

Converting Colors

RGB(142, 100, 117)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(142, 100, 117) contains.

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Color

RGB(142, 100, 117)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8E6475
RGB	142, 100, 117
RGB Percent	56%, 39%, 46%
CMY	0.4431, 0.6078, 0.5412
CMYK	0.00, 0.30, 0.18, 0.44
HSL	336°, 17%, 47%
HSV	336°, 30%, 56%
XYZ	18.9234, 16.1495, 18.9494
YIQ	114.4960, 19.5750, 14.1910

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

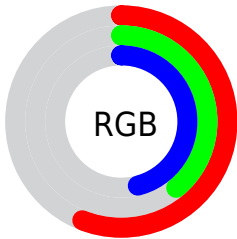
Format	Color
R_{YB}	142, 100, 117
Decimal	9331829
CIE _{Lab}	47.17, 19.68, -2.75
CIE _{LCh}	47, 19.867, 352.046
Yxy	16.1495, 0.3503, 0.2989
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287521909 (0xFF8E6475)
YUV	114.4960, 1.2345, 24.1210
Hunter-Lab	40.1864, 13.7277, 0.1730

Details

The RGB color **142, 100, 117** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **100, 142, 125**, and the grayscale version is **114, 114, 114**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **196, 151, 169**, and **91, 53, 69** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **142, 86, 109**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **142, 114, 125**.

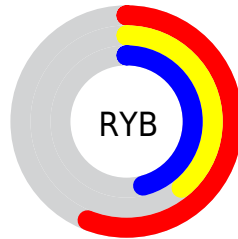
Distribution



Red (56%)

Green (39%)

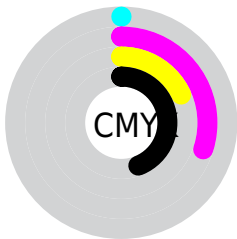
Blue (46%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (39%)

Blue (46%)

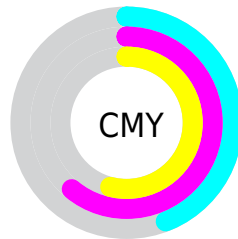


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (30%)

Yellow (18%)

Black (44%)



Cyan (44%)

Magenta (61%)

Yellow (54%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 142, 100, 117 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 142, 100, 117 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 142, 100, 117

255, 255, 255

 196, 151, 169


 225, 178, 196

 253, 206, 224

 255, 234, 253

 142, 100, 117

 116, 76, 92

 91, 53, 69

 67, 31, 47

 43, 9, 26

 18, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0


 142, 100, 117

 142, 86, 109

 142, 72, 100

 142, 100, 117

 142, 114, 125

 142, 128, 134

■ 142, 57, 92

■ 142, 143, 142

■ 142, 43, 83

■ 142, 157, 151

■ 142, 29, 75

■ 142, 171, 159

■ 142, 15, 66

■ 142, 185, 168

■ 142, 1, 58

■ 142, 199, 176

■ 142, 0, 57

■ 142, 214, 185

■ 142, 228, 193

Harmonies

Analogous

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



129, 104, 133



142, 100, 117



146, 100, 100

Triad

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



142, 100, 117



111, 115, 81



66, 119, 138

Complementary

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



142, 100, 117



100, 142, 125

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.



62, 121, 124



142, 100, 117



92, 119, 91

Square

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



142, 100, 117



128, 109, 79



74, 121, 107



85, 115, 145

Rectangle

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



142, 100, 117



143, 102, 90



74, 121, 107



62, 120, 134

Sweetspot

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



142, 100, 117



184, 167, 174



124, 100, 142



92, 82, 86



219, 219, 219



92, 92, 92

Same Dimension

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



142, 100, 117



184, 119, 145



142, 104, 100



71, 64, 67



135, 0, 55



8, 0, 3

Inverse Universe

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



142, 100, 117



184, 119, 145



100, 139, 142



71, 64, 67



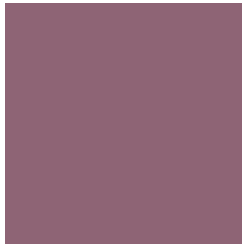
135, 0, 55



8, 0, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 142, 100, 117 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

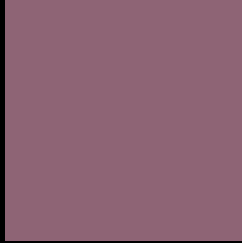
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 142, 100, 117 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

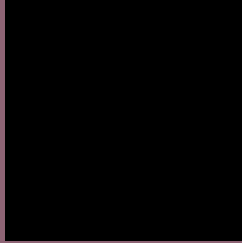
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 142, 100, 117 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 142, 100, 117.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 142, 100, 117.

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


142, 100, 117

Protanopia

111, 111, 124

Deuteranopia

121, 109, 115



Tritanopia
141, 101, 109

Trichromacy



Original Color

142, 100, 117

Protanomaly

122, 107, 121

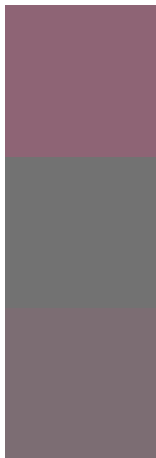
Deuteranomaly

129, 106, 116

Tritanomaly

141, 101, 112

Monochromacy



Original Color

142, 100, 117

Achromatopsia

114, 114, 114

Achromatomaly

124, 109, 115

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 142, 100, 117 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(142, 100, 117)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(142, 100, 117)  
}
```

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(142, 100, 117) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(142, 100, 117) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 142, 100, 117 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(142, 100, 117) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(142, 100, 117) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(142, 100, 117)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(142, 100, 117); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 100, 117);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 100,  
117) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 142, 100, 117 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(142, 100, 117) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(142,  
100, 117) }
```

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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