

Converting Colors

RGB(142, 133, 132)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(142, 133, 132) contains.

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Color

RGB(142, 133, 132)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8E8584
RGB	142, 133, 132
RGB Percent	56%, 52%, 52%
CMY	0.4431, 0.4784, 0.4824
CMYK	0.00, 0.06, 0.07, 0.44
HSL	6°, 4%, 54%
HSV	6°, 7%, 56%
XYZ	23.7077, 24.1918, 25.2497
YIQ	135.5770, 5.6850, 1.5970

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

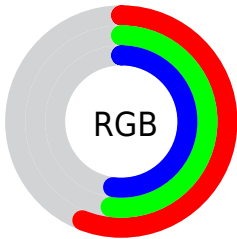
Format	Color
R_{YB}	142, 133, 132
Decimal	9340292
CIE Lab	56.28, 3.19, 1.74
CIE LCh	56, 3.638, 28.658
Yxy	24.1918, 0.3241, 0.3307
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287530372 (0xFF8E8584)
YUV	135.5770, -1.7635, 5.6330
Hunter-Lab	49.1851, -0.0353, 3.9924

Details

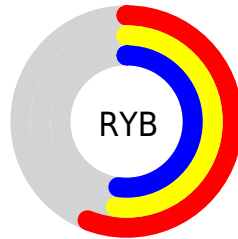
The RGB color **142, 133, 132** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **132, 141, 142**, and the grayscale version is **136, 136, 136**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **196, 186, 185**, and **92, 84, 83** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **142, 120, 118**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **142, 146, 146**.

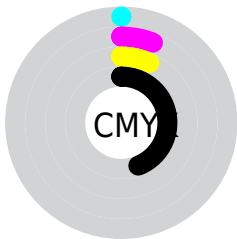
Distribution



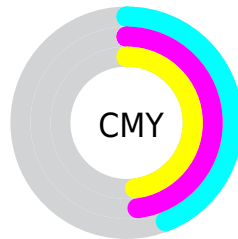
- Red (56%)
- Green (52%)
- Blue (52%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Blue (52%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Black (44%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (48%)
- Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 142, 133, 132 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, 133, 132 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 142, 133, 132


255, 255, 255

 196, 186, 185

 224, 214, 213

 252, 242, 241

 142, 133, 132

 116, 108, 107

 92, 84, 83


 68, 60, 60

 46, 39, 38

 26, 18, 17


 0, 0, 0

 142, 133, 132

 142, 120, 118

 142, 107, 104

 142, 133, 132

 142, 146, 146

 142, 159, 160

■ 142, 95, 89

■ 142, 171, 175

■ 142, 82, 75

■ 142, 184, 189

■ 142, 69, 61

■ 142, 197, 203

■ 142, 56, 47

■ 142, 210, 217

■ 142, 44, 33

■ 142, 222, 231

■ 142, 31, 18

■ 142, 235, 246

■ 142, 18, 4

■ 142, 248, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



141, 133, 135



142, 133, 132



141, 134, 130

Triad

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



142, 133, 132



131, 136, 132



132, 135, 141

Complementary

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



142, 133, 132



132, 141, 142

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.



129, 136, 140



142, 133, 132



128, 137, 135

Square

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



142, 133, 132



134, 136, 129



127, 137, 138



135, 134, 140

Rectangle

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



142, 133, 132



139, 134, 129



127, 137, 138



131, 136, 141

Sweetspot

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



142, 133, 132



184, 180, 180



142, 132, 141



92, 90, 90



219, 219, 219



92, 92, 92

Same Dimension

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



142, 133, 132



184, 170, 169



142, 138, 132



71, 65, 64



135, 14, 0



8, 1, 0

Inverse Universe

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



132, 141, 142



169, 182, 184



132, 136, 142



64, 71, 71



0, 122, 135



0, 7, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 142, 133, 132 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

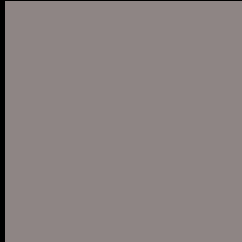
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 142, 133, 132 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

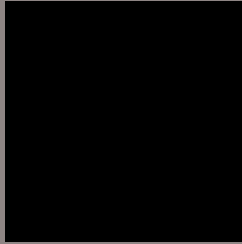
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 142, 133, 132 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 142, 133, 132.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 142, 133, 132.

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](#), [133](#), [132](#)

Protanopia

[138](#), [134](#), [133](#)

Deuteranopia

[149](#), [131](#), [132](#)



Tritanopia
143, 131, 142

Trichromacy



Original Color

142, 133, 132

Protanomaly

139, 134, 133

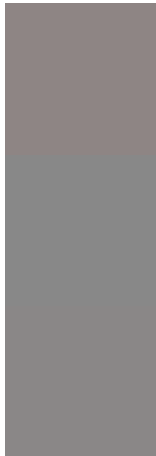
Deuteranomaly

146, 132, 132

Tritanomaly

143, 132, 138

Monochromacy



Original Color

142, 133, 132

Achromatopsia

136, 136, 136

Achromatomaly

138, 135, 135

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 142, 133, 132 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, 133, 132) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(142, 133, 132)  
}
```

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, 133, 132) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(142, 133, 132) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 142, 133, 132 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, 133, 132) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(142, 133, 132) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(142, 133, 132)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(142, 133, 132); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 133, 132);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 133,  
132) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 142, 133, 132 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(142, 133, 132) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(142,  
133, 132) }
```

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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