

Converting Colors

RGB(142, 143, 126)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(142, 143, 126) contains.

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Color

RGB(142, 143, 126)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8E8F7E
RGB	142, 143, 126
RGB Percent	56%, 56%, 49%
CMY	0.4431, 0.4392, 0.5059
CMYK	0.01, 0.00, 0.12, 0.44
HSL	64°, 7%, 53%
HSV	64°, 12%, 56%
XYZ	24.7437, 26.9021, 23.6271
YIQ	140.7630, 4.8610, -5.4990

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

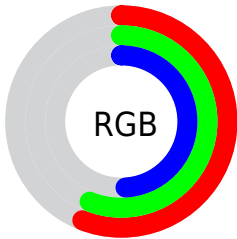
Format	Color
R_{YB}	126, 143, 127
Decimal	9342846
CIE Lab	58.88, -3.51, 8.93
CIE LCh	59, 9.592, 111.486
Yxy	26.9021, 0.3287, 0.3574
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287532926 (0xFF8E8F7E)
YUV	140.7630, -7.2782, 1.0848
Hunter-Lab	51.8672, -5.6127, 9.2986

Details

The RGB color `142, 143, 126` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `999999`. A complement of this color would be `127, 126, 143`, and the grayscale version is `141, 141, 141`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `196, 197, 179`, and `92, 93, 77` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `141, 143, 112`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `143, 143, 140`.

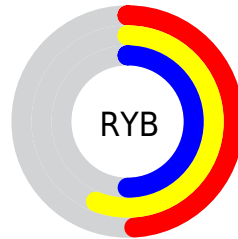
Distribution



Red (56%)

Green (56%)

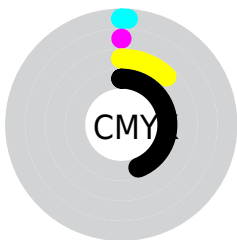
Blue (49%)



Red (49%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (50%)

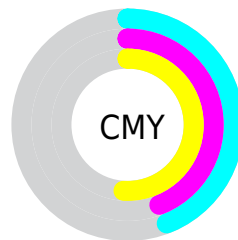


Cyan (1%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (12%)

Black (44%)



Cyan (44%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (51%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 142, 143, 126 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, 143, 126 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 142, 143, 126

255, 255, 255

 196, 197, 179

 224, 225, 206

 252, 253, 234

 142, 143, 126

 116, 117, 101


 92, 93, 77

 68, 69, 54

 46, 47, 33

 26, 26, 10


 0, 0, 0


 142, 143, 126

 141, 143, 112

 140, 143, 97

 142, 143, 126

 143, 143, 140

 144, 143, 155

■ 139, 143, 83

■ 145, 143, 169

■ 139, 143, 69

■ 145, 143, 183

■ 138, 143, 55

■ 146, 143, 198

■ 137, 143, 40

■ 147, 143, 212

■ 136, 143, 26

■ 148, 143, 226

■ 135, 143, 12

■ 149, 143, 240

■ 135, 143, 0

■ 150, 143, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



151, 140, 125



142, 143, 126



132, 145, 131

Triad

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



142, 143, 126



123, 145, 154



157, 136, 144

Complementary

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



142, 143, 126



127, 126, 143

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.



150, 138, 152



142, 143, 126



130, 143, 158

Square

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



142, 143, 126



121, 147, 147



140, 140, 157



160, 136, 136

Rectangle

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



142, 143, 126



127, 146, 136



140, 140, 157



156, 137, 147

Sweetspot

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



142, 143, 126



186, 186, 179



143, 127, 126



94, 94, 90



222, 222, 222



94, 94, 94

Same Dimension

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



142, 143, 126



185, 186, 160



134, 143, 126



71, 71, 64



127, 135, 0



7, 8, 0

Inverse Universe

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



127, 126, 143



162, 160, 186



135, 126, 143



65, 64, 71



8, 0, 135



0, 0, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 142, 143, 126 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

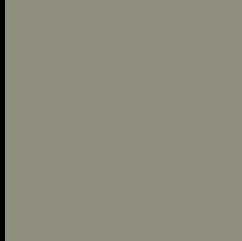
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 143, 126 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

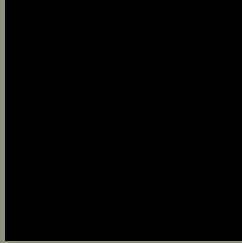
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

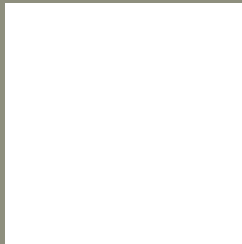
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 142, 143, 126 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 142, 143, 126.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 142, 143, 126.

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, 143, 126

Protanopia
148, 141, 125

Deuteranopia
160, 136, 127



Tritanopia
145, 139, 150

Trichromacy



Original Color

142, 143, 126

Protanomaly

146, 142, 125

Deuteranomaly

153, 139, 127

Tritanomaly

144, 140, 141

Monochromacy



Original Color

142, 143, 126

Achromatopsia

141, 141, 141

Achromatomaly

141, 142, 136

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 142, 143, 126 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, 143, 126) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(142, 143, 126)  
}
```

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, 143, 126) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(142, 143, 126) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 142, 143, 126 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, 143, 126) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(142, 143, 126) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(142, 143, 126)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(142, 143, 126); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 143, 126);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 143,  
126) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 142, 143, 126 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(142, 143, 126) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(142,  
143, 126) }
```

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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