

Converting Colors

RGB(142, 216, 200)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(142, 216, 200) contains.

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Color

RGB(142, 216, 200)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8ED8C8
RGB	142, 216, 200
RGB Percent	56%, 85%, 78%
CMY	0.4431, 0.1529, 0.2157
CMYK	0.34, 0.00, 0.07, 0.15
HSL	167°, 49%, 70%
HSV	167°, 34%, 85%
XYZ	46.1365, 59.0326, 63.6064
YIQ	192.0500, -38.9680, -20.6640

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

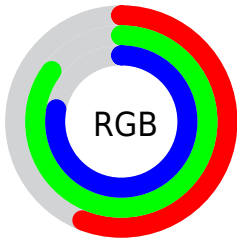
Format	Color
RYB	142, 183, 216
Decimal	9361608
CIELab	81.31, -26.49, 0.59
CIELCh	81, 26.493, 178.734
Yxy	59.0326, 0.2734, 0.3498
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287551688 (0xFF8ED8C8)
YUV	192.0500, 3.9193, -43.8939
Hunter-Lab	76.8327, -27.2715, 4.6993

Details

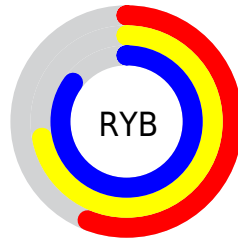
The RGB color **142, 216, 200** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **216, 142, 158**, and the grayscale version is **192, 192, 192**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **198, 255, 255**, and **88, 161, 146** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **120, 216, 195**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **164, 216, 205**.

Distribution



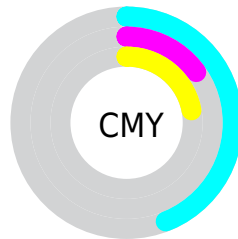
- Red (56%)
- Green (85%)
- Blue (78%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (72%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (22%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 142, 216, 200 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, 200 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 142, 216, 200


255, 255, 255


 198, 255, 255


 227, 255, 255


 142, 216, 200


 115, 188, 173


 88, 161, 146

 61, 134, 120

 32, 109, 96

 0, 84, 72

 0, 61, 50

 0, 38, 29

 0, 9, 3

 0, 0, 0

 142, 216, 200

 142, 216, 200

 120, 216, 195

 164, 216, 205

 99, 216, 191


 185, 216, 209

 77, 216, 186

 207, 216, 214

 56, 216, 181

 228, 216, 219

 34, 216, 177

 250, 216, 223

 12, 216, 172

 255, 216, 228

 0, 216, 169

 255, 216, 233

 255, 216, 237

 255, 216, 242

Harmonies

Analogous

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



167, 213, 176



142, 216, 200



131, 215, 225

Triad

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



142, 216, 200



205, 196, 245



242, 192, 160

Complementary

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



142, 216, 200



216, 142, 158

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.



252, 186, 179



142, 216, 200



233, 188, 228

Square

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



142, 216, 200



171, 205, 251



250, 184, 204



222, 200, 153

Rectangle

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



142, 216, 200



135, 213, 238



250, 184, 204



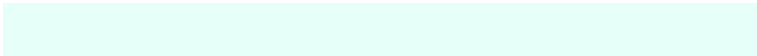
247, 189, 166

Sweetspot

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



142, 216, 200



230, 255, 249



158, 216, 142



112, 128, 124



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



142, 216, 200



150, 255, 232



142, 195, 216



96, 107, 105



0, 171, 134



0, 43, 34

Inverse Universe

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



216, 142, 158



255, 150, 173



216, 163, 142



107, 96, 99



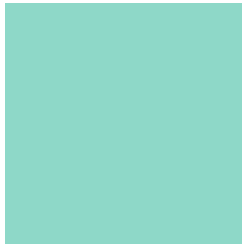
171, 0, 37



43, 0, 9

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 142, 216, 200 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

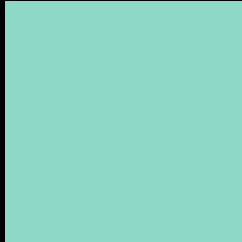
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 200 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

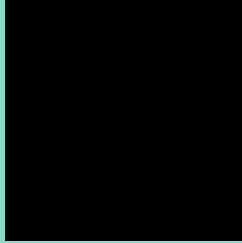
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

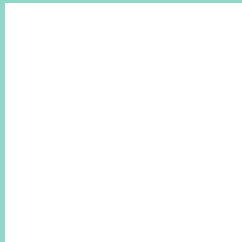
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 142, 216, 200 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 142, 216, 200.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 142, 216, 200.

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
149, 212, 229

Trichromacy



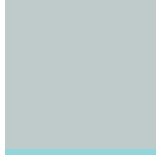
Original Color

142, 216, 200



Protanomaly

183, 206, 194



Deuteranomaly

191, 203, 203



Tritanomaly

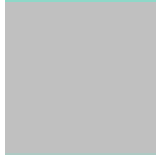
146, 213, 218

Monochromacy



Original Color

142, 216, 200



Achromatopsia

192, 192, 192



Achromatomaly

174, 201, 195

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 142, 216, 200 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, 200)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(142, 216, 200)  
}
```

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, 200) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(142, 216, 200) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 142, 216, 200 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, 200) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(142, 216, 200) }
```

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, 200)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(142, 216, 200); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 216, 200);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 216,  
200) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 142, 216, 200 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, 200) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(142,  
216, 200) }
```

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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