

Converting Colors

RGB(142, 149, 120)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(142, 149, 120) contains.

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Color

RGB(142, 149, 120)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8E9578
RGB	142, 149, 120
RGB Percent	56%, 58%, 47%
CMY	0.4431, 0.4157, 0.5294
CMYK	0.05, 0.00, 0.19, 0.42
HSL	74°, 12%, 53%
HSV	74°, 19%, 58%
XYZ	25.2929, 28.6017, 21.9569
YIQ	143.6010, 5.1370, -10.5030

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

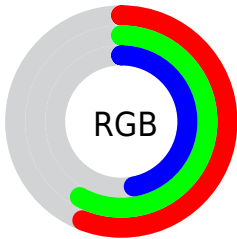
Format	Color
RYB	120, 149, 127
Decimal	9344376
CIELab	60.43, -7.83, 14.49
CIELCh	60, 16.470, 118.377
Yxy	28.6017, 0.3335, 0.3771
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287534456 (0xFF8E9578)
YUV	143.6010, -11.6353, -1.4041
Hunter-Lab	53.4806, -9.1718, 13.0944

Details

The RGB color **142, 149, 120** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **127, 120, 149**, and the grayscale version is **144, 144, 144**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **196, 203, 172**, and **92, 98, 71** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **138, 149, 105**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **146, 149, 135**.

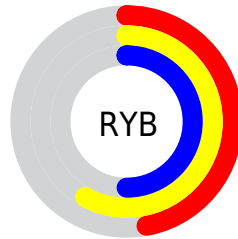
Distribution



Red (56%)

Green (58%)

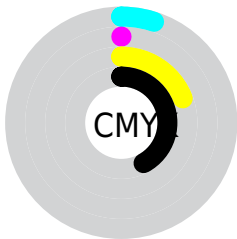
Blue (47%)



Red (47%)

Yellow (58%)

Blue (50%)

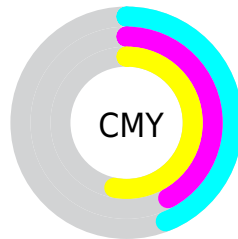


Cyan (5%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (19%)

Black (42%)



Cyan (44%)


Magenta (42%)

Yellow (53%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 142, 149, 120 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, 149, 120 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 142, 149, 120

255, 255, 255

 196, 203, 172

 224, 231, 200

 253, 255, 228

 142, 149, 120

 116, 123, 95

 92, 98, 71

 68, 75, 49

 45, 52, 28

 26, 31, 2

 0, 3, 0

 0, 0, 0

 142, 149, 120

 138, 149, 105

 142, 149, 120

 146, 149, 135

■ 135, 149, 90

■ 149, 149, 150

■ 131, 149, 75

■ 153, 149, 165

■ 128, 149, 60

■ 156, 149, 180

■ 124, 149, 45

■ 160, 149, 195

■ 120, 149, 31

■ 164, 149, 209

■ 117, 149, 16

■ 167, 149, 224

■ 113, 149, 1

■ 171, 149, 239

■ 113, 149, 0

■ 174, 149, 254

Harmonies

Analogous

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



158, 144, 117



142, 149, 120



125, 152, 130

Triad

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



142, 149, 120



112, 151, 170



174, 136, 147

Complementary

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



142, 149, 120



127, 120, 149

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.



164, 138, 161



142, 149, 120



128, 147, 174

Square

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



142, 149, 120



106, 154, 159



147, 142, 171



176, 136, 133

Rectangle

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



142, 149, 120



116, 154, 139



147, 142, 171



171, 136, 152

Sweetspot

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



142, 149, 120



191, 194, 182



149, 127, 120



95, 97, 90



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97

Same Dimension

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



142, 149, 120



183, 194, 149



128, 149, 120



72, 74, 67



104, 138, 0



8, 10, 0

Inverse Universe

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



127, 120, 149



160, 149, 194



141, 120, 149



68, 67, 74



33, 0, 138



2, 0, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 142, 149, 120 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

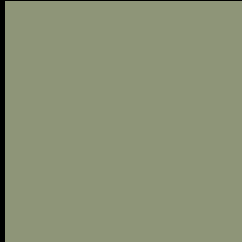
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 149, 120 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

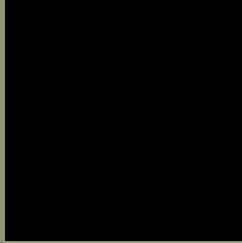
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

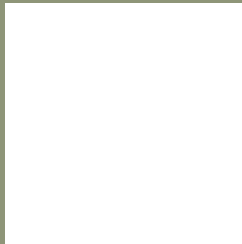
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 142, 149, 120 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 142, 149, 120.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 142, 149, 120.

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, 149, 120

Protanopia

154, 145, 118

Deuteranopia

168, 140, 122



Tritanopia

147, 144, 156

Trichromacy



Original Color

142, 149, 120

Protanomaly

150, 146, 119

Deuteranomaly

159, 143, 121

Tritanomaly

145, 146, 143

Monochromacy



Original Color

142, 149, 120

Achromatopsia

144, 144, 144

Achromatomaly

143, 146, 135

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 142, 149, 120 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, 149, 120)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(142, 149, 120)  
}
```

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, 149, 120) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(142, 149, 120) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 142, 149, 120 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, 149, 120) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(142, 149, 120) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(142, 149, 120)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(142, 149, 120); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 149, 120);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 149,  
120) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 142, 149, 120 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(142, 149, 120) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(142,  
149, 120) }
```

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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