

Converting Colors

RGB(143, 225, 139)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(143, 225, 139) contains.

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Color

RGB(143, 225, 139)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8FE18B
RGB	143, 225, 139
RGB Percent	56%, 88%, 55%
CMY	0.4392, 0.1176, 0.4549
CMYK	0.36, 0.00, 0.38, 0.12
HSL	117°, 59%, 71%
HSV	117°, 38%, 88%
XYZ	42.9131, 61.5541, 34.0455
YIQ	190.6780, -21.2660, -44.1300

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

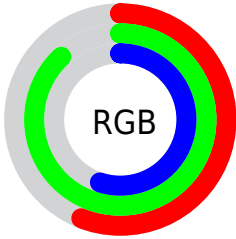
Format	Color
RYB	139, 225, 221
Decimal	9429387
CIELab	82.68, -41.75, 34.38
CIELCh	83, 54.085, 140.525
Yxy	61.5541, 0.3098, 0.4444
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287619467 (0xFF8FE18B)
YUV	190.6780, -25.4773, -41.8136
Hunter-Lab	78.4565, -39.6651, 29.1911

Details

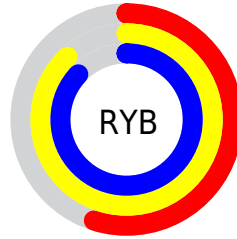
The RGB color **143, 225, 139** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FF99**. A complement of this color would be **221, 139, 225**, and the grayscale version is **191, 191, 191**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **199, 255, 193**, and **88, 169, 88** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **122, 225, 117**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **164, 225, 162**.

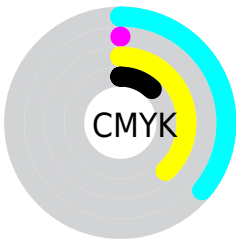
Distribution



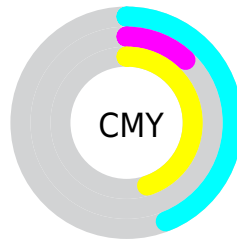
- Red (56%)
- Green (88%)
- Blue (55%)



- Red (55%)
- Yellow (88%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Black (12%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 143, 225, 139 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, 225, 139 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 143, 225, 139

255, 255, 255

 199, 255, 193


 228, 255, 221


 255, 255, 250

 143, 225, 139

 115, 197, 113

 88, 169, 88

 60, 142, 63

 30, 116, 39

 0, 91, 14

 0, 66, 0

 0, 44, 0

 0, 17, 0


 0, 0, 0

 143, 225, 139

 143, 225, 139

 122, 225, 117

 164, 225, 162

 100, 225, 94

 186, 225, 184

 79, 225, 71


 207, 225, 207

 57, 225, 49

 229, 225, 229

 36, 225, 26

 250, 225, 251

 14, 225, 4

 255, 225, 255

 10, 225, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



202, 214, 107



143, 225, 139



55, 231, 187

Triad

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



143, 225, 139



78, 216, 255



255, 166, 173

Complementary

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



143, 225, 139



221, 139, 225

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, 166, 224



143, 225, 139



185, 199, 255

Square

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



143, 225, 139



0, 227, 255



253, 179, 255



255, 179, 129

Rectangle

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



143, 225, 139



0, 232, 223



253, 179, 255



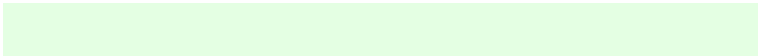
255, 164, 190

Sweetspot

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



143, 225, 139



228, 255, 227



225, 221, 139



112, 128, 111



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



143, 225, 139



143, 255, 138



139, 225, 178



102, 112, 101



8, 176, 0



2, 48, 0

Inverse Universe

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



221, 139, 225



250, 138, 255



225, 139, 186



112, 101, 112



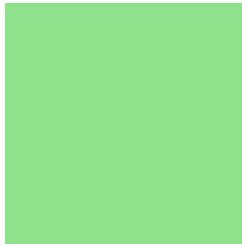
168, 0, 176



46, 0, 48

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 143, 225, 139 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, 225, 139 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, 225, 139 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 143, 225, 139.

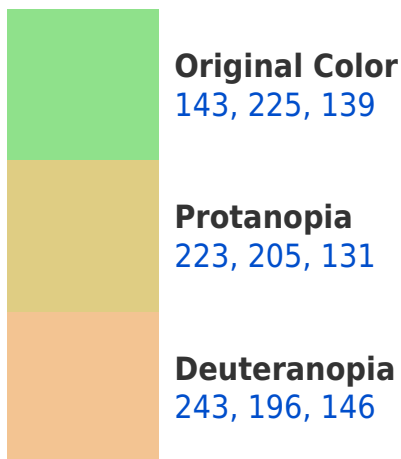


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 143, 225, 139.

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





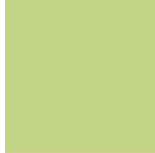
Tritanopia
160, 214, 231

Trichromacy



Original Color

143, 225, 139



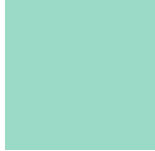
Protanomaly

194, 212, 134



Deuteranomaly

207, 207, 143



Tritanomaly

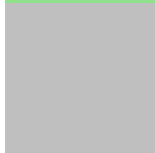
154, 218, 198

Monochromacy



Original Color

143, 225, 139



Achromatopsia

191, 191, 191



Achromatomaly

174, 203, 172

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 143, 225, 139 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, 225, 139)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(143, 225, 139)  
}
```

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, 225, 139) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(143, 225, 139) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 143, 225, 139 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, 225, 139) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(143, 225, 139) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(143, 225, 139) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(143, 225, 139); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 225, 139);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 225,  
139) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 143, 225, 139 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(143, 225, 139) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(143,  
225, 139) }
```

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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