

Converting Colors

RGB(142, 209, 146)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(142, 209, 146) contains.

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Color

RGB(142, 209, 146)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8ED192
RGB	142, 209, 146
RGB Percent	56%, 82%, 57%
CMY	0.4431, 0.1804, 0.4275
CMYK	0.32, 0.00, 0.30, 0.18
HSL	124°, 42%, 69%
HSV	124°, 32%, 82%
XYZ	39.1441, 53.4270, 35.4435
YIQ	181.7850, -19.7090, -33.7970

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

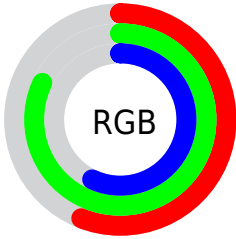
Format	Color
RYB	142, 205, 209
Decimal	9359762
CIELab	78.13, -33.71, 24.71
CIELCh	78, 41.799, 143.765
Yxy	53.4270, 0.3058, 0.4174
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287549842 (0xFF8ED192)
YUV	181.7850, -17.6420, -34.8914
Hunter-Lab	73.0938, -32.3216, 22.4157

Details

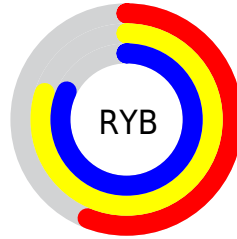
The RGB color **142, 209, 146** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **209, 142, 205**, and the grayscale version is **182, 182, 182**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **197, 255, 200**, and **89, 154, 95** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **121, 209, 126**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **163, 209, 166**.

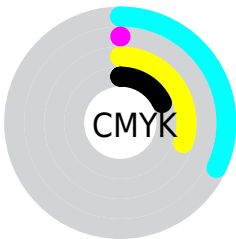
Distribution



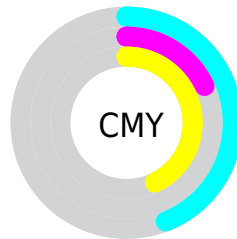
- Red (56%)
- Green (82%)
- Blue (57%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Blue (82%)



- Cyan (32%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Black (18%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (43%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 142, 209, 146 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, 209, 146 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 142, 209, 146

255, 255, 255

 197, 255, 200

 226, 255, 228

 142, 209, 146

 115, 181, 120

 89, 154, 95

 63, 128, 71

 36, 102, 48

 2, 78, 25

 0, 54, 1

 0, 35, 0

 0, 0, 0

 142, 209, 146

 142, 209, 146

 121, 209, 126

 163, 209, 166

 100, 209, 107

 184, 209, 185

 79, 209, 87

 205, 209, 205

 58, 209, 67

 226, 209, 225

 37, 209, 48

 247, 209, 244

 17, 209, 28

 255, 209, 255

 0, 209, 12

Harmonies

Analogous

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



187, 200, 121



142, 209, 146



90, 213, 183

Triad

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



142, 209, 146



122, 199, 255



255, 165, 164

Complementary

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



142, 209, 146



209, 142, 205

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.



255, 164, 203



142, 209, 146



186, 186, 255

Square

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



142, 209, 146



49, 209, 255



234, 172, 240



255, 175, 132

Rectangle

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



142, 209, 146



50, 214, 210



234, 172, 240



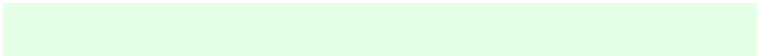
255, 163, 177

Sweetspot

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



142, 209, 146



230, 255, 231



206, 209, 142



112, 128, 113



0, 0, 0



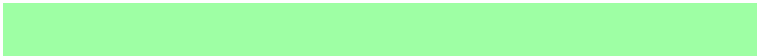
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



142, 209, 146



158, 255, 164



142, 209, 179



94, 105, 95



0, 168, 10



0, 41, 2

Inverse Universe

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



209, 142, 205



255, 158, 249



209, 142, 172



105, 94, 104



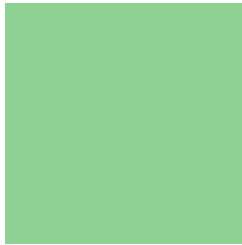
168, 0, 158



41, 0, 38

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 142, 209, 146 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, 209, 146 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

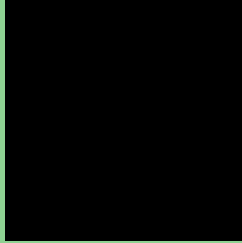
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 209, 146 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 142, 209, 146.

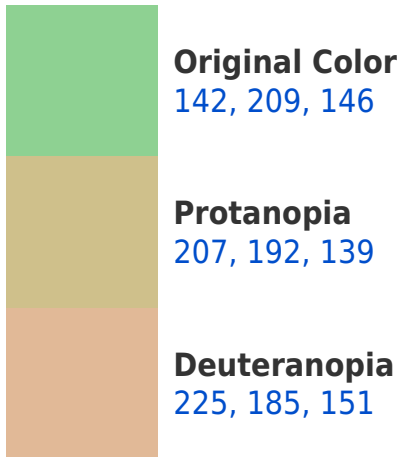


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 142, 209, 146.

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
155, 200, 216

Trichromacy



Original Color

142, 209, 146



Protanomaly

183, 198, 142



Deuteranomaly

195, 194, 149



Tritanomaly

150, 203, 191

Monochromacy



Original Color

142, 209, 146



Achromatopsia

182, 182, 182



Achromatomaly

167, 192, 169

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 142, 209, 146 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, 209, 146)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(142, 209, 146)  
}
```

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, 209, 146) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(142, 209, 146) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 142, 209, 146 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, 209, 146) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(142, 209, 146) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(142, 209, 146)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 209, 146); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 209, 146); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 209, 146) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 142, 209, 146 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(142, 209, 146) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(142,  
209, 146) }
```

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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