

Converting Colors

RGB(142, 181, 139)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(142, 181, 139) contains.

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Color

RGB(142, 181, 139)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8EB58B
RGB	142, 181, 139
RGB Percent	56%, 71%, 55%
CMY	0.4431, 0.2902, 0.4549
CMYK	0.22, 0.00, 0.23, 0.29
HSL	116°, 22%, 63%
HSV	116°, 23%, 71%
XYZ	32.3394, 40.6626, 30.5703
YIQ	164.5510, -9.7620, -21.3300

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

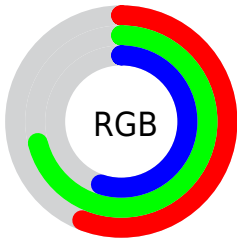
Format	Color
RYB	139, 181, 178
Decimal	9352587
CIELab	69.94, -21.37, 17.21
CIELCh	70, 27.434, 141.150
Yxy	40.6626, 0.3122, 0.3926
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287542667 (0xFF8EB58B)
YUV	164.5510, -12.5966, -19.7772
Hunter-Lab	63.7672, -21.0668, 16.2132

Details

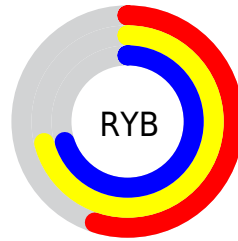
The RGB color **142, 181, 139** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **178, 139, 181**, and the grayscale version is **165, 165, 165**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **196, 237, 193**, and **91, 128, 89** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **125, 181, 121**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **159, 181, 157**.

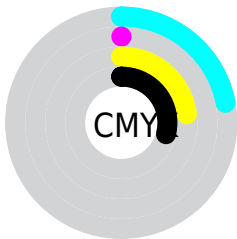
Distribution



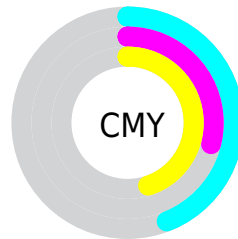
- Red (56%)
- Green (71%)
- Blue (55%)



- Red (55%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Blue (70%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Black (29%)




- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 142, 181, 139 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, 181, 139 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 142, 181, 139


255, 255, 255


 196, 237, 193


 224, 255, 221


 253, 255, 249

 142, 181, 139

 116, 154, 113

 91, 128, 89

 67, 103, 65

 43, 79, 43

 20, 55, 22

 0, 34, 0

 0, 0, 0

 142, 181, 139

 125, 181, 121

 142, 181, 139

 159, 181, 157

■ 108, 181, 103

■ 176, 181, 175

■ 92, 181, 85

■ 192, 181, 193

■ 75, 181, 67

■ 209, 181, 211

■ 58, 181, 48

■ 226, 181, 230

■ 41, 181, 30

■ 243, 181, 248

■ 24, 181, 12

■ 255, 181, 255

■ 13, 181, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



171, 175, 124



142, 181, 139



114, 184, 162

Triad

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



142, 181, 139



129, 175, 220



221, 153, 154

Complementary

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



142, 181, 139



178, 139, 181

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.



215, 153, 179



142, 181, 139



165, 167, 217

Square

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



142, 181, 139



101, 182, 209



196, 159, 202



214, 159, 133

Rectangle

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



142, 181, 139



100, 185, 180



196, 159, 202



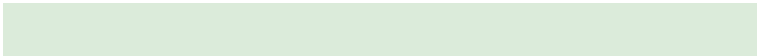
221, 153, 162

Sweetspot

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



142, 181, 139



219, 235, 218



181, 178, 139



109, 117, 108



245, 245, 245



117, 117, 117

Same Dimension

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



142, 181, 139



174, 235, 169



139, 181, 157



81, 89, 80



11, 153, 0



2, 26, 0

Inverse Universe

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



178, 139, 181



230, 169, 235



181, 139, 163



89, 80, 89



142, 0, 153



24, 0, 26

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 142, 181, 139 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, 181, 139 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

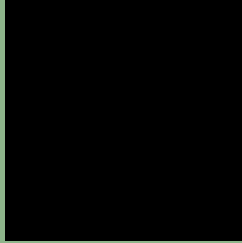
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 181, 139 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 142, 181, 139.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 142, 181, 139.

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, 181, 139

Protanopia
181, 170, 134

Deuteranopia
197, 164, 143



Tritanopia
150, 174, 188

Trichromacy



Original Color
142, 181, 139

Protanomaly
167, 174, 136

Deuteranomaly
177, 170, 142

Tritanomaly
147, 177, 170

Monochromacy



Original Color
142, 181, 139

Achromatopsia
165, 165, 165

Achromatomaly
157, 171, 156

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 142, 181, 139 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, 181, 139)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(142, 181, 139)  
}
```

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, 181, 139) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(142, 181, 139) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 142, 181, 139 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, 181, 139) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(142, 181, 139) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(142, 181, 139)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(142, 181, 139); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 181, 139);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 181,  
139) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 142, 181, 139 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(142, 181, 139) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(142,  
181, 139) }
```

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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