

Converting Colors

RGB(142, 144, 180)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(142, 144, 180) contains.

RGB(142, 144, 180)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(142, 144, 180)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8E90B4
RGB	142, 144, 180
RGB Percent	56%, 56%, 71%
CMY	0.4431, 0.4353, 0.2941
CMYK	0.21, 0.20, 0.00, 0.29
HSL	237°, 20%, 63%
HSV	237°, 21%, 71%
XYZ	29.3668, 28.9926, 47.2283
YIQ	147.5060, -12.7480, 10.7720

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

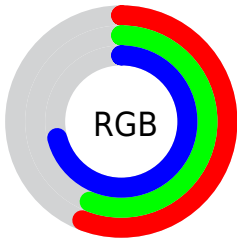
Format	Color
R_{YB}	142, 144, 180
Decimal	9343156
CIE Lab	60.78, 7.09, -19.02
CIE LCh	61, 20.303, 290.448
Yxy	28.9926, 0.2781, 0.2746
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287533236 (0xFF8E90B4)
YUV	147.5060, 16.0195, -4.8288
Hunter-Lab	53.8448, 3.1251, -14.3131

Details

The RGB color **142, 144, 180** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **180, 178, 142**, and the grayscale version is **147, 147, 147**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **196, 198, 236**, and **91, 94, 127** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **124, 127, 180**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **160, 161, 180**.

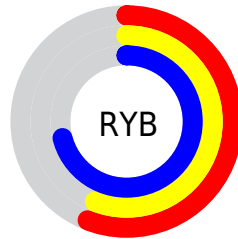
Distribution



Red (56%)

Green (56%)

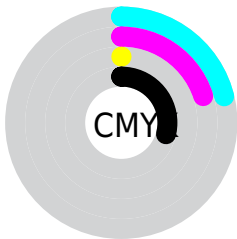
Blue (71%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (71%)

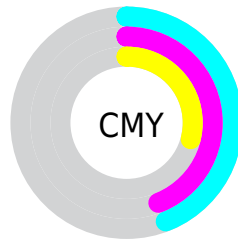


Cyan (21%)

Magenta (20%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (29%)



Cyan (44%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (29%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 142, 144, 180 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, 144, 180 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 142, 144, 180

255, 255, 255


 196, 198, 236

 224, 226, 255

 253, 254, 255


 142, 144, 180

 116, 118, 153

 91, 94, 127

 67, 70, 102


 44, 48, 78


 21, 27, 55


 0, 0, 34

 0, 0, 8


 0, 0, 0

 142, 144, 180

 142, 144, 180

 124, 127, 180

 160, 161, 180

 106, 110, 180

 178, 178, 180

 88, 93, 180

 196, 195, 180

 70, 76, 180

 214, 212, 180

 52, 59, 180

 232, 229, 180

 34, 42, 180

 250, 246, 180

 16, 25, 180

 255, 255, 180

 0, 9, 180

Harmonies

Analogous

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



118, 150, 181



142, 144, 180



164, 138, 170

Triad

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



142, 144, 180



179, 138, 120



108, 156, 140

Complementary

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



142, 144, 180



180, 178, 142

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.



127, 154, 123



142, 144, 180



165, 143, 112

Square

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



142, 144, 180



184, 134, 135



147, 149, 113



96, 157, 158

Rectangle

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



142, 144, 180



175, 135, 159



147, 149, 113



114, 156, 134

Sweetspot

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



142, 144, 180



221, 221, 235



142, 180, 177



109, 110, 117



245, 245, 245



117, 117, 117

Same Dimension

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



142, 144, 180



176, 179, 235



158, 142, 180



80, 81, 89



0, 8, 153



0, 1, 26

Inverse Universe

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



180, 142, 144



235, 176, 179



164, 180, 142



89, 80, 81



153, 0, 8



26, 0, 1

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 142, 144, 180 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

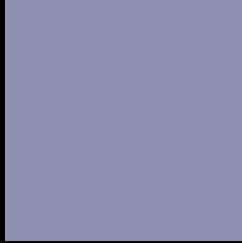
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 142, 144, 180 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

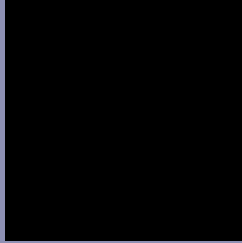
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 142, 144, 180 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 142, 144, 180.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 142, 144, 180.

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, 144, 180

Protanopia

138, 145, 181

Deuteranopia

144, 143, 180



Tritanopia

138, 148, 159

Trichromacy



Original Color

142, 144, 180

Protanomaly

139, 145, 181

Deuteranomaly

143, 143, 180

Tritanomaly

139, 147, 167

Monochromacy



Original Color

142, 144, 180

Achromatopsia

148, 148, 148

Achromatomaly

146, 147, 160

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 142, 144, 180 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, 144, 180)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(142, 144, 180)  
}
```

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, 144, 180) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(142, 144, 180) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 142, 144, 180 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, 144, 180) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(142, 144, 180) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(142, 144, 180)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(142, 144, 180); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 144, 180);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 144,  
180) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 142, 144, 180 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(142, 144, 180) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(142,  
144, 180) }
```

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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