

Converting Colors

RGB(141, 157, 125)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(141, 157, 125) contains.

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Color

RGB(141, 157, 125)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8D9D7D
RGB	141, 157, 125
RGB Percent	55%, 62%, 49%
CMY	0.4471, 0.3843, 0.5098
CMYK	0.10, 0.00, 0.20, 0.38
HSL	90°, 14%, 55%
HSV	90°, 20%, 62%
XYZ	26.7431, 31.2573, 24.0258
YIQ	148.5680, 0.7360, -13.3440

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

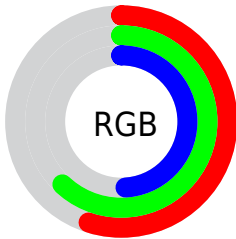
Format	Color
RYB	125, 157, 141
Decimal	9280893
CIELab	62.72, -11.69, 14.88
CIELCh	63, 18.919, 128.164
Yxy	31.2573, 0.3260, 0.3811
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287470973 (0xFF8D9D7D)
YUV	148.5680, -11.6190, -6.6371
Hunter-Lab	55.9083, -12.4558, 13.6567

Details

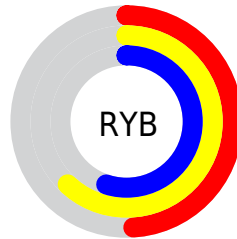
The RGB color **141, 157, 125** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **141, 125, 157**, and the grayscale version is **149, 149, 149**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **195, 212, 178**, and **91, 106, 76** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **133, 157, 109**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **149, 157, 141**.

Distribution



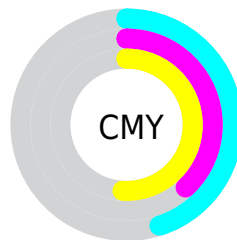
- Red (55%)
- Green (62%)
- Blue (49%)



- Red (49%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Blue (55%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Black (38%)



- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (51%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 141, 157, 125 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 141, 157, 125 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 141, 157, 125

255, 255, 255

■ 195, 212, 178

■ 223, 240, 205

■ 251, 255, 233

■ 141, 157, 125

■ 115, 131, 100

■ 91, 106, 76

■ 67, 82, 53

■ 44, 59, 32

■ 24, 37, 9

■ 0, 17, 0


■ 0, 0, 0

■ 141, 157, 125

■ 133, 157, 109

■ 141, 157, 125


■ 149, 157, 141


 125, 157, 94


 157, 157, 156


 117, 157, 78

 165, 157, 172

 110, 157, 62

 172, 157, 188


 102, 157, 46


 180, 157, 204


 94, 157, 31


 188, 157, 219

 86, 157, 15

 196, 157, 235

 79, 157, 0

 204, 157, 251

 212, 157, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



160, 152, 119



141, 157, 125



122, 160, 139

Triad

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



141, 157, 125



117, 157, 182



186, 140, 148

Complementary

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



141, 157, 125



141, 125, 157

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.



177, 141, 165



141, 157, 125



138, 152, 185

Square

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



141, 157, 125



106, 160, 172



160, 146, 178



185, 142, 132

Rectangle

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



141, 157, 125



112, 161, 150



160, 146, 178



184, 140, 153

Sweetspot

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



141, 157, 125



198, 204, 192



157, 141, 125



98, 102, 95



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



141, 157, 125



180, 204, 155



126, 157, 125



75, 79, 71



71, 143, 0



8, 15, 0

Inverse Universe

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



141, 125, 157



180, 155, 204



157, 125, 157



75, 71, 79



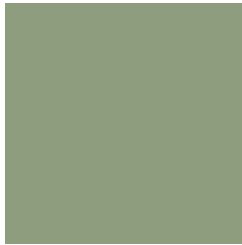
71, 0, 143



8, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 141, 157, 125 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 141, 157, 125 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

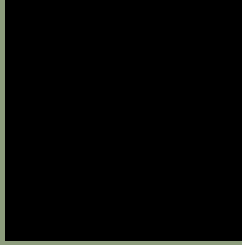
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 141, 157, 125 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 141, 157, 125.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 141, 157, 125.

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](#).

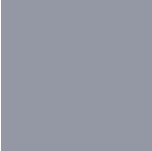
Dichromacy



Original Color
141, 157, 125

Protanopia
161, 151, 122

Deuteranopia
175, 146, 127



Tritanopia
147, 152, 164

Trichromacy



Original Color

141, 157, 125

Protanomaly

154, 153, 123

Deuteranomaly

163, 150, 126

Tritanomaly

145, 154, 150

Monochromacy



Original Color

141, 157, 125

Achromatopsia

149, 149, 149

Achromatomaly

146, 152, 140

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 141, 157, 125 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(141, 157, 125)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(141, 157, 125)  
}
```

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(141, 157, 125) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(141, 157, 125) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 141, 157, 125 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(141, 157, 125) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(141, 157, 125) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(141, 157, 125)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(141, 157, 125); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 157, 125);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 157,  
125) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 141, 157, 125 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(141, 157, 125) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(141,  
157, 125) }
```

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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