

Converting Colors

RGB(142, 213, 213)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(142, 213, 213) contains.

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Color

RGB(142, 213, 213)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8ED5D5
RGB	142, 213, 213
RGB Percent	56%, 84%, 84%
CMY	0.4431, 0.1647, 0.1647
CMYK	0.33, 0.00, 0.00, 0.16
HSL	180°, 46%, 70%
HSV	180°, 33%, 84%
XYZ	46.9598, 58.1434, 71.6985
YIQ	191.7710, -42.3160, -15.0520

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

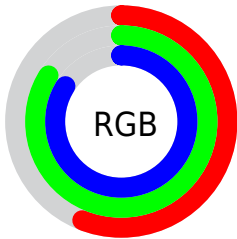
Format	Color
RYB	142, 178, 213
Decimal	9360853
CIELab	80.82, -22.05, -7.07
CIElCh	81, 23.152, 197.782
Yxy	58.1434, 0.2656, 0.3289
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287550933 (0xFF8ED5D5)
YUV	191.7710, 10.4659, -43.6492
Hunter-Lab	76.2518, -23.5111, -2.3733

Details

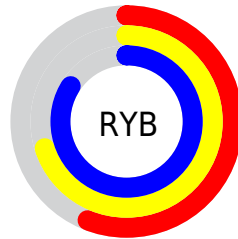
The RGB color **142, 213, 213** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **213, 142, 142**, and the grayscale version is **192, 192, 192**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **198, 255, 255**, and **88, 158, 158** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **121, 213, 213**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **163, 213, 213**.

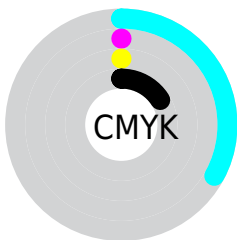
Distribution



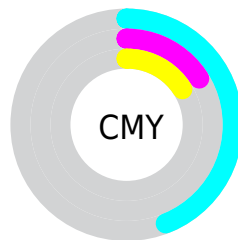
- Red (56%)
- Green (84%)
- Blue (84%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (70%)
- Blue (84%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (16%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (16%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 142, 213, 213 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, 213, 213 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 142, 213, 213

 142, 213, 213


255, 255, 255


 115, 185, 185

 198, 255, 255

 88, 158, 158

 227, 255, 255

 60, 132, 132

 31, 106, 107

 0, 82, 83

 0, 59, 60


 0, 37, 38

 0, 6, 18

 0, 0, 0

 142, 213, 213

 142, 213, 213

 121, 213, 213

 163, 213, 213

 99, 213, 213

 185, 213, 213

 78, 213, 213

 206, 213, 213

 57, 213, 213

 227, 213, 213

 36, 213, 213

 249, 213, 213

 14, 213, 213

 255, 213, 213

 0, 213, 213

Harmonies

Analogous

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



156, 212, 191



142, 213, 213



144, 211, 232

Triad

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



142, 213, 213



220, 191, 230



226, 196, 159

Complementary

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



142, 213, 213



213, 142, 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.



241, 190, 169



142, 213, 213



239, 186, 210

Square

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



142, 213, 213



193, 198, 242



246, 186, 188



204, 203, 159

Rectangle

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



142, 213, 213



156, 207, 240



246, 186, 188



232, 194, 161

Sweetspot

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



142, 213, 213



230, 255, 255



142, 213, 142



112, 128, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



142, 213, 213



153, 255, 255



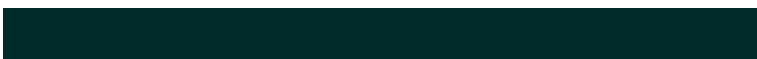
142, 178, 213



96, 107, 107



0, 171, 171



0, 43, 43

Inverse Universe

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



213, 142, 213



255, 153, 255



213, 178, 142



107, 96, 107



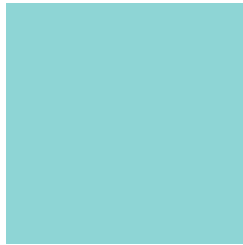
171, 0, 171



43, 0, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 142, 213, 213 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

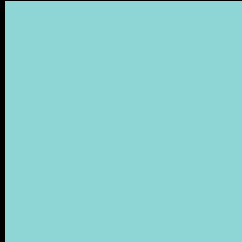
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 213, 213 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

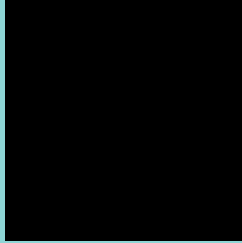
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 213, 213 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 142, 213, 213.

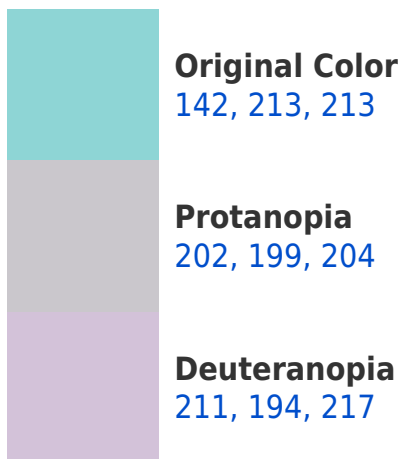


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 142, 213, 213.

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





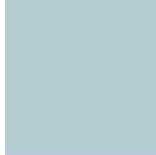
Tritanopia
146, 211, 228

Trichromacy



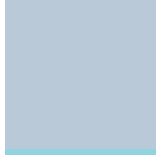
Original Color

142, 213, 213



Protanomaly

180, 204, 207



Deuteranomaly

186, 201, 216



Tritanomaly

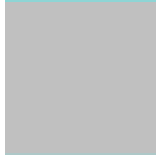
145, 212, 223

Monochromacy



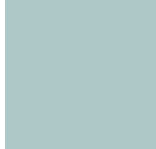
Original Color

142, 213, 213



Achromatopsia

192, 192, 192



Achromatomaly

174, 200, 200

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 142, 213, 213 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, 213, 213)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(142, 213, 213)  
}
```

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, 213, 213) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(142, 213, 213) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 142, 213, 213 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, 213, 213) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(142, 213, 213) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(142, 213, 213)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(142, 213, 213); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 213, 213);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 213,  
213) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 142, 213, 213 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(142, 213, 213) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(142,  
213, 213) }
```

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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