

Converting Colors

RGB(142, 220, 216)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(142, 220, 216) contains.

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Color

RGB(142, 220, 216)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8EDCD8
RGB	142, 220, 216
RGB Percent	56%, 86%, 85%
CMY	0.4431, 0.1373, 0.1529
CMYK	0.35, 0.00, 0.02, 0.14
HSL	177°, 53%, 71%
HSV	177°, 35%, 86%
XYZ	49.1432, 61.8951, 74.3226
YIQ	196.2220, -45.2040, -17.7800

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

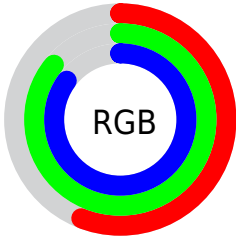
Format	Color
RYB	142, 182, 220
Decimal	9362648
CIELab	82.86, -24.80, -5.65
CIELCh	83, 25.438, 192.838
Yxy	61.8951, 0.2651, 0.3339
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287552728 (0xFF8EDCD8)
YUV	196.2220, 9.7506, -47.5527
Hunter-Lab	78.6734, -26.1788, -0.9397

Details

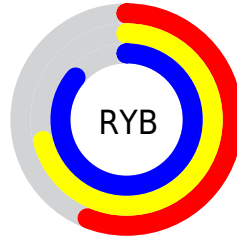
The RGB color **142, 220, 216** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **220, 142, 146**, and the grayscale version is **196, 196, 196**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **198, 255, 255**, and **87, 165, 161** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **120, 220, 215**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **164, 220, 217**.

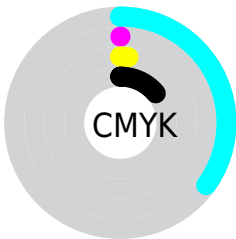
Distribution



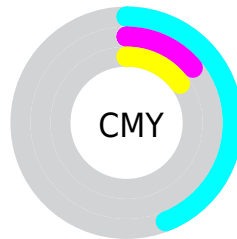
- Red (56%)
- Green (86%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Blue (86%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 142, 220, 216 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, 220, 216 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 142, 220, 216


255, 255, 255


 198, 255, 255


 227, 255, 255


 142, 220, 216


 114, 192, 188

 87, 165, 161


 59, 138, 135

 27, 113, 110

 0, 88, 86

 0, 64, 62

 0, 41, 41

 0, 18, 20

 0, 0, 0

■ 142, 220, 216

■ 142, 220, 216

■ 120, 220, 215

■ 164, 220, 217

■ 98, 220, 214

■ 186, 220, 218

■ 76, 220, 213

■ 208, 220, 219

■ 54, 220, 211

■ 230, 220, 221

■ 32, 220, 210

■ 252, 220, 222

■ 10, 220, 209

■ 255, 220, 223

■ 0, 220, 209

■ 255, 220, 224

■ 255, 220, 225

■ 255, 220, 226

Harmonies

Analogous

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



160, 219, 191



142, 220, 216



141, 218, 238

Triad

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



142, 220, 216



223, 197, 241



237, 200, 161

Complementary

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



142, 220, 216



220, 142, 146

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, 193, 175



142, 220, 216



246, 191, 221

Square

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



142, 220, 216



192, 205, 253



255, 189, 197



214, 208, 160

Rectangle

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



142, 220, 216



152, 215, 248



255, 189, 197



243, 197, 165

Sweetspot

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



142, 220, 216



227, 255, 254



147, 220, 142



111, 128, 127



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



142, 220, 216



145, 255, 249



142, 186, 220



99, 110, 109



0, 173, 165



0, 46, 44

Inverse Universe

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



220, 142, 146



255, 145, 151



220, 176, 142



110, 99, 99



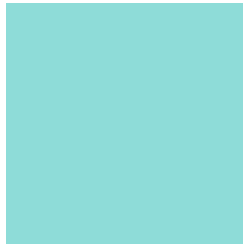
173, 0, 9



46, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 142, 220, 216 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

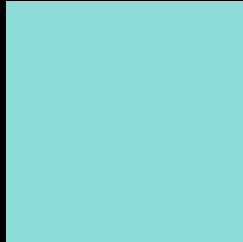
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 220, 216 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

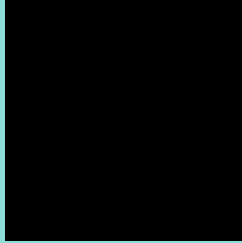
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

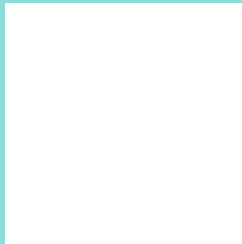
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 142, 220, 216 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 142, 220, 216.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 142, 220, 216.

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, 217, 235

Trichromacy



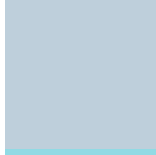
Original Color

142, 220, 216



Protanomaly

184, 210, 210



Deuteranomaly

190, 207, 219



Tritanomaly

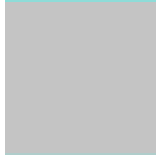
145, 218, 228

Monochromacy



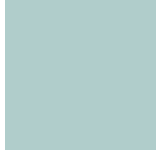
Original Color

142, 220, 216



Achromatopsia

196, 196, 196



Achromatomaly

176, 205, 203

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 142, 220, 216 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, 220, 216)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(142, 220, 216)  
}
```

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, 220, 216) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(142, 220, 216) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 142, 220, 216 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, 220, 216) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(142, 220, 216) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(142, 220, 216)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(142, 220, 216); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 220, 216);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 220,  
216) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 142, 220, 216 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(142, 220, 216) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(142,  
220, 216) }
```

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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