

Converting Colors

RGB(142, 231, 167)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(142, 231, 167) contains.

RGB(142, 231, 167)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(142, 231, 167)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8EE7A7
RGB	142, 231, 167
RGB Percent	56%, 91%, 65%
CMY	0.4431, 0.0941, 0.3451
CMYK	0.39, 0.00, 0.28, 0.09
HSL	137°, 65%, 73%
HSV	137°, 39%, 91%
XYZ	46.7063, 65.6926, 46.7775
YIQ	197.0930, -32.5000, -38.7720

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

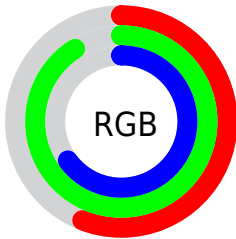
Format	Color
RYB	142, 211, 231
Decimal	9365415
CIELab	84.84, -40.09, 22.95
CIELCh	85, 46.194, 150.211
Yxy	65.6926, 0.2934, 0.4127
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287555495 (0xFF8EE7A7)
YUV	197.0930, -14.8358, -48.3166
Hunter-Lab	81.0510, -38.9772, 22.5173

Details

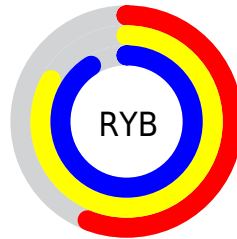
The RGB color **142, 231, 167** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFCC**. A complement of this color would be **231, 142, 206**, and the grayscale version is **197, 197, 197**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **199, 255, 222**, and **87, 175, 115** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **119, 231, 150**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **165, 231, 184**.

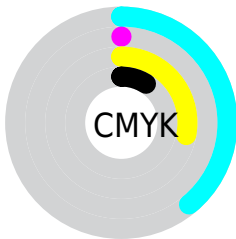
Distribution



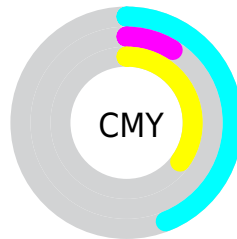
- Red (56%)
- Green (91%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (83%)
- Blue (91%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Black (9%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 142, 231, 167 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, 231, 167 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 142, 231, 167


255, 255, 255

 199, 255, 222

 228, 255, 251

 142, 231, 167

 114, 203, 140

 87, 175, 115

 59, 148, 90

 27, 122, 66

 0, 96, 43

 0, 72, 21

 0, 48, 0

 0, 26, 0

 0, 0, 0

 142, 231, 167

 142, 231, 167

 119, 231, 150

 165, 231, 184

 96, 231, 134

 188, 231, 200

 73, 231, 117

 211, 231, 217

 50, 231, 101

 234, 231, 233

 27, 231, 84

 255, 231, 250

 3, 231, 67

 255, 231, 255

 0, 231, 65

Harmonies

Analogous

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



195, 222, 135



142, 231, 167



78, 235, 211

Triad

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



142, 231, 167



147, 216, 255



255, 181, 170

Complementary

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



142, 231, 167



231, 142, 206

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, 178, 213



142, 231, 167



217, 200, 255

Square

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



142, 231, 167



60, 228, 255



255, 185, 255



255, 194, 137

Rectangle

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



142, 231, 167



8, 235, 240



255, 185, 255



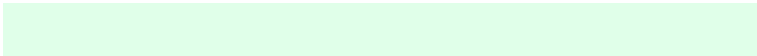
255, 179, 184

Sweetspot

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



142, 231, 167



224, 255, 233



207, 231, 142



110, 128, 115



0, 0, 0



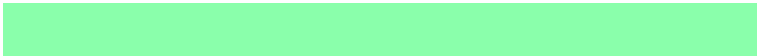
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



142, 231, 167



138, 255, 171



142, 231, 210



103, 115, 106



0, 179, 50



0, 51, 14

Inverse Universe

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



231, 142, 206



255, 138, 222



231, 142, 163



115, 103, 112



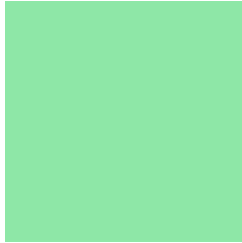
179, 0, 128



51, 0, 37

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 142, 231, 167 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

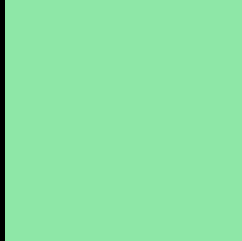
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 231, 167 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

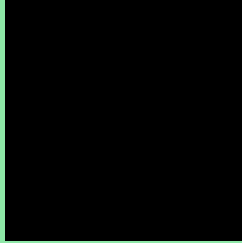
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 231, 167 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 142, 231, 167.

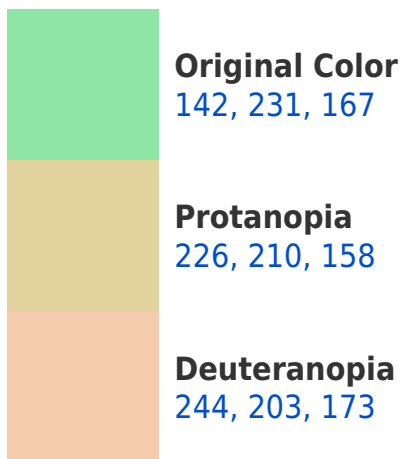


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 142, 231, 167.

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





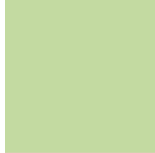
Tritanopia
157, 222, 239

Trichromacy



Original Color

142, 231, 167



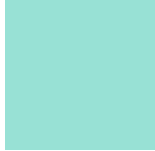
Protanomaly

195, 218, 161



Deuteranomaly

207, 213, 171



Tritanomaly

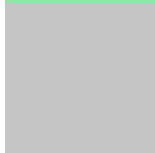
152, 225, 213

Monochromacy



Original Color

142, 231, 167



Achromatopsia

197, 197, 197



Achromatomaly

177, 209, 186

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 142, 231, 167 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, 231, 167)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(142, 231, 167)  
}
```

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, 231, 167) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(142, 231, 167) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 142, 231, 167 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, 231, 167) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(142, 231, 167) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(142, 231, 167)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(142, 231, 167); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 231, 167);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 231,  
167) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 142, 231, 167 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(142, 231, 167) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(142,  
231, 167) }
```

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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