

Converting Colors

RGB(142, 155, 211)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(142, 155, 211) contains.

RGB(142, 155, 211)	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, 155, 211)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8E9BD3
RGB	142, 155, 211
RGB Percent	56%, 61%, 83%
CMY	0.4431, 0.3922, 0.1725
CMYK	0.33, 0.27, 0.00, 0.17
HSL	229°, 44%, 69%
HSV	229°, 33%, 83%
XYZ	34.6345, 33.8966, 66.3453
YIQ	157.4970, -25.7240, 14.6600

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

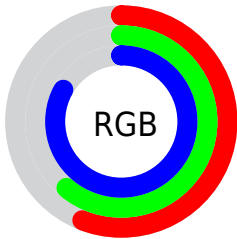
Format	Color
RYB	142, 153, 211
Decimal	9346003
CIELab	64.88, 8.51, -30.11
CIElCh	65, 31.286, 285.780
Yxy	33.8966, 0.2568, 0.2513
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287536083 (0xFF8E9BD3)
YUV	157.4970, 26.3770, -13.5909
Hunter-Lab	58.2208, 4.3001, -26.8091

Details

The RGB color **142, 155, 211** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **211, 198, 142**, and the grayscale version is **157, 157, 157**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **197, 209, 255**, and **89, 104, 156** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **121, 138, 211**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **163, 172, 211**.

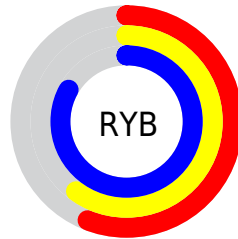
Distribution



Red (56%)

Green (61%)

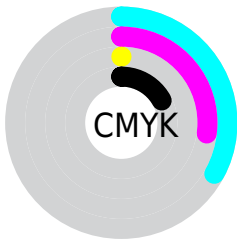
Blue (83%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (60%)

Blue (83%)

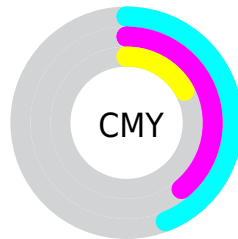


Cyan (33%)

Magenta (27%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (17%)



Cyan (44%)

Magenta (39%)

Yellow (17%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 142, 155, 211 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, 155, 211 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 142, 155, 211

255, 255, 255

■ 197, 209, 255

■ 226, 238, 255

255, 255, 255

■ 142, 155, 211

■ 115, 129, 183

■ 89, 104, 156

■ 64, 80, 130

■ 38, 57, 105

■ 6, 36, 80

■ 0, 15, 57

■ 0, 2, 35

■ 0, 0, 10

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 142, 155, 211

■ 142, 155, 211

■ 121, 138, 211

■ 163, 172, 211

■ 100, 121, 211

■ 184, 189, 211

■ 79, 104, 211

■ 205, 206, 211

■ 58, 87, 211

■ 226, 223, 211

■ 37, 69, 211

■ 248, 241, 211

■ 15, 52, 211

■ 255, 255, 211

■ 0, 40, 211

Harmonies

Analogous

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



98, 164, 211



142, 155, 211



179, 145, 197

Triad

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



142, 155, 211



207, 142, 119



97, 172, 143

Complementary

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



142, 155, 211



211, 198, 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.



130, 168, 118



142, 155, 211



188, 151, 103

Square

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



142, 155, 211



213, 137, 144



162, 160, 103



67, 173, 172

Rectangle

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



142, 155, 211



197, 140, 181



162, 160, 103



108, 171, 134

Sweetspot

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



142, 155, 211



230, 234, 255



142, 211, 197



112, 115, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



142, 155, 211



156, 174, 255



163, 142, 211



94, 96, 105



0, 32, 168



0, 8, 41

Inverse Universe

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



211, 142, 155



255, 156, 174



190, 211, 142



105, 94, 96



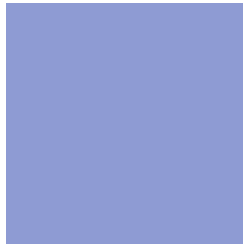
168, 0, 32



41, 0, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 142, 155, 211 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

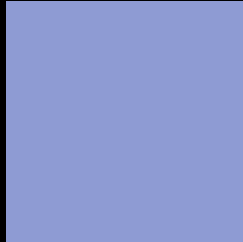
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 155, 211 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

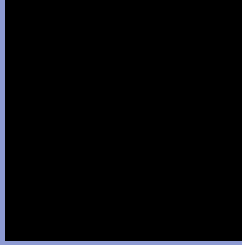
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 155, 211 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 142, 155, 211.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 142, 155, 211.

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](#).

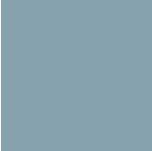
Dichromacy



Original Color
[142, 155, 211](#)

Protanopia
[141, 155, 211](#)

Deuteranopia
[142, 155, 211](#)



Tritanopia
134, 162, 175

Trichromacy



Original Color
142, 155, 211

Protanomaly
141, 155, 211

Deuteranomaly
142, 155, 211

Tritanomaly
137, 159, 188

Monochromacy



Original Color
142, 155, 211

Achromatopsia
157, 157, 157

Achromatomaly
152, 156, 177

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 142, 155, 211 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, 155, 211)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(142, 155, 211)  
}
```

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, 155, 211) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(142, 155, 211) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 142, 155, 211 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, 155, 211) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(142, 155, 211) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(142, 155, 211)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(142, 155, 211); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 155, 211);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 155,  
211) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 142, 155, 211 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(142, 155, 211) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(142,  
155, 211) }
```

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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