

Converting Colors

RGB(142, 153, 190)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(142, 153, 190) contains.

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Color

RGB(142, 153, 190)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8E99BE
RGB	142, 153, 190
RGB Percent	56%, 60%, 75%
CMY	0.4431, 0.4000, 0.2549
CMYK	0.25, 0.19, 0.00, 0.25
HSL	226°, 27%, 65%
HSV	226°, 25%, 75%
XYZ	31.8408, 32.2510, 53.2621
YIQ	153.9290, -18.4330, 9.1750

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

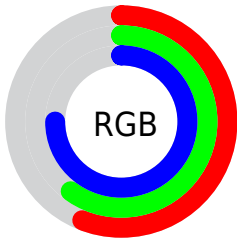
Format	Color
RYB	142, 151, 190
Decimal	9345470
CIELab	63.55, 4.37, -20.43
CIElCh	64, 20.893, 282.076
Yxy	32.2510, 0.2713, 0.2748
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287535550 (0xFF8E99BE)
YUV	153.9290, 17.7830, -10.4617
Hunter-Lab	56.7899, 0.6985, -15.8539

Details

The RGB color **142, 153, 190** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **190, 179, 142**, and the grayscale version is **154, 154, 154**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **196, 207, 246**, and **91, 102, 137** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **123, 138, 190**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **161, 168, 190**.

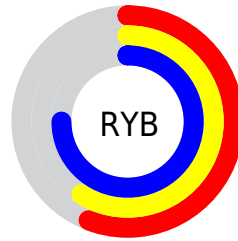
Distribution



Red (56%)

Green (60%)

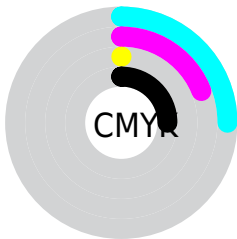
Blue (75%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (59%)

Blue (75%)

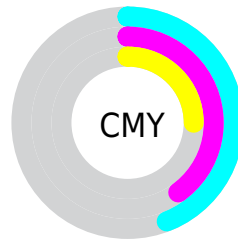


Cyan (25%)

Magenta (19%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (44%)

Magenta (40%)

Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 142, 153, 190 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, 190 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 142, 153, 190

255, 255, 255

■ 196, 207, 246

■ 225, 235, 255

253, 255, 255

■ 142, 153, 190

■ 116, 127, 163

■ 91, 102, 137

■ 66, 78, 111

■ 42, 56, 87

■ 18, 34, 63

■ 0, 12, 41


■ 0, 1, 20


■ 0, 0, 0


■ 142, 153, 190


■ 142, 153, 190

 123, 138, 190

 161, 168, 190

 104, 124, 190

 180, 182, 190

 85, 109, 190

 199, 197, 190

 66, 94, 190

 218, 212, 190

 47, 80, 190

 237, 226, 190

 28, 65, 190

 255, 241, 190

 9, 50, 190

 255, 255, 190

 0, 44, 190

Harmonies

Analogous

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



118, 159, 189



142, 153, 190



166, 147, 182

Triad

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



142, 153, 190



189, 143, 130



119, 164, 142

Complementary

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



142, 153, 190



190, 179, 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.



139, 160, 126



142, 153, 190



178, 149, 119

Square

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



142, 153, 190



192, 141, 147



160, 155, 117



104, 165, 161

Rectangle

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



142, 153, 190



179, 143, 172



160, 155, 117



125, 163, 136

Sweetspot

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



142, 153, 190



228, 232, 247



142, 190, 179



112, 115, 125



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



142, 153, 190



173, 190, 247



155, 142, 190



85, 87, 94



0, 36, 158



0, 7, 31

Inverse Universe

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



190, 142, 153



247, 173, 190



177, 190, 142



94, 85, 87



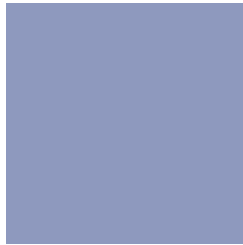
158, 0, 36



31, 0, 7

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 142, 153, 190 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

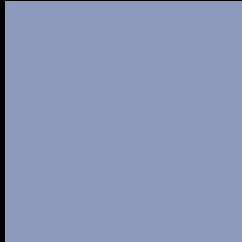
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 190 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

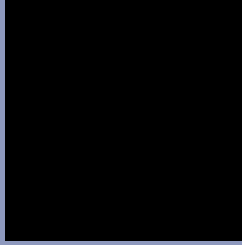
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 190 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 142, 153, 190.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 142, 153, 190.

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, 190

Protanopia
145, 152, 189

Deuteranopia
150, 151, 191



Tritanopia
138, 157, 169

Trichromacy



Original Color
142, 153, 190

Protanomaly
144, 152, 189

Deuteranomaly
147, 152, 191

Tritanomaly
139, 156, 177

Monochromacy



Original Color
142, 153, 190

Achromatopsia
154, 154, 154

Achromatomaly
150, 154, 167

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 142, 153, 190 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, 190)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(142, 153, 190)  
}
```

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, 190) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(142, 153, 190) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 142, 153, 190 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, 190) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(142, 153, 190) }
```

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, 190)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(142, 153, 190); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 153, 190);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 153,  
190) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 142, 153, 190 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, 190) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(142,  
153, 190) }
```

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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