

# Converting Colors

RGB(142, 153, 159)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(142, 153, 159) contains.

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# **Color**

**RGB(142, 153, 159)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8E999F
RGB	142, 153, 159
RGB Percent	56%, 60%, 62%
CMY	0.4431, 0.4000, 0.3765
CMYK	0.11, 0.04, 0.00, 0.38
HSL	201°, 8%, 59%
HSV	201°, 11%, 62%
XYZ	28.8046, 31.0365, 37.2734
YIQ	150.3950, -8.4820, -0.4660

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

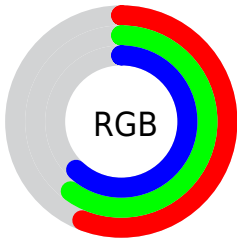
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	142, 149, 159
Decimal	9345439
CIE Lab	62.54, -2.68, -4.50
CIE LCh	63, 5.234, 239.223
Yxy	31.0365, 0.2966, 0.3196
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287535519 (0xFF8E999F)
YUV	150.3950, 4.2423, -7.3624
Hunter-Lab	55.7104, -5.2012, -0.6711

# Details

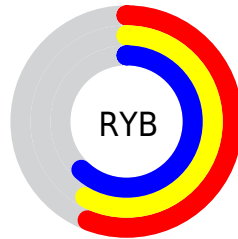
The RGB color **142, 153, 159** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **159, 148, 142**, and the grayscale version is **150, 150, 150**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **196, 207, 214**, and **92, 102, 108** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **126, 147, 159**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **158, 159, 159**.

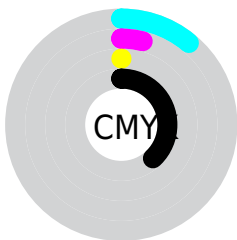
# Distribution



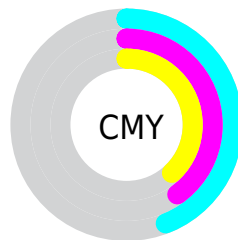
- Red (56%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (62%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (38%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (38%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 142, 153, 159 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, 153, 159 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 142, 153, 159

255, 255, 255


 196, 207, 214


 224, 236, 242

 252, 255, 255

 142, 153, 159


 116, 127, 133

 92, 102, 108


 68, 78, 83

 46, 55, 60


 25, 34, 39

 0, 12, 18

 0, 0, 0

 142, 153, 159

 126, 147, 159

 142, 153, 159

 158, 159, 159

■ 110, 142, 159

■ 174, 164, 159

■ 94, 136, 159

■ 190, 170, 159

■ 78, 131, 159

■ 206, 175, 159

■ 63, 125, 159

■ 222, 181, 159

■ 47, 119, 159

■ 237, 187, 159

■ 31, 114, 159

■ 253, 192, 159

■ 15, 108, 159

■ 255, 198, 159

■ 0, 103, 159

■ 255, 204, 159

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



140, 154, 156



142, 153, 159



146, 152, 160

# Triad

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



142, 153, 159



161, 148, 151



150, 152, 143

# Complementary

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



142, 153, 159



159, 148, 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.



155, 151, 142



142, 153, 159



162, 148, 147

# Square

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



142, 153, 159



157, 149, 156



160, 149, 143



145, 153, 146

# Rectangle

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



142, 153, 159



150, 151, 160



160, 149, 143



152, 152, 142



# Sweetspot

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



142, 153, 159



200, 204, 207



142, 159, 148



100, 103, 105



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105



# Same Dimension

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



142, 153, 159



180, 197, 207



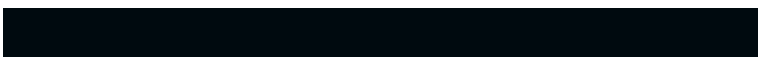
142, 145, 159



71, 76, 79



0, 92, 143



0, 10, 15



# Inverse Universe

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



159, 142, 153



207, 180, 197



159, 156, 142



79, 71, 76



143, 0, 92



15, 0, 10



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 142, 153, 159 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, 153, 159 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

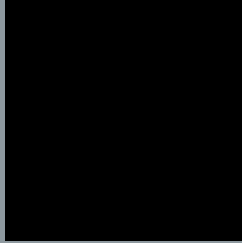
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

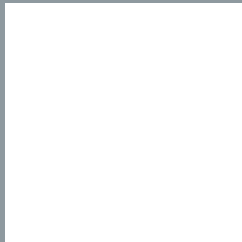
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RGB 142, 153, 159 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 142, 153, 159.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 142, 153, 159.

# 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

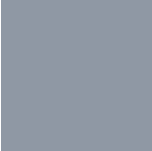
142, 153, 159

### Protanopia

152, 150, 157

### Deuteranopia

161, 147, 160



**Tritanopia**  
143, 152, 164

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

142, 153, 159

## Protanomaly

148, 151, 158

## Deuteranomaly

154, 149, 160

## Tritanomaly

143, 152, 162

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

142, 153, 159

## Achromatopsia

150, 150, 150

## Achromatomaly

147, 151, 153

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 142, 153, 159 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, 153, 159) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(142, 153, 159)  
}
```

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, 153, 159) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(142, 153, 159) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 142, 153, 159 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, 153, 159) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(142, 153, 159) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(142, 153, 159)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(142, 153, 159); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 153, 159);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 153,  
159) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 142, 153, 159 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(142, 153, 159) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(142,  
153, 159) }
```

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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