

Converting Colors

RGB(142, 188, 134)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(142, 188, 134) contains.

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Color

RGB(142, 188, 134)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8EBC86
RGB	142, 188, 134
RGB Percent	56%, 74%, 53%
CMY	0.4431, 0.2627, 0.4745
CMYK	0.24, 0.00, 0.29, 0.26
HSL	111°, 29%, 63%
HSV	111°, 29%, 74%
XYZ	33.4416, 43.4385, 29.1762
YIQ	168.0900, -10.0820, -26.5460

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

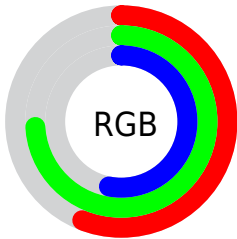
Format	Color
RYB	134, 188, 180
Decimal	9354374
CIELab	71.85, -25.69, 22.53
CIELCh	72, 34.168, 138.749
Yxy	43.4385, 0.3153, 0.4096
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287544454 (0xFF8EBC86)
YUV	168.0900, -16.8064, -22.8809
Hunter-Lab	65.9079, -24.7679, 19.8889

Details

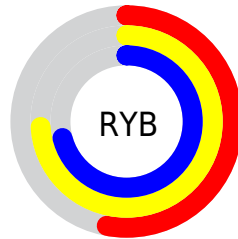
The RGB color **142, 188, 134** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **180, 134, 188**, and the grayscale version is **168, 168, 168**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **197, 244, 187**, and **90, 134, 84** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **126, 188, 115**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **158, 188, 153**.

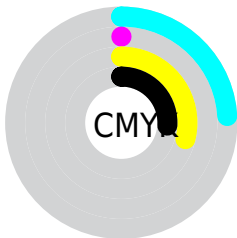
Distribution



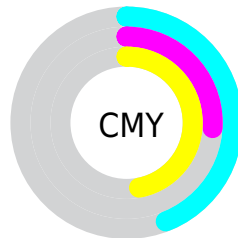
- Red (56%)
- Green (74%)
- Blue (53%)



- Red (53%)
- Yellow (74%)
- Blue (71%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Black (26%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (47%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 142, 188, 134 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, 188, 134 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 142, 188, 134

255, 255, 255

 197, 244, 187

 225, 255, 215


 254, 255, 244

 142, 188, 134

 116, 161, 108

 90, 134, 84

 66, 109, 60

 41, 84, 38

 16, 61, 16

 0, 39, 0

 0, 12, 0


 0, 0, 0

 142, 188, 134


 142, 188, 134


 126, 188, 115

 158, 188, 153

 110, 188, 96


 174, 188, 172

 94, 188, 78


 190, 188, 190

 78, 188, 59

 206, 188, 209

 62, 188, 40

 222, 188, 228

 46, 188, 21

 238, 188, 247

 30, 188, 2

 254, 188, 255

 28, 188, 0

 255, 188, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



178, 180, 116



142, 188, 134



104, 192, 163

Triad

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



142, 188, 134



115, 183, 237



238, 153, 158

Complementary

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



142, 188, 134



180, 134, 188

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.



230, 154, 189



142, 188, 134



163, 172, 235

Square

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



142, 188, 134



74, 190, 222



204, 161, 217



230, 160, 130

Rectangle

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



142, 188, 134



81, 193, 184



204, 161, 217



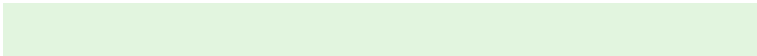
237, 152, 168

Sweetspot

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



142, 188, 134



226, 245, 223



188, 180, 134



111, 122, 109



250, 250, 250



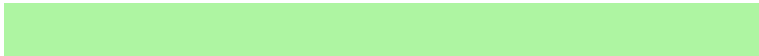
122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



142, 188, 134



174, 245, 162



134, 188, 153



86, 94, 85



23, 158, 0



5, 31, 0

Inverse Universe

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



180, 134, 188



232, 162, 245



188, 134, 169



93, 85, 94



135, 0, 158



26, 0, 31

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 142, 188, 134 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

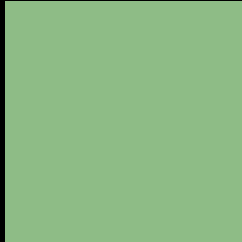
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 188, 134 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, 188, 134 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 142, 188, 134.

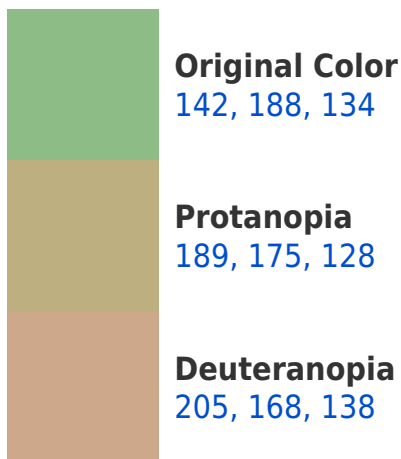


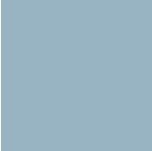
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 142, 188, 134.

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
152, 180, 195

Trichromacy



Original Color
142, 188, 134

Protanomaly
172, 180, 130

Deuteranomaly
182, 175, 137

Tritanomaly
148, 183, 173

Monochromacy



Original Color
142, 188, 134

Achromatopsia
168, 168, 168

Achromatomaly
159, 175, 156

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 142, 188, 134 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, 188, 134)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(142, 188, 134)  
}
```

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, 188, 134) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(142, 188, 134) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 142, 188, 134 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, 188, 134) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(142, 188, 134) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(142, 188, 134) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(142, 188, 134); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 188, 134);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 188,  
134) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 142, 188, 134 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(142, 188, 134) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(142,  
188, 134) }
```

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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