

Converting Colors

RGB(142, 217, 134)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(142, 217, 134) contains.

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Color

RGB(142, 217, 134)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8ED986
RGB	142, 217, 134
RGB Percent	56%, 85%, 53%
CMY	0.4431, 0.1490, 0.4745
CMYK	0.35, 0.00, 0.38, 0.15
HSL	114°, 52%, 69%
HSV	114°, 38%, 85%
XYZ	40.2713, 57.0977, 31.4527
YIQ	185.1130, -18.0570, -41.7130

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

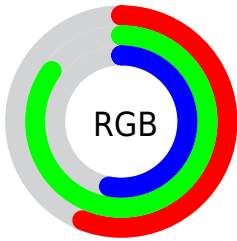
Format	Color
RYB	134, 217, 209
Decimal	9361798
CIELab	80.23, -39.26, 33.71
CIELCh	80, 51.751, 139.351
Yxy	57.0977, 0.3126, 0.4432
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287551878 (0xFF8ED986)
YUV	185.1130, -25.1987, -37.8101
Hunter-Lab	75.5630, -37.1039, 28.2150

Details

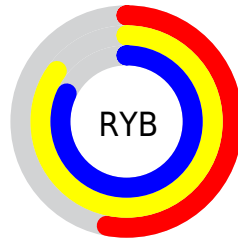
The RGB color **142, 217, 134** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC66**. A complement of this color would be **209, 134, 217**, and the grayscale version is **185, 185, 185**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **198, 255, 188**, and **88, 162, 83** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **122, 217, 112**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **162, 217, 156**.

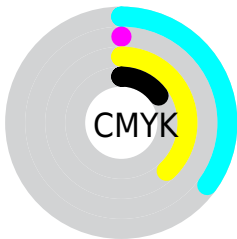
Distribution



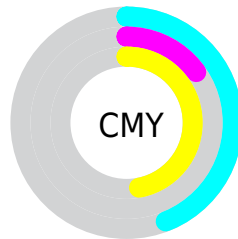
- Red (56%)
- Green (85%)
- Blue (53%)



- Red (53%)
- Yellow (85%)
- Blue (82%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (47%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 142, 217, 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, 217, 134 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 142, 217, 134

255, 255, 255

 198, 255, 188


 227, 255, 216


 255, 255, 245

 142, 217, 134

 115, 189, 108

 88, 162, 83

 61, 135, 59

 32, 109, 35

 0, 84, 9

 0, 60, 0

 0, 39, 0

 0, 2, 0


 0, 0, 0

 142, 217, 134

 142, 217, 134

 122, 217, 112

 162, 217, 156

 103, 217, 91

 181, 217, 177

 83, 217, 69


 201, 217, 199

 64, 217, 47


 220, 217, 221

 44, 217, 26

 240, 217, 243

 24, 217, 4

 255, 217, 255

 21, 217, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



198, 206, 105



142, 217, 134



64, 223, 180

Triad

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



142, 217, 134



75, 209, 255



255, 161, 170

Complementary

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



142, 217, 134



209, 134, 217

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, 161, 218



142, 217, 134



176, 193, 255

Square

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



142, 217, 134



0, 220, 255



242, 175, 255



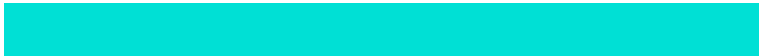
255, 173, 127

Rectangle

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



142, 217, 134



0, 224, 213



242, 175, 255



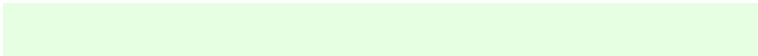
255, 159, 186

Sweetspot

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



142, 217, 134



230, 255, 227



217, 209, 134



113, 128, 111



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



142, 217, 134



149, 255, 138



134, 217, 167



100, 110, 99



17, 173, 0



4, 46, 0

Inverse Universe

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



209, 134, 217



244, 138, 255



217, 134, 184



109, 99, 110



157, 0, 173



41, 0, 46

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 142, 217, 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, 217, 134 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

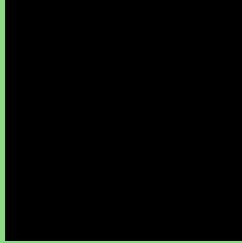
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 217, 134 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 142, 217, 134.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 142, 217, 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



Original Color
142, 217, 134

Protanopia
216, 198, 126

Deuteranopia
236, 190, 140



Tritanopia
158, 206, 223

Trichromacy



Original Color

142, 217, 134



Protanomaly

189, 205, 129



Deuteranomaly

202, 200, 138



Tritanomaly

152, 210, 191

Monochromacy



Original Color

142, 217, 134



Achromatopsia

185, 185, 185



Achromatomaly

169, 197, 166

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 142, 217, 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, 217, 134)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(142, 217, 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, 217, 134) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(142, 217, 134) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 142, 217, 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, 217, 134) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(142, 217, 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, 217, 134)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(142, 217, 134); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 217, 134);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 217,  
134) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 142, 217, 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, 217, 134) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(142,  
217, 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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