

Converting Colors

RGB(142, 216, 169)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(142, 216, 169) contains.

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Color

RGB(142, 216, 169)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8ED8A9
RGB	142, 216, 169
RGB Percent	56%, 85%, 66%
CMY	0.4431, 0.1529, 0.3373
CMYK	0.34, 0.00, 0.22, 0.15
HSL	142°, 49%, 70%
HSV	142°, 34%, 85%
XYZ	42.8726, 57.7271, 46.4189
YIQ	188.5160, -29.0170, -30.3050

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

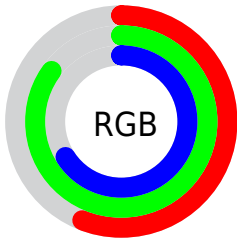
Format	Color
RYB	142, 196, 216
Decimal	9361577
CIELab	80.59, -32.87, 16.00
CIELCh	81, 36.555, 154.036
Yxy	57.7271, 0.2916, 0.3927
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287551657 (0xFF8ED8A9)
YUV	188.5160, -9.6214, -40.7945
Hunter-Lab	75.9783, -32.2391, 16.9616

Details

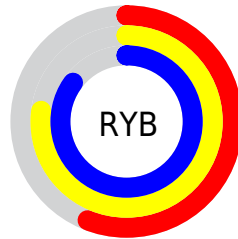
The RGB color **142, 216, 169** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **216, 142, 189**, and the grayscale version is **189, 189, 189**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **198, 255, 224**, and **88, 161, 117** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **120, 216, 155**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **164, 216, 183**.

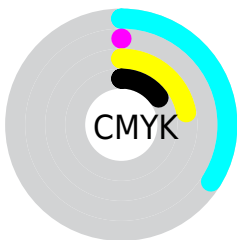
Distribution



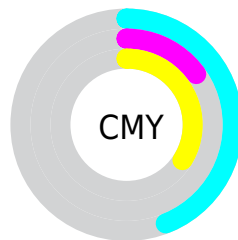
- Red (56%)
- Green (85%)
- Blue (66%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (77%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (34%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 142, 216, 169 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, 216, 169 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 142, 216, 169


255, 255, 255


 198, 255, 224

 226, 255, 253

 142, 216, 169

 115, 188, 142

 88, 161, 117

 62, 134, 92

 34, 109, 68

 0, 84, 46

 0, 60, 25

 0, 38, 0

 0, 4, 0

 0, 0, 0

 142, 216, 169

 142, 216, 169

 120, 216, 155

 164, 216, 183

 99, 216, 142

 185, 216, 196

 77, 216, 128

 207, 216, 210

 56, 216, 114

 228, 216, 224

 34, 216, 100

 250, 216, 238

 12, 216, 87

 255, 216, 251

 0, 216, 79

 255, 216, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



182, 209, 142



142, 216, 169



103, 219, 204

Triad

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



142, 216, 169



161, 202, 255



255, 178, 163

Complementary

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



142, 216, 169



216, 142, 189

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.



255, 174, 197



142, 216, 169



211, 190, 255

Square

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



142, 216, 169



110, 212, 255



247, 179, 231



248, 188, 139

Rectangle

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



142, 216, 169



85, 218, 227



247, 179, 231



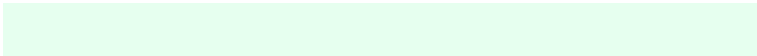
255, 176, 174

Sweetspot

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



142, 216, 169



230, 255, 239



190, 216, 142



112, 128, 118



0, 0, 0



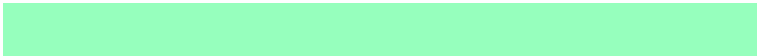
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



142, 216, 169



150, 255, 189



142, 216, 205



96, 107, 100



0, 171, 62



0, 43, 16

Inverse Universe

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



216, 142, 189



255, 150, 217



216, 142, 153



107, 96, 103



171, 0, 109



43, 0, 28

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 142, 216, 169 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

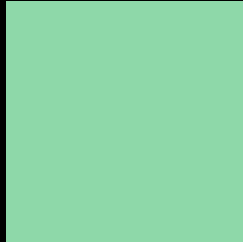
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 216, 169 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

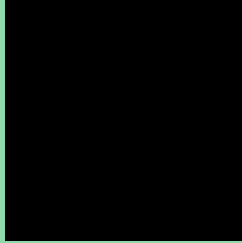
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 216, 169 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 142, 216, 169.

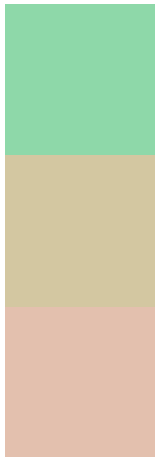


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 142, 216, 169.

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, 216, 169

Protanopia
211, 199, 161

Deuteranopia
227, 192, 174



Tritanopia
154, 208, 225

Trichromacy



Original Color

142, 216, 169



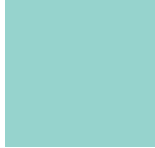
Protanomaly

186, 205, 164



Deuteranomaly

196, 201, 172



Tritanomaly

150, 211, 205

Monochromacy



Original Color

142, 216, 169



Achromatopsia

189, 189, 189



Achromatomaly

172, 199, 182

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 142, 216, 169 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, 216, 169)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(142, 216, 169)  
}
```

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, 216, 169) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(142, 216, 169) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 142, 216, 169 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, 216, 169) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(142, 216, 169) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(142, 216, 169)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(142, 216, 169); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 216, 169);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 216,  
169) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 142, 216, 169 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(142, 216, 169) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(142,  
216, 169) }
```

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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