

Converting Colors

RGB(42, 138, 90)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(42, 138, 90) contains.

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Color

RGB(42, 138, 90)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2A8A5A
RGB	42, 138, 90
RGB Percent	16%, 54%, 35%
CMY	0.8353, 0.4588, 0.6471
CMYK	0.70, 0.00, 0.35, 0.46
HSL	150°, 53%, 35%
HSV	150°, 70%, 54%
XYZ	11.8888, 19.4074, 12.7923
YIQ	103.8240, -41.8080, -35.2800

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

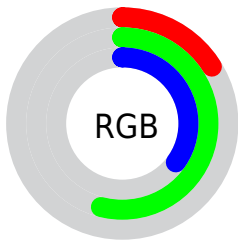
Format	Color
R _Y B	42, 106, 138
Decimal	2787930
CIE Lab	51.16, -39.43, 17.84
CIE LCh	51, 43.277, 155.656
Yxy	19.4074, 0.2697, 0.4402
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280978010 (0xFF2A8A5A)
YUV	103.8240, -6.8152, -54.2196
Hunter-Lab	44.0538, -28.9224, 13.6212

Details

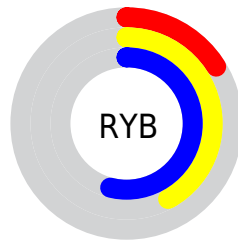
The RGB color **42, 138, 90** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339966**. A complement of this color would be **138, 42, 90**, and the grayscale version is **104, 104, 104**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100, 192, 140**, and **0, 87, 44** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **28, 138, 83**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **56, 138, 97**.

Distribution



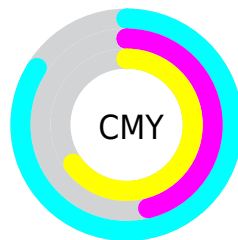
- Red (16%)
- Green (54%)
- Blue (35%)



- Red (16%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Blue (54%)



- Cyan (70%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Black (46%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (65%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 42, 138, 90 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 42, 138, 90 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 42, 138, 90  42, 138, 90

255, 255, 255  0, 112, 66

 100, 192, 140  0, 87, 44

 128, 220, 167  0, 63, 22

 156, 249, 194  0, 41, 0

 184, 255, 222  0, 8, 0

 213, 255, 251  0, 0, 0

 242, 255, 255

 42, 138, 90  42, 138, 90

 28, 138, 83  56, 138, 97

■ 14, 138, 76

■ 70, 138, 104

■ 1, 138, 69

■ 83, 138, 111

■ 0, 138, 69

■ 97, 138, 118

■ 111, 138, 125

■ 125, 138, 131

■ 139, 138, 138

■ 152, 138, 145

■ 166, 138, 152

Harmonies

Analogous

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



97, 132, 59



42, 138, 90



0, 140, 128

Triad

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



42, 138, 90



66, 124, 195



187, 96, 81

Complementary

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



42, 138, 90



138, 42, 90

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.



190, 89, 116



42, 138, 90



133, 109, 182

Square

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



42, 138, 90



0, 134, 189



173, 95, 153



167, 109, 54

Rectangle

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



42, 138, 90



0, 140, 153



173, 95, 153



190, 92, 92

Sweetspot

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



42, 138, 90



141, 179, 160



90, 138, 42



67, 89, 78



217, 217, 217



89, 89, 89

Same Dimension

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



42, 138, 90



30, 179, 104



42, 138, 138



62, 69, 65



0, 133, 66



0, 5, 3

Inverse Universe

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



138, 42, 90



179, 30, 104



138, 42, 42



69, 62, 65



133, 0, 66



5, 0, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 42, 138, 90 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

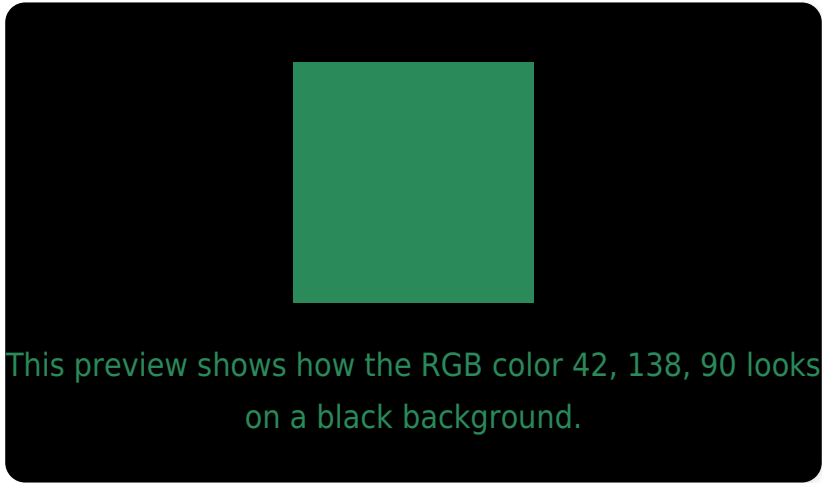
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

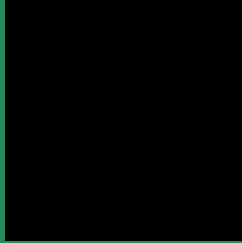
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 42, 138, 90 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 42, 138, 90.

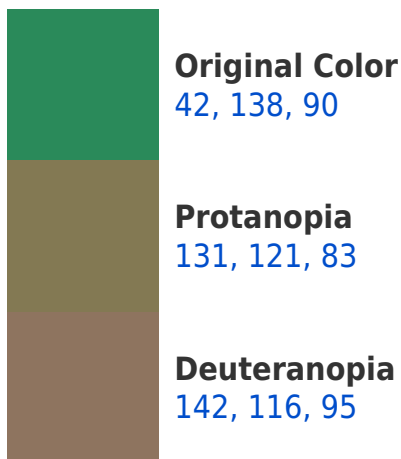


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 42, 138, 90.

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
62, 132, 142

Trichromacy



Original Color
42, 138, 90

Protanomaly
99, 127, 86

Deuteranomaly
106, 124, 93

Tritanomaly
55, 134, 123

Monochromacy



Original Color
42, 138, 90

Achromatopsia
104, 104, 104

Achromatomaly
81, 116, 99

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 42, 138, 90 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(42, 138, 90)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(42, 138, 90)  
}
```

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(42, 138, 90) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(42, 138, 90) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 42, 138, 90 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(42, 138, 90) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(42, 138, 90) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(42, 138, 90) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(42, 138, 90); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 138, 90);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 138,  
90) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 42, 138, 90 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(42, 138, 90) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(42, 138,  
90) }
```

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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