

Converting Colors

RGB(142, 101, 105)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(142, 101, 105) contains.

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Color

RGB(142, 101, 105)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8E6569
RGB	142, 101, 105
RGB Percent	56%, 40%, 41%
CMY	0.4431, 0.6039, 0.5882
CMYK	0.00, 0.29, 0.26, 0.44
HSL	354°, 17%, 48%
HSV	354°, 29%, 56%
XYZ	18.3588, 16.0781, 15.5004
YIQ	113.7150, 23.1520, 9.9360

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

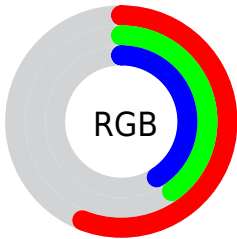
Format	Color
R_{YB}	142, 101, 105
Decimal	9332073
CIE _{Lab}	47.08, 17.14, 4.32
CIE _{LCh}	47, 17.681, 14.153
Yxy	16.0781, 0.3676, 0.3220
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287522153 (0xFF8E6569)
YUV	113.7150, -4.2965, 24.8059
Hunter-Lab	40.0975, 11.5565, 5.1487

Details

The RGB color **142, 101, 105** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **101, 142, 138**, and the grayscale version is **114, 114, 114**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **197, 152, 156**, and **91, 54, 58** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **142, 87, 92**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **142, 115, 118**.

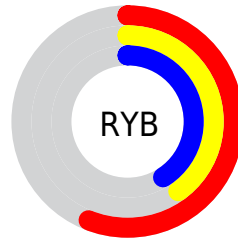
Distribution



Red (56%)

Green (40%)

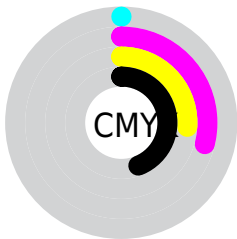
Blue (41%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (40%)

Blue (41%)

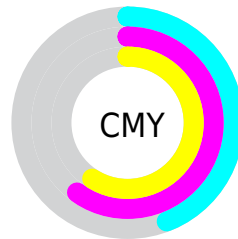


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (29%)

Yellow (26%)

Black (44%)



Cyan (44%)

Magenta (60%)

Yellow (59%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 142, 101, 105 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, 101, 105 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 142, 101, 105


255, 255, 255


 197, 152, 156


 225, 179, 183

 254, 207, 211


 255, 235, 239

 142, 101, 105

 116, 77, 81

 91, 54, 58

 66, 32, 36

 43, 11, 15

 12, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 142, 101, 105

 142, 87, 92

 142, 73, 79

 142, 101, 105

 142, 115, 118

 142, 129, 131

■ 142, 58, 67

■ 142, 144, 143

■ 142, 44, 54

■ 142, 158, 156

■ 142, 30, 41

■ 142, 172, 169

■ 142, 16, 28

■ 142, 186, 182

■ 142, 2, 15

■ 142, 200, 195

■ 142, 0, 14

■ 142, 215, 208

■ 142, 229, 220

Harmonies

Analogous

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



136, 102, 120



142, 101, 105



139, 103, 92

Triad

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



142, 101, 105



99, 117, 90



83, 115, 140

Complementary

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



142, 101, 105



101, 142, 138

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.



70, 119, 132



142, 101, 105



82, 119, 103

Square

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



142, 101, 105



115, 113, 83



70, 120, 118



103, 111, 140

Rectangle

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



142, 101, 105



134, 106, 85



70, 120, 118



78, 117, 138

Sweetspot

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



142, 101, 105



184, 167, 169



138, 101, 142



92, 82, 83



219, 219, 219



92, 92, 92

Same Dimension

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



142, 101, 105



184, 119, 126



142, 117, 101



71, 64, 65



135, 0, 13



8, 0, 1

Inverse Universe

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



142, 101, 105



184, 119, 126



101, 126, 142



71, 64, 65



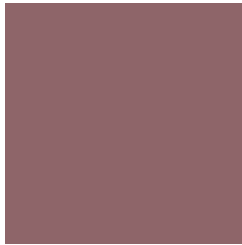
135, 0, 13



8, 0, 1

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 142, 101, 105 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

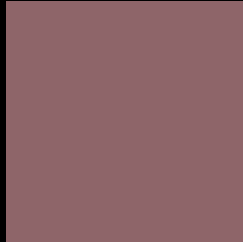
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 101, 105 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

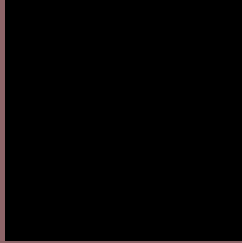
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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, 101, 105 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 142, 101, 105.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 142, 101, 105.

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, 101, 105

Protanopia

114, 111, 111

Deuteranopia

126, 108, 104



Tritanopia
142, 100, 108

Trichromacy



Original Color

142, 101, 105

Protanomaly

124, 107, 109

Deuteranomaly

132, 105, 104

Tritanomaly

142, 100, 107

Monochromacy



Original Color

142, 101, 105

Achromatopsia

114, 114, 114

Achromatomaly

124, 109, 111

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 142, 101, 105 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, 101, 105)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(142, 101, 105)  
}
```

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, 101, 105) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(142, 101, 105) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 142, 101, 105 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, 101, 105) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(142, 101, 105) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(142, 101, 105)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(142, 101, 105); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 101, 105);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 101,  
105) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 142, 101, 105 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(142, 101, 105) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(142,  
101, 105) }
```

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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