

Converting Colors

RGB(142, 160, 213)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(142, 160, 213) contains.

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Color

RGB(142, 160, 213)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8EA0D5
RGB	142, 160, 213
RGB Percent	56%, 63%, 84%
CMY	0.4431, 0.3725, 0.1647
CMYK	0.33, 0.25, 0.00, 0.16
HSL	225°, 46%, 70%
HSV	225°, 33%, 84%
XYZ	35.7364, 35.6965, 67.9574
YIQ	160.6600, -27.7410, 12.6670

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

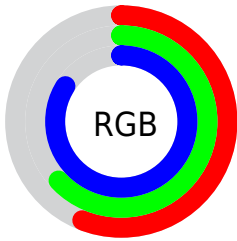
Format	Color
R_{YB}	142, 156, 213
Decimal	9347285
CIE Lab	66.29, 6.19, -29.04
CIE LCh	66, 29.696, 282.034
Yxy	35.6965, 0.2564, 0.2561
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287537365 (0xFF8EA0D5)
YUV	160.6600, 25.8036, -16.3648
Hunter-Lab	59.7465, 2.2103, -25.6155

Details

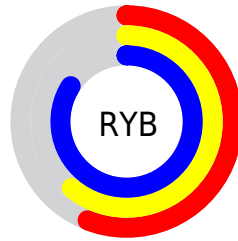
The RGB color **142, 160, 213** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **213, 195, 142**, and the grayscale version is **160, 160, 160**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **197, 215, 255**, and **89, 109, 158** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **121, 144, 213**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **163, 176, 213**.

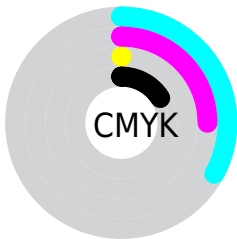
Distribution



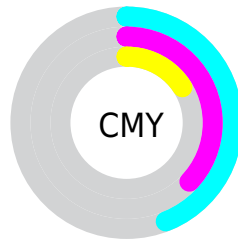
- Red (56%)
- Green (63%)
- Blue (84%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (61%)
- Blue (84%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (16%)




- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (16%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 142, 160, 213 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, 160, 213 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 142, 160, 213

255, 255, 255

 197, 215, 255


 226, 243, 255

255, 255, 255

 142, 160, 213

 115, 134, 185

 89, 109, 158

 63, 85, 132

 37, 62, 106

 4, 40, 82

 0, 20, 59

 0, 2, 37

 0, 1, 13

 0, 0, 0

■ 142, 160, 213

■ 142, 160, 213

■ 121, 144, 213

■ 163, 176, 213

■ 99, 128, 213

■ 185, 192, 213

■ 78, 112, 213

■ 206, 208, 213

■ 57, 96, 213

■ 227, 224, 213

■ 36, 80, 213

■ 249, 240, 213

■ 14, 65, 213

■ 255, 255, 213

■ 0, 54, 213

Harmonies

Analogous

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



102, 168, 211



142, 160, 213



178, 151, 201

Triad

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



142, 160, 213



210, 146, 127



108, 175, 144

Complementary

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



142, 160, 213



213, 195, 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, 170, 121



142, 160, 213



194, 154, 111

Square

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



142, 160, 213



214, 141, 151



169, 163, 109



81, 176, 171

Rectangle

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



142, 160, 213



197, 145, 187



169, 163, 109



118, 173, 135

Sweetspot

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



142, 160, 213



230, 236, 255



142, 213, 194



112, 116, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



142, 160, 213



153, 179, 255



159, 142, 213



96, 99, 107



0, 43, 171



0, 11, 43

Inverse Universe

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



213, 142, 160



255, 153, 179



196, 213, 142



107, 96, 99



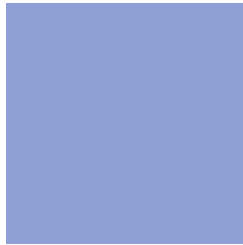
171, 0, 43



43, 0, 11

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 142, 160, 213 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

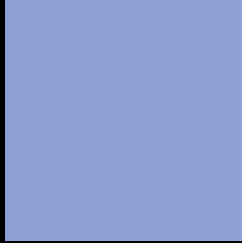
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 160, 213 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

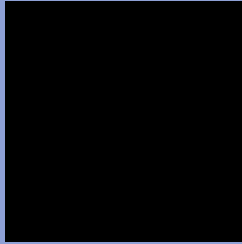
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 160, 213 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 142, 160, 213.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 142, 160, 213.

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, 160, 213](#)

Protanopia
[146, 159, 212](#)

Deuteranopia
[148, 158, 213](#)



Tritanopia
134, 166, 179

Trichromacy



Original Color

142, 160, 213

Protanomaly

145, 159, 212

Deuteranomaly

146, 159, 213

Tritanomaly

137, 164, 191

Monochromacy



Original Color

142, 160, 213

Achromatopsia

161, 161, 161

Achromatomaly

154, 161, 180

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 142, 160, 213 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, 160, 213)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(142, 160, 213)  
}
```

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, 160, 213) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(142, 160, 213) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 142, 160, 213 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, 160, 213) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(142, 160, 213) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(142, 160, 213)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(142, 160, 213); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 160, 213);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 160,  
213) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 142, 160, 213 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(142, 160, 213) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(142,  
160, 213) }
```

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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