.0046, 0.2907, 0.3931
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287618220 (0xFF8FDCAC)
YUV	191.5050, -9.6160, -42.5389
Hunter-Lab	77.4626, -33.3224, 17.2753

Details

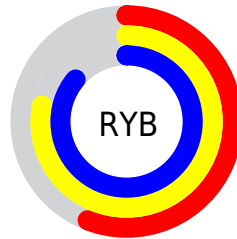
The RGB color **143, 220, 172** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **220, 143, 191**, and the grayscale version is **192, 192, 192**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **199, 255, 227**, and **89, 165, 120** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **121, 220, 158**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **165, 220, 186**.

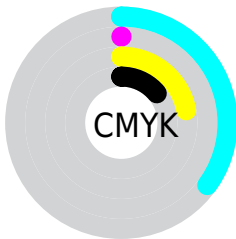
Distribution



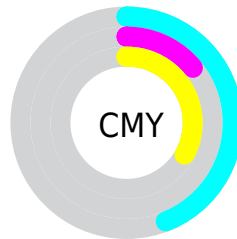
- Red (56%)
- Green (86%)
- Blue (67%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Blue (86%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (33%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 143, 220, 172 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, 220, 172 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 143, 220, 172

 143, 220, 172


255, 255, 255


 116, 192, 145


 199, 255, 227


 89, 165, 120

 228, 255, 255

 63, 138, 95

 34, 112, 71

 0, 87, 48

 0, 63, 27


 0, 41, 2

 0, 12, 0

 0, 0, 0

 143, 220, 172

 143, 220, 172

 121, 220, 158

 165, 220, 186


 99, 220, 145

 187, 220, 199

 77, 220, 131

 209, 220, 213

 55, 220, 117

 231, 220, 227

 33, 220, 103

 253, 220, 241

 11, 220, 90

 255, 220, 254

 0, 220, 83

 255, 220, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



185, 213, 144



143, 220, 172



102, 223, 208

Triad

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



143, 220, 172



164, 205, 255



255, 181, 165

Complementary

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



143, 220, 172



220, 143, 191

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, 177, 199



143, 220, 172



215, 192, 255

Square

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



143, 220, 172



110, 215, 255



253, 181, 234



253, 191, 141

Rectangle

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



143, 220, 172



84, 222, 231



253, 181, 234



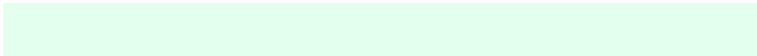
255, 178, 176

Sweetspot

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



143, 220, 172



227, 255, 238



192, 220, 143



111, 128, 117



0, 0, 0



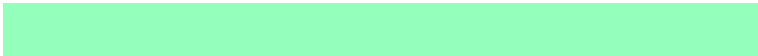
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



143, 220, 172



148, 255, 188



143, 220, 210



99, 110, 103



0, 173, 65



0, 46, 17

Inverse Universe

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



220, 143, 191



255, 148, 215



220, 143, 153



110, 99, 106



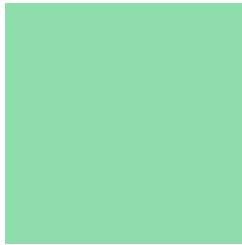
173, 0, 108



46, 0, 29

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 143, 220, 172 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

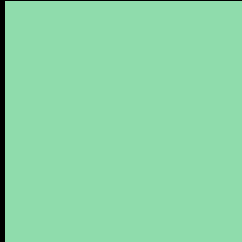
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 220, 172 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

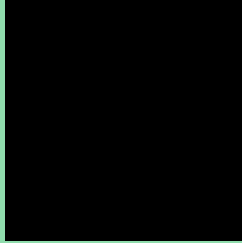
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 220, 172 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 143, 220, 172.

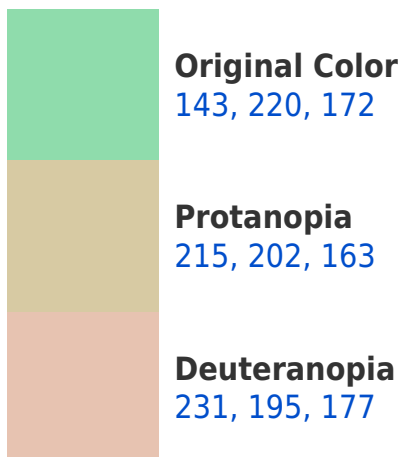


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 143, 220, 172.

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
155, 212, 229

Trichromacy



Original Color

143, 220, 172



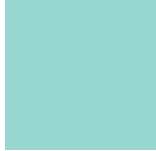
Protanomaly

189, 209, 166



Deuteranomaly

199, 204, 175



Tritanomaly

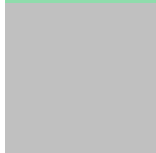
151, 215, 208

Monochromacy



Original Color

143, 220, 172



Achromatopsia

192, 192, 192



Achromatomaly

174, 202, 185

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 143, 220, 172 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, 220, 172)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(143, 220, 172)  
}
```

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, 220, 172) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(143, 220, 172) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 143, 220, 172 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, 220, 172) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(143, 220, 172) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(143, 220, 172)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 220, 172); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 220, 172); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 220, 172) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 143, 220, 172 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(143, 220, 172) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(143,  
220, 172) }
```

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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