

Converting Colors

RGB(142, 166, 247)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(142, 166, 247) contains.

RGB(142, 166, 247)	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, 166, 247)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8EA6F7
RGB	142, 166, 247
RGB Percent	56%, 65%, 97%
CMY	0.4431, 0.3490, 0.0314
CMYK	0.43, 0.33, 0.00, 0.03
HSL	226°, 87%, 76%
HSV	226°, 43%, 97%
XYZ	41.5800, 39.7386, 93.4745
YIQ	168.0580, -40.3050, 20.1030

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

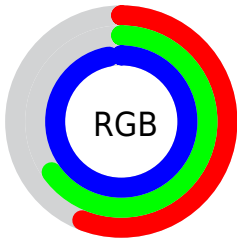
Format	Color
R _Y B	142, 162, 247
Decimal	9348855
CIE Lab	69.28, 11.97, -43.04
CIE LCh	69, 44.675, 285.536
Yxy	39.7386, 0.2379, 0.2273
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287538935 (0xFF8EA6F7)
YUV	168.0580, 38.9184, -22.8529
Hunter-Lab	63.0386, 7.4205, -43.7891

Details

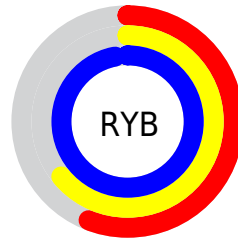
The RGB color **142, 166, 247** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **6699FF**. A complement of this color would be **247, 223, 142**, and the grayscale version is **168, 168, 168**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **199, 221, 255**, and **86, 114, 190** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **117, 147, 247**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **167, 185, 247**.

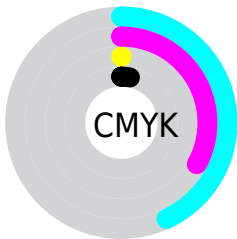
Distribution



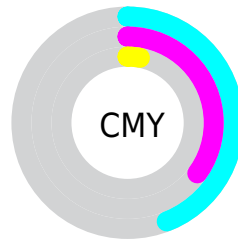
- Red (56%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (97%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Blue (97%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (3%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (3%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 142, 166, 247 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, 166, 247 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 142, 166, 247

255, 255, 255

■ 199, 221, 255

■ 228, 249, 255

■ 142, 166, 247

■ 114, 140, 218

■ 86, 114, 190

■ 56, 90, 163

■ 20, 67, 136

■ 0, 45, 110

■ 0, 26, 86

■ 0, 0, 62

■ 0, 3, 39

■ 0, 1, 17

■ 142, 166, 247

■ 142, 166, 247

■ 117, 147, 247

■ 167, 185, 247

■ 93, 128, 247

■ 191, 204, 247

■ 68, 109, 247

■ 216, 223, 247

■ 43, 90, 247

■ 241, 242, 247

■ 19, 71, 247

■ 255, 255, 247

■ 0, 56, 247

Harmonies

Analogous

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



54, 179, 247



142, 166, 247



200, 151, 226

Triad

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



142, 166, 247



237, 146, 113



69, 189, 148

Complementary

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



142, 166, 247



247, 223, 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.



128, 183, 111



142, 166, 247



211, 160, 90

Square

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



142, 166, 247



247, 137, 150



174, 173, 89



0, 190, 189

Rectangle

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



142, 166, 247



226, 142, 203



174, 173, 89



92, 188, 134

Sweetspot

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



142, 166, 247



222, 229, 255



142, 247, 223



107, 112, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



142, 166, 247



125, 155, 255



170, 142, 247



110, 113, 122



0, 43, 186



0, 13, 59

Inverse Universe

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



247, 142, 166



255, 125, 155



219, 247, 142



122, 110, 113



186, 0, 43



59, 0, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 142, 166, 247 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

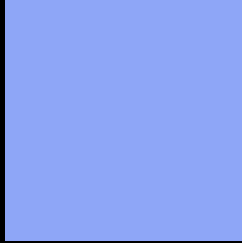
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 166, 247 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, 166, 247 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 142, 166, 247.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 142, 166, 247.

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, 166, 247

Protanopia

142, 166, 247

Deuteranopia

136, 168, 247



Tritanopia
127, 177, 191

Trichromacy



Original Color

142, 166, 247

Protanomaly

142, 166, 247

Deuteranomaly

138, 167, 247

Tritanomaly

132, 173, 211

Monochromacy



Original Color

142, 166, 247

Achromatopsia

168, 168, 168

Achromatomaly

159, 167, 197

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 142, 166, 247 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, 166, 247)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(142, 166, 247)  
}
```

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, 166, 247) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(142, 166, 247) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 142, 166, 247 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, 166, 247) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(142, 166, 247) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(142, 166, 247)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(142, 166, 247); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 166, 247);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 166,  
247) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 142, 166, 247 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(142, 166, 247) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(142,  
166, 247) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor