

Converting Colors

RGB(142, 177, 108)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(142, 177, 108) contains.

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Color

RGB(142, 177, 108)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8EB16C
RGB	142, 177, 108
RGB Percent	56%, 69%, 42%
CMY	0.4431, 0.3059, 0.5765
CMYK	0.20, 0.00, 0.39, 0.31
HSL	90°, 31%, 56%
HSV	90°, 39%, 69%
XYZ	29.5842, 38.2778, 20.0165
YIQ	158.6690, 1.2890, -28.8790

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

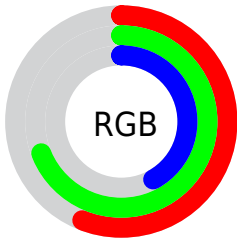
Format	Color
RYB	108, 177, 143
Decimal	9351532
CIELab	68.22, -24.19, 31.49
CIELCh	68, 39.710, 127.522
Yxy	38.2778, 0.3366, 0.4356
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287541612 (0xFF8EB16C)
YUV	158.6690, -24.9798, -14.6187
Hunter-Lab	61.8690, -22.9165, 24.1263

Details

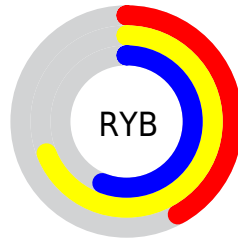
The RGB color **142, 177, 108** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **143, 108, 177**, and the grayscale version is **159, 159, 159**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **197, 233, 160**, and **90, 124, 59** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **133, 177, 90**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **151, 177, 126**.

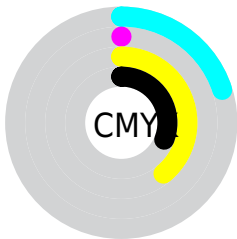
Distribution



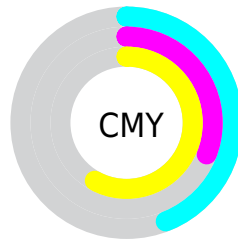
- Red (56%)
- Green (69%)
- Blue (42%)



- Red (42%)
- Yellow (69%)
- Blue (56%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Black (31%)




- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (58%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 142, 177, 108 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, 177, 108 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 142, 177, 108

255, 255, 255


 197, 233, 160

 225, 255, 188

 254, 255, 216


 255, 255, 244

 142, 177, 108


 133, 177, 90

 142, 177, 108

 116, 150, 83

 90, 124, 59


 65, 99, 36


 41, 75, 12

 19, 52, 0

 0, 32, 0

 0, 0, 0

 142, 177, 108

 151, 177, 126

■ 124, 177, 73

■ 160, 177, 143

■ 115, 177, 55

■ 169, 177, 161

■ 106, 177, 37

■ 178, 177, 179

■ 97, 177, 19

■ 187, 177, 196

■ 88, 177, 2

■ 196, 177, 214

■ 87, 177, 0

■ 205, 177, 232

■ 214, 177, 250

■ 223, 177, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



181, 167, 94



142, 177, 108



97, 183, 138

Triad

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



142, 177, 108



57, 177, 232



235, 138, 159

Complementary

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



142, 177, 108



143, 108, 177

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.



219, 142, 195



142, 177, 108



128, 167, 237

Square

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



142, 177, 108



0, 184, 209



182, 154, 223



232, 143, 124

Rectangle

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



142, 177, 108



59, 185, 162



182, 154, 223



232, 138, 171

Sweetspot

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



142, 177, 108



216, 230, 202



177, 142, 108



107, 115, 99



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



142, 177, 108



175, 230, 122



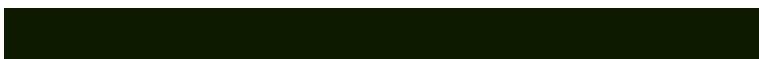
108, 177, 108



85, 89, 80



75, 153, 0



13, 26, 0

Inverse Universe

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



143, 108, 177



176, 122, 230



177, 108, 177



85, 80, 89



78, 0, 153



13, 0, 26

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 142, 177, 108 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 177, 108 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 ✓ Pass

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

RGB 142, 177, 108 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 142, 177, 108.

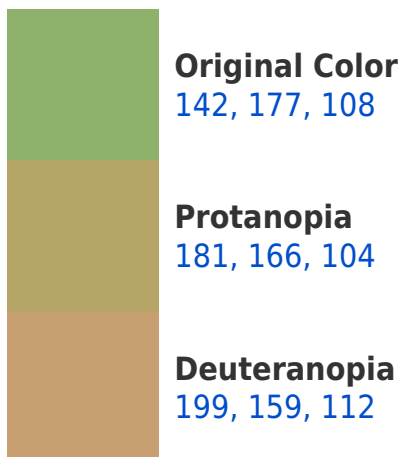


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 142, 177, 108.

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





Tritanopia
153, 168, 182

Trichromacy



Original Color
142, 177, 108

Protanomaly
167, 170, 105

Deuteranomaly
178, 166, 111

Tritanomaly
149, 171, 155

Monochromacy



Original Color
142, 177, 108

Achromatopsia
159, 159, 159

Achromatomaly
153, 166, 140

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 142, 177, 108 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, 177, 108)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(142, 177, 108)  
}
```

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, 177, 108) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(142, 177, 108) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 142, 177, 108 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, 177, 108) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(142, 177, 108) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(142, 177, 108) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(142, 177, 108); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 177, 108);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 177,  
108) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 142, 177, 108 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(142, 177, 108) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(142,  
177, 108) }
```

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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