

Converting Colors

RGB(143, 235, 157)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(143, 235, 157) contains.

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Color

RGB(143, 235, 157)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8FEB9D
RGB	143, 235, 157
RGB Percent	56%, 92%, 62%
CMY	0.4392, 0.0784, 0.3843
CMYK	0.39, 0.00, 0.33, 0.08
HSL	129°, 70%, 74%
HSV	129°, 39%, 92%
XYZ	47.1218, 67.6906, 42.4803
YIQ	198.6000, -29.7940, -43.7620

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

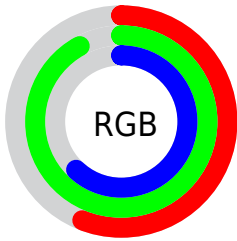
Format	Color
RYB	143, 223, 235
Decimal	9431965
CIELab	85.85, -43.29, 29.46
CIELCh	86, 52.363, 145.757
Yxy	67.6906, 0.2996, 0.4303
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287622045 (0xFF8FEB9D)
YUV	198.6000, -20.5088, -48.7612
Hunter-Lab	82.2743, -41.7459, 26.9791

Details

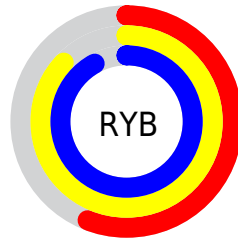
The RGB color **143, 235, 157** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FF99**. A complement of this color would be **235, 143, 221**, and the grayscale version is **199, 199, 199**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **200, 255, 212**, and **87, 179, 105** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **120, 235, 137**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166, 235, 177**.

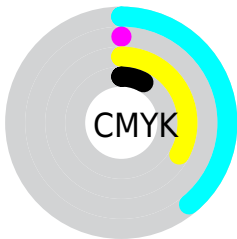
Distribution



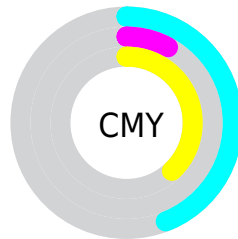
- Red (56%)
- Green (92%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (87%)
- Blue (92%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Black (8%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 143, 235, 157 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, 235, 157 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 143, 235, 157


255, 255, 255


 200, 255, 212

 229, 255, 241

 143, 235, 157

 115, 206, 131

 87, 179, 105

 59, 151, 80

 26, 125, 56

 0, 99, 33

 0, 75, 9

 0, 51, 0

 0, 29, 0

 0, 0, 0

 143, 235, 157

 143, 235, 157

 120, 235, 137

 166, 235, 177

 96, 235, 117

 190, 235, 197

 73, 235, 97

 214, 235, 217

 49, 235, 77

 237, 235, 237

 25, 235, 57

 255, 235, 255

 2, 235, 37

 0, 235, 36

Harmonies

Analogous

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



202, 225, 123



143, 235, 157



58, 240, 206

Triad

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



143, 235, 157



120, 222, 255



255, 178, 174

Complementary

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



143, 235, 157



235, 143, 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, 175, 224



143, 235, 157



209, 204, 255

Square

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



143, 235, 157



0, 234, 255



255, 186, 255



255, 192, 134

Rectangle

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



143, 235, 157



0, 241, 240



255, 186, 255



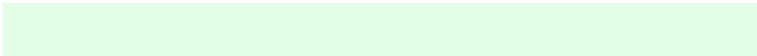
255, 175, 190

Sweetspot

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



143, 235, 157



224, 255, 229



221, 235, 143



110, 128, 112



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



143, 235, 157



135, 255, 153



143, 235, 203



106, 117, 107



0, 181, 28



0, 54, 8

Inverse Universe

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



235, 143, 221



255, 135, 237



235, 143, 175



117, 106, 116



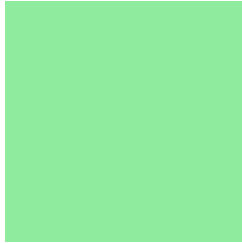
181, 0, 153



54, 0, 45

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 143, 235, 157 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, 235, 157 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

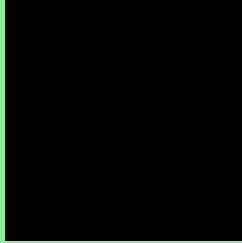
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 235, 157 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 143, 235, 157.

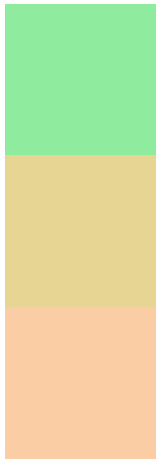


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 143, 235, 157.

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, 235, 157

Protanopia
231, 213, 148

Deuteranopia
251, 205, 164



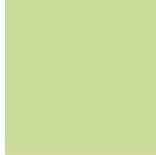
Tritanopia
161, 224, 242

Trichromacy



Original Color

143, 235, 157



Protanomaly

199, 221, 151



Deuteranomaly

212, 216, 161



Tritanomaly

154, 228, 211

Monochromacy



Original Color

143, 235, 157



Achromatopsia

199, 199, 199



Achromatomaly

179, 212, 184

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 143, 235, 157 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, 235, 157)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(143, 235, 157)  
}
```

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, 235, 157) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(143, 235, 157) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 143, 235, 157 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, 235, 157) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(143, 235, 157) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(143, 235, 157)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(143, 235, 157); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 235, 157);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 235,  
157) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 143, 235, 157 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(143, 235, 157) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(143,  
235, 157) }
```

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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