

Converting Colors

RGB(142, 186, 110)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(142, 186, 110) contains.

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Color

RGB(142, 186, 110)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8EBA6E
RGB	142, 186, 110
RGB Percent	56%, 73%, 43%
CMY	0.4431, 0.2706, 0.5686
CMYK	0.24, 0.00, 0.41, 0.27
HSL	95°, 36%, 58%
HSV	95°, 41%, 73%
XYZ	31.5287, 41.9944, 21.1958
YIQ	164.1800, -1.8280, -32.9640

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

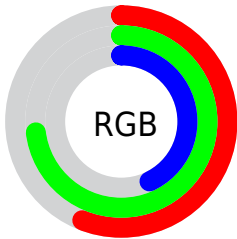
Format	Color
RYB	110, 186, 154
Decimal	9353838
CIELab	70.87, -28.31, 33.86
CIElCh	71, 44.133, 129.897
Yxy	41.9944, 0.3329, 0.4434
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287543918 (0xFF8EBA6E)
YUV	164.1800, -26.7107, -19.4519
Hunter-Lab	64.8031, -26.5596, 25.9695

Details

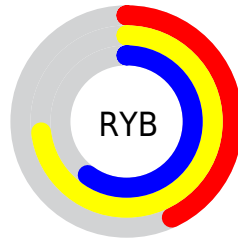
The RGB color **142, 186, 110** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC66**. A complement of this color would be **154, 110, 186**, and the grayscale version is **164, 164, 164**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **197, 242, 163**, and **90, 133, 61** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **131, 186, 91**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **153, 186, 129**.

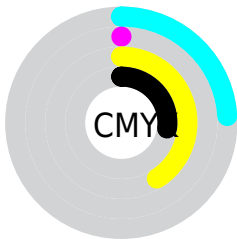
Distribution



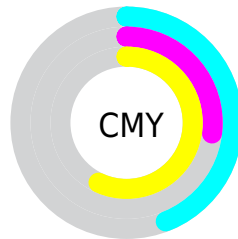
- Red (56%)
- Green (73%)
- Blue (43%)



- Red (43%)
- Yellow (73%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (41%)
- Black (27%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (57%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 142, 186, 110 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, 186, 110 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 142, 186, 110


255, 255, 255

 197, 242, 163


 225, 255, 190

 255, 255, 218

 255, 255, 247


 142, 186, 110

 116, 159, 85

 90, 133, 61

 65, 107, 37

 39, 83, 12


 15, 59, 0


 0, 37, 0

 0, 6, 0


 0, 0, 0

 142, 186, 110


 142, 186, 110

 131, 186, 91

 153, 186, 129

 120, 186, 73

 164, 186, 147

 110, 186, 54


 174, 186, 166

 99, 186, 36

 185, 186, 184

 88, 186, 17

 196, 186, 203

 78, 186, 0

 207, 186, 222

 217, 186, 240

 228, 186, 255

 239, 186, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



186, 175, 92



142, 186, 110



88, 192, 144

Triad

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



142, 186, 110



41, 185, 248



250, 141, 161

Complementary

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



142, 186, 110



154, 110, 186

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.



234, 145, 202



142, 186, 110



134, 173, 252

Square

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



142, 186, 110



0, 192, 224



195, 158, 235



245, 148, 124

Rectangle

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



142, 186, 110



32, 194, 172



195, 158, 235



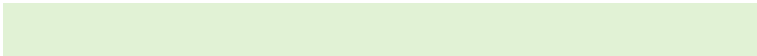
247, 141, 175

Sweetspot

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



142, 186, 110



225, 242, 213



186, 153, 110



112, 122, 105



250, 250, 250



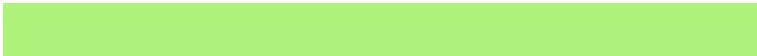
122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



142, 186, 110



174, 242, 124



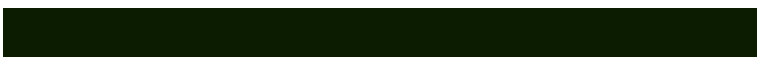
110, 186, 115



86, 92, 83



65, 156, 0



12, 28, 0

Inverse Universe

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



154, 110, 186



192, 124, 242



186, 110, 181



88, 83, 92



90, 0, 156



16, 0, 28

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 142, 186, 110 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, 186, 110 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, 186, 110 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 142, 186, 110.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 142, 186, 110.

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](#).

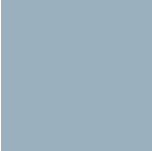
Dichromacy



Original Color
142, 186, 110

Protanopia
189, 173, 105

Deuteranopia
207, 165, 115



Tritanopia
154, 176, 191

Trichromacy



Original Color
142, 186, 110

Protanomaly
172, 178, 107

Deuteranomaly
183, 173, 113

Tritanomaly
150, 180, 162

Monochromacy



Original Color
142, 186, 110

Achromatopsia
164, 164, 164

Achromatomaly
156, 172, 144

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 142, 186, 110 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, 186, 110)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(142, 186, 110)  
}
```

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, 186, 110) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(142, 186, 110) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 142, 186, 110 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, 186, 110) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(142, 186, 110) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(142, 186, 110)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(142, 186, 110); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 186, 110);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 186,  
110) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 142, 186, 110 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(142, 186, 110) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(142,  
186, 110) }
```

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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