

Converting Colors

RGB(143, 221, 136)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(143, 221, 136) contains.

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Color

RGB(143, 221, 136)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8FDD88
RGB	143, 221, 136
RGB Percent	56%, 87%, 53%
CMY	0.4392, 0.1333, 0.4667
CMYK	0.35, 0.00, 0.38, 0.13
HSL	115°, 56%, 70%
HSV	115°, 38%, 87%
XYZ	41.6281, 59.3301, 32.5504
YIQ	187.9880, -19.2030, -42.9710

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

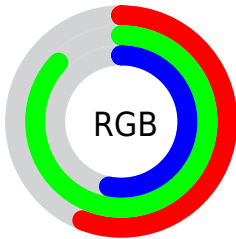
Format	Color
RYB	136, 221, 214
Decimal	9428360
CIELab	81.47, -40.43, 34.33
CIELCh	81, 53.037, 139.668
Yxy	59.3301, 0.3118, 0.4444
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287618440 (0xFF8FDD88)
YUV	187.9880, -25.6301, -39.4545
Hunter-Lab	77.0260, -38.3268, 28.8629

Details

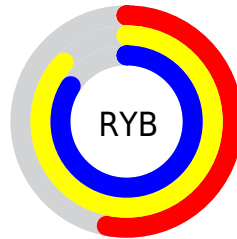
The RGB color **143, 221, 136** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC66**. A complement of this color would be **214, 136, 221**, and the grayscale version is **188, 188, 188**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **199, 255, 190**, and **88, 165, 85** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **123, 221, 114**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **163, 221, 158**.

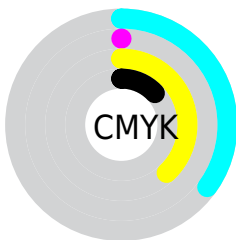
Distribution



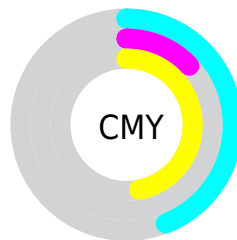
- Red (56%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (53%)



- Red (53%)
- Yellow (87%)
- Blue (84%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (47%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 143, 221, 136 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, 221, 136 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 143, 221, 136

255, 255, 255

 199, 255, 190


 228, 255, 218


 255, 255, 247

 143, 221, 136

 116, 193, 110


 88, 165, 85

 61, 139, 60

 32, 113, 36

 0, 88, 11

 0, 63, 0

 0, 42, 0

 0, 10, 0

 0, 0, 0

 143, 221, 136

 143, 221, 136

 123, 221, 114

 163, 221, 158

 102, 221, 92

 184, 221, 180

 82, 221, 70


 204, 221, 202

 62, 221, 48

 224, 221, 224

 42, 221, 25

 244, 221, 247

 21, 221, 3

 255, 221, 255

 18, 221, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



200, 210, 106



143, 221, 136



60, 227, 183

Triad

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



143, 221, 136



74, 213, 255



255, 163, 172

Complementary

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



143, 221, 136



214, 136, 221

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, 163, 222



143, 221, 136



180, 196, 255

Square

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



143, 221, 136



0, 223, 255



247, 177, 255



255, 176, 129

Rectangle

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



143, 221, 136



0, 228, 217



247, 177, 255



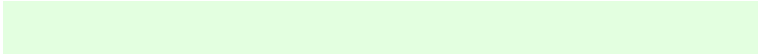
255, 162, 188

Sweetspot

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



143, 221, 136



227, 255, 224



221, 214, 136



111, 128, 110



0, 0, 0



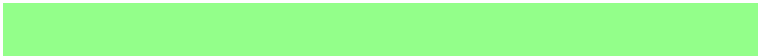
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



143, 221, 136



147, 255, 138



136, 221, 171



100, 110, 99



14, 173, 0



4, 46, 0

Inverse Universe

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



214, 136, 221



245, 138, 255



221, 136, 186



109, 99, 110



159, 0, 173



42, 0, 46

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 143, 221, 136 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

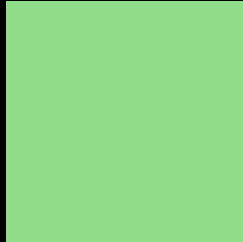
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 221, 136 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

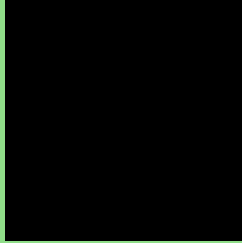
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 221, 136 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 143, 221, 136.

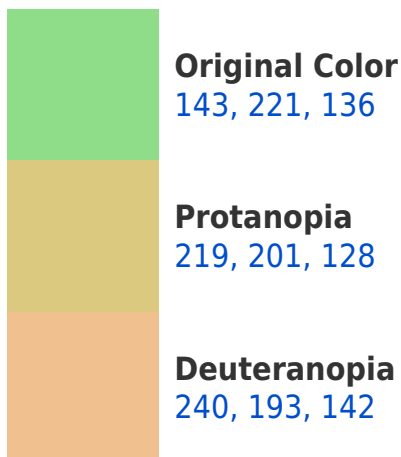


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 143, 221, 136.

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
160, 210, 227

Trichromacy



Original Color

143, 221, 136



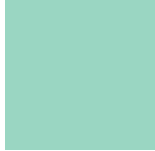
Protanomaly

191, 208, 131



Deuteranomaly

205, 203, 140



Tritanomaly

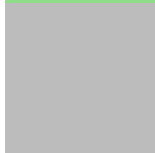
154, 214, 194

Monochromacy



Original Color

143, 221, 136



Achromatopsia

188, 188, 188



Achromatomaly

172, 200, 169

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 143, 221, 136 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, 221, 136)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(143, 221, 136)  
}
```

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, 221, 136) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(143, 221, 136) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 143, 221, 136 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, 221, 136) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(143, 221, 136) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(143, 221, 136)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 221, 136); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 221, 136); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 221, 136) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 143, 221, 136 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(143, 221, 136) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(143,  
221, 136) }
```

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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