

Converting Colors

RGB(142, 208, 184)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(142, 208, 184) contains.

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Color

RGB(142, 208, 184)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8ED0B8
RGB	142, 208, 184
RGB Percent	56%, 82%, 72%
CMY	0.4431, 0.1843, 0.2784
CMYK	0.32, 0.00, 0.12, 0.18
HSL	158°, 41%, 69%
HSV	158°, 32%, 82%
XYZ	42.3629, 54.3232, 53.6001
YIQ	185.5300, -31.6320, -21.4560

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

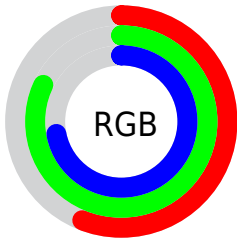
Format	Color
RYB	142, 182, 208
Decimal	9359544
CIELab	78.65, -26.04, 5.27
CIELCh	79, 26.570, 168.557
Yxy	54.3232, 0.2819, 0.3615
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287549624 (0xFF8ED0B8)
YUV	185.5300, -0.7543, -38.1758
Hunter-Lab	73.7043, -26.3863, 8.4755

Details

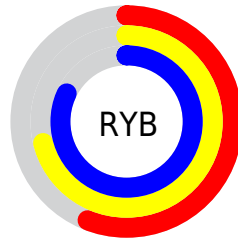
The RGB color **142, 208, 184** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **208, 142, 166**, and the grayscale version is **186, 186, 186**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **197, 255, 240**, and **89, 153, 131** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **121, 208, 176**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **163, 208, 192**.

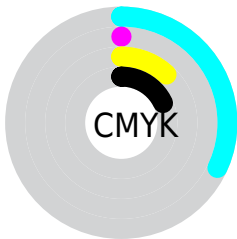
Distribution



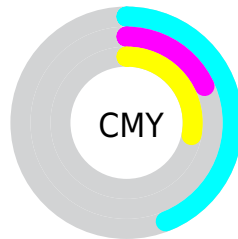
- Red (56%)
- Green (82%)
- Blue (72%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Blue (82%)



- Cyan (32%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Black (18%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (28%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 142, 208, 184 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, 208, 184 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 142, 208, 184


255, 255, 255


 197, 255, 240

 226, 255, 255

 142, 208, 184

 115, 180, 157

 89, 153, 131

 63, 127, 106

 37, 102, 82

 3, 77, 59

 0, 54, 37

 0, 34, 16

 0, 0, 0

 142, 208, 184

 142, 208, 184

 121, 208, 176

 163, 208, 192

 100, 208, 169

 184, 208, 199

 80, 208, 161

 204, 208, 207

 59, 208, 154

 225, 208, 214

 38, 208, 146

 246, 208, 222

 17, 208, 139

 255, 208, 229

 0, 208, 132

 255, 208, 237

 255, 208, 245

 255, 208, 252

Harmonies

Analogous

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



169, 204, 161



142, 208, 184



125, 209, 209

Triad

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



142, 208, 184



186, 192, 241



239, 182, 159

Complementary

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



142, 208, 184



208, 142, 166

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.



245, 177, 180



142, 208, 184



217, 183, 228

Square

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



142, 208, 184



152, 200, 242



238, 178, 205



222, 190, 147

Rectangle

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



142, 208, 184



124, 207, 225



238, 178, 205



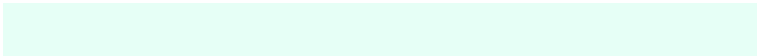
243, 180, 165

Sweetspot

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



142, 208, 184



230, 255, 246



166, 208, 142



112, 128, 122



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



142, 208, 184



158, 255, 220



142, 199, 208



94, 105, 101



0, 168, 107



0, 41, 26

Inverse Universe

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



208, 142, 166



255, 158, 193



208, 151, 142



105, 94, 98



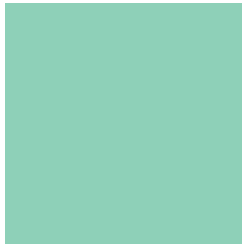
168, 0, 61



41, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 142, 208, 184 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

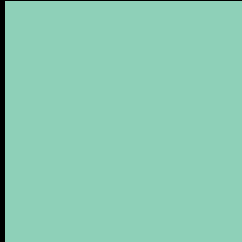
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 208, 184 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, 208, 184 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 142, 208, 184.

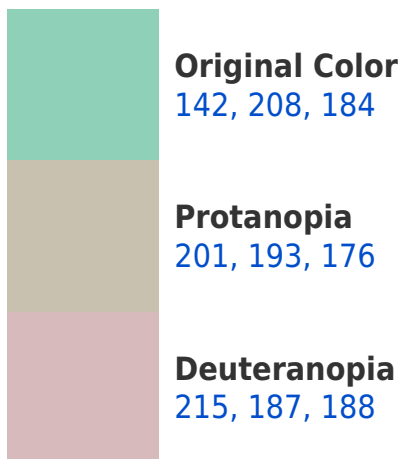


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 142, 208, 184.

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
150, 203, 219

Trichromacy



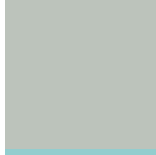
Original Color

142, 208, 184



Protanomaly

180, 198, 179



Deuteranomaly

188, 195, 187



Tritanomaly

147, 205, 206

Monochromacy



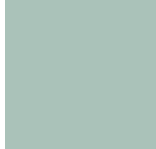
Original Color

142, 208, 184



Achromatopsia

186, 186, 186



Achromatomaly

170, 194, 185

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 142, 208, 184 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, 208, 184)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(142, 208, 184)  
}
```

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, 208, 184) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(142, 208, 184) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 142, 208, 184 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, 208, 184) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(142, 208, 184) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(142, 208, 184)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 208, 184); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 208, 184); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 208, 184) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 142, 208, 184 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(142, 208, 184) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(142,  
208, 184) }
```

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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