

Converting Colors

RGB(142, 165, 173)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(142, 165, 173) contains.

RGB(142, 165, 173)	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, 165, 173)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8EA5AD
RGB	142, 165, 173
RGB Percent	56%, 65%, 68%
CMY	0.4431, 0.3529, 0.3216
CMYK	0.18, 0.05, 0.00, 0.32
HSL	195°, 16%, 62%
HSV	195°, 18%, 68%
XYZ	32.1533, 35.6782, 44.7271
YIQ	159.0350, -16.2760, -2.3880

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

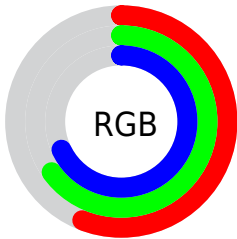
Format	Color
RYB	142, 155, 173
Decimal	9348525
CIELab	66.27, -6.24, -6.82
CIElCh	66, 9.244, 227.572
Yxy	35.6782, 0.2857, 0.3170
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287538605 (0xFF8EA5AD)
YUV	159.0350, 6.8847, -14.9397
Hunter-Lab	59.7312, -8.4432, -2.5848

Details

The RGB color **142, 165, 173** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **173, 150, 142**, and the grayscale version is **159, 159, 159**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **196, 220, 228**, and **91, 113, 121** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **125, 161, 173**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **159, 169, 173**.

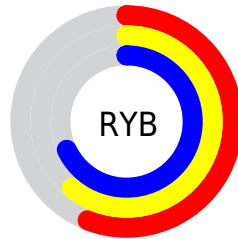
Distribution



Red (56%)

Green (65%)

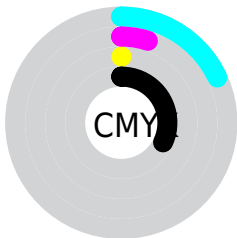
Blue (68%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (61%)

Blue (68%)

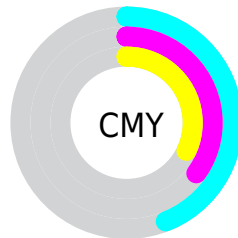


Cyan (18%)

Magenta (5%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (32%)



Cyan (44%)


Magenta (35%)

Yellow (32%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 142, 165, 173 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, 165, 173 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 142, 165, 173

255, 255, 255


 196, 220, 228

 224, 249, 255

253, 255, 255

 142, 165, 173

 116, 139, 146

 91, 113, 121

 67, 89, 96

 44, 65, 72

 22, 43, 50

 0, 23, 29

 0, 0, 1

 0, 0, 0

 142, 165, 173

 142, 165, 173

■ 125, 161, 173

■ 159, 169, 173

■ 107, 156, 173

■ 177, 174, 173

■ 90, 152, 173

■ 194, 178, 173

■ 73, 147, 173

■ 211, 183, 173

■ 56, 143, 173

■ 229, 187, 173

■ 38, 138, 173

■ 246, 192, 173

■ 21, 134, 173

■ 255, 196, 173

■ 4, 129, 173

■ 255, 201, 173

■ 0, 128, 173

■ 255, 205, 173

Harmonies

Analogous

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



141, 166, 166



142, 165, 173



149, 163, 177

Triad

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



142, 165, 173



176, 156, 165



163, 162, 145

Complementary

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



142, 165, 173



173, 150, 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.



172, 159, 145



142, 165, 173



179, 156, 156

Square

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



142, 165, 173



169, 158, 172



177, 157, 149



153, 164, 150

Rectangle

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



142, 165, 173



155, 161, 177



177, 157, 149



166, 161, 145

Sweetspot

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



142, 165, 173



213, 222, 224



142, 173, 150



105, 110, 112



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



142, 165, 173



175, 212, 224



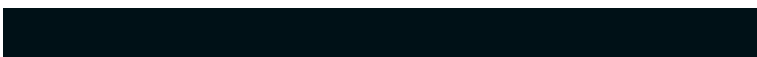
142, 150, 173



78, 84, 87



0, 112, 150



0, 17, 23

Inverse Universe

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



173, 142, 165



224, 175, 212



173, 165, 142



87, 78, 84



150, 0, 112



23, 0, 17

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 142, 165, 173 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

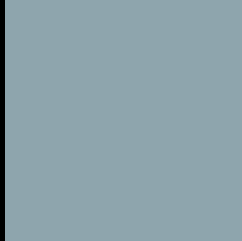
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 165, 173 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

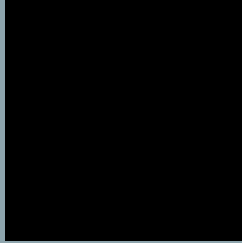
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

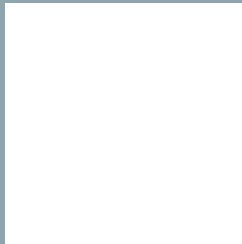
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 142, 165, 173 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 142, 165, 173.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 142, 165, 173.

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](#).

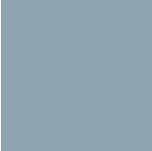
Dichromacy



Original Color
142, 165, 173

Protanopia
161, 160, 170

Deuteranopia
170, 156, 175



Tritanopia
143, 164, 177

Trichromacy



Original Color

142, 165, 173

Protanomaly

154, 162, 171

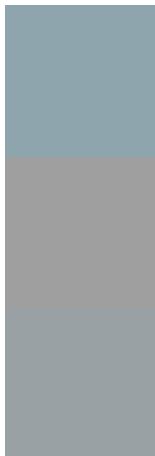
Deuteranomaly

160, 159, 174

Tritanomaly

143, 164, 176

Monochromacy



Original Color

142, 165, 173

Achromatopsia

159, 159, 159

Achromatomaly

153, 161, 164

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 142, 165, 173 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, 165, 173)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(142, 165, 173)  
}
```

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, 165, 173) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(142, 165, 173) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 142, 165, 173 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, 165, 173) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(142, 165, 173) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(142, 165, 173)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(142, 165, 173); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 165, 173);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 165,  
173) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 142, 165, 173 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(142, 165, 173) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(142,  
165, 173) }
```

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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