

Converting Colors

RGB(142, 184, 166)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(142, 184, 166) contains.

RGB(142, 184, 166)	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, 184, 166)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8EB8A6
RGB	142, 184, 166
RGB Percent	56%, 72%, 65%
CMY	0.4431, 0.2784, 0.3490
CMYK	0.23, 0.00, 0.10, 0.28
HSL	154°, 23%, 64%
HSV	154°, 23%, 72%
XYZ	35.1788, 42.7849, 42.4806
YIQ	169.3900, -19.2540, -14.5020

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

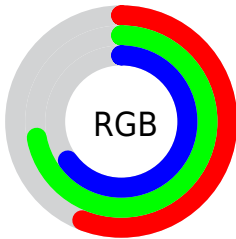
Format	Color
RYB	142, 169, 184
Decimal	9353382
CIELab	71.41, -17.77, 4.56
CIELCh	71, 18.347, 165.598
Yxy	42.7849, 0.2921, 0.3552
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287543462 (0xFF8EB8A6)
YUV	169.3900, -1.6713, -24.0210
Hunter-Lab	65.4102, -18.4674, 7.2813

Details

The RGB color **142, 184, 166** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **184, 142, 160**, and the grayscale version is **169, 169, 169**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **196, 240, 221**, and **91, 131, 114** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **124, 184, 158**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **160, 184, 174**.

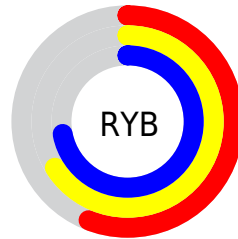
Distribution



Red (56%)

Green (72%)

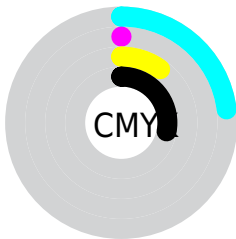
Blue (65%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (66%)

Blue (72%)

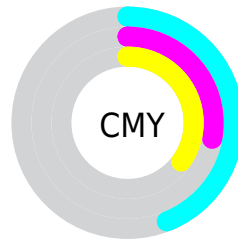


Cyan (23%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (10%)

Black (28%)



Cyan (44%)

Magenta (28%)

Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 142, 184, 166 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, 184, 166 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 142, 184, 166

255, 255, 255


 196, 240, 221

 225, 255, 250


253, 255, 255

 142, 184, 166

 116, 157, 140

 91, 131, 114

 66, 106, 90

 43, 81, 66

 19, 58, 44


 0, 36, 24


 0, 10, 0

 0, 0, 0

 142, 184, 166


 142, 184, 166

 124, 184, 158

 160, 184, 174

 105, 184, 150


 179, 184, 182

 87, 184, 142


 197, 184, 190

 68, 184, 134


 216, 184, 198

 50, 184, 127

 234, 184, 205

 32, 184, 119

 252, 184, 213

 13, 184, 111

 255, 184, 221

 0, 184, 105

 255, 184, 229

 255, 184, 237

Harmonies

Analogous

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



160, 181, 151



142, 184, 166



131, 185, 183

Triad

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



142, 184, 166



167, 173, 207



207, 166, 152

Complementary

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



142, 184, 166



184, 142, 160

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.



210, 163, 167



142, 184, 166



188, 168, 198

Square

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



142, 184, 166



146, 179, 207



204, 164, 184



196, 171, 143

Rectangle

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



142, 184, 166



130, 184, 194



204, 164, 184



209, 165, 156

Sweetspot

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



142, 184, 166



223, 240, 233



160, 184, 142



110, 120, 116



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



142, 184, 166



175, 240, 212



142, 181, 184



83, 92, 88



0, 156, 89



0, 28, 16

Inverse Universe

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



184, 142, 160



240, 175, 203



184, 145, 142



92, 83, 87



156, 0, 67



28, 0, 12

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 142, 184, 166 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

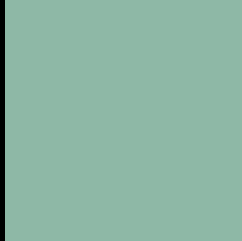
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 184, 166 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

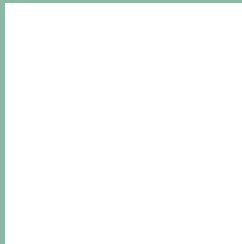
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 142, 184, 166 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 142, 184, 166.



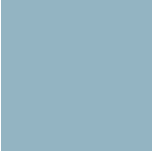
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 142, 184, 166.

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





Tritanopia
147, 180, 194

Trichromacy



Original Color

142, 184, 166

Protanomaly

167, 178, 162

Deuteranomaly

174, 174, 168

Tritanomaly

145, 181, 184

Monochromacy



Original Color

142, 184, 166

Achromatopsia

169, 169, 169

Achromatomaly

159, 174, 168

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 142, 184, 166 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, 184, 166)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(142, 184, 166)  
}
```

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, 184, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(142, 184, 166) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 142, 184, 166 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, 184, 166) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(142, 184, 166) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(142, 184, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(142, 184, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 184, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 184,  
166) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 142, 184, 166 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(142, 184, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(142,  
184, 166) }
```

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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