

Converting Colors

RGB(142, 161, 212)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(142, 161, 212) contains.

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Color

RGB(142, 161, 212)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8EA1D4
RGB	142, 161, 212
RGB Percent	56%, 63%, 83%
CMY	0.4431, 0.3686, 0.1686
CMYK	0.33, 0.24, 0.00, 0.17
HSL	224°, 45%, 69%
HSV	224°, 33%, 83%
XYZ	35.7839, 35.9940, 67.3489
YIQ	161.1330, -27.6950, 11.8330

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

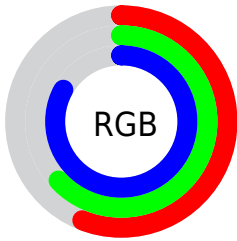
Format	Color
RYB	142, 157, 212
Decimal	9347540
CIELab	66.52, 5.37, -28.14
CIElCh	67, 28.646, 280.801
Yxy	35.9940, 0.2572, 0.2587
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287537620 (0xFF8EA1D4)
YUV	161.1330, 25.0774, -16.7796
Hunter-Lab	59.9950, 1.4747, -24.5610

Details

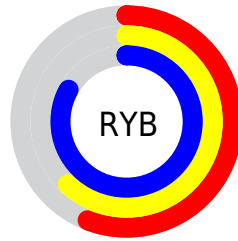
The RGB color **142, 161, 212** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **212, 193, 142**, and the grayscale version is **161, 161, 161**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **197, 216, 255**, and **89, 110, 157** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **121, 146, 212**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **163, 176, 212**.

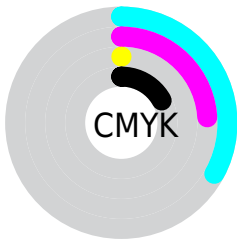
Distribution



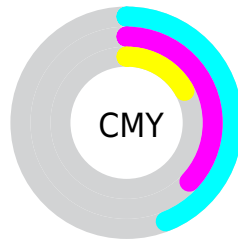
- Red (56%)
- Green (63%)
- Blue (83%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Blue (83%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (17%)




- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (17%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 142, 161, 212 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, 161, 212 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 142, 161, 212

255, 255, 255


 197, 216, 255

 226, 244, 255

255, 255, 255

 142, 161, 212

 115, 135, 184


 89, 110, 157

 64, 85, 131

 37, 62, 106

 5, 41, 81

 0, 21, 58

 0, 2, 36

 0, 0, 12

 0, 0, 0

■ 142, 161, 212

■ 142, 161, 212

■ 121, 146, 212

■ 163, 176, 212

■ 100, 130, 212

■ 184, 192, 212

■ 78, 115, 212

■ 206, 207, 212

■ 57, 99, 212

■ 227, 223, 212

■ 36, 84, 212

■ 248, 238, 212

■ 15, 68, 212

■ 255, 254, 212

■ 0, 58, 212

■ 255, 255, 212

Harmonies

Analogous

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



105, 169, 210



142, 161, 212



177, 152, 201

Triad

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



142, 161, 212



210, 147, 129



112, 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, 161, 212



212, 193, 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.



142, 170, 122



142, 161, 212



194, 154, 114

Square

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



142, 161, 212



213, 143, 153



171, 163, 111



86, 176, 170

Rectangle

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



142, 161, 212



195, 147, 187



171, 163, 111



122, 174, 136

Sweetspot

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



142, 161, 212



230, 236, 255



142, 212, 192



112, 116, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



142, 161, 212



153, 181, 255



157, 142, 212



96, 99, 107



0, 46, 171



0, 12, 43

Inverse Universe

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



212, 142, 161



255, 153, 181



197, 212, 142



107, 96, 99



171, 0, 46



43, 0, 12

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 142, 161, 212 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

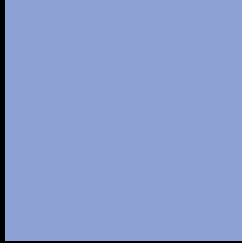
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 161, 212 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

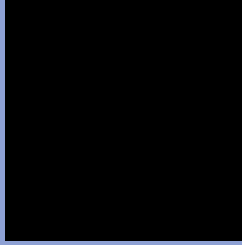
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 161, 212 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 142, 161, 212.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 142, 161, 212.

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](#).

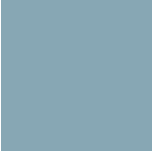
Dichromacy



Original Color
142, 161, 212

Protanopia
148, 160, 211

Deuteranopia
149, 159, 212



Tritanopia
135, 167, 180

Trichromacy



Original Color
142, 161, 212

Protanomaly
146, 160, 211

Deuteranomaly
146, 160, 212

Tritanomaly
138, 165, 192

Monochromacy



Original Color
142, 161, 212

Achromatopsia
161, 161, 161

Achromatomaly
154, 161, 180

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 142, 161, 212 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, 161, 212)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(142, 161, 212)  
}
```

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, 161, 212) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(142, 161, 212) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 142, 161, 212 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, 161, 212) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(142, 161, 212) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(142, 161, 212)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(142, 161, 212); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 161, 212);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 161,  
212) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 142, 161, 212 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(142, 161, 212) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(142,  
161, 212) }
```

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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