

Converting Colors

RGB(142, 250, 160)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(142, 250, 160) contains.

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Color

RGB(142, 250, 160)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8EFAA0
RGB	142, 250, 160
RGB Percent	56%, 98%, 63%
CMY	0.4431, 0.0196, 0.3725
CMYK	0.43, 0.00, 0.36, 0.02
HSL	130°, 92%, 77%
HSV	130°, 43%, 98%
XYZ	51.6861, 76.6601, 45.3304
YIQ	207.4480, -35.4780, -50.8860

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

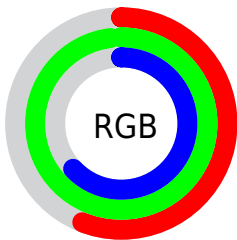
Format	Color
RYB	142, 235, 250
Decimal	9370272
CIELab	90.16, -49.49, 33.70
CIELCh	90, 59.879, 145.746
Yxy	76.6601, 0.2976, 0.4414
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287560352 (0xFF8EFAA0)
YUV	207.4480, -23.3919, -57.3979
Hunter-Lab	87.5557, -47.8500, 30.5927

Details

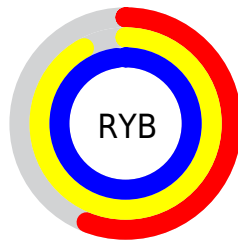
The RGB color **142, 250, 160** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FF99**. A complement of this color would be **250, 142, 232**, and the grayscale version is **208, 208, 208**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **200, 255, 215**, and **84, 193, 108** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **117, 250, 139**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **167, 250, 181**.

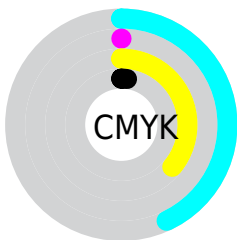
Distribution



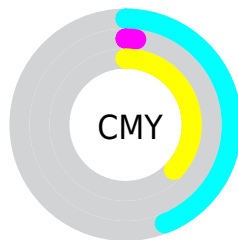
- Red (56%)
- Green (98%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (92%)
- Blue (98%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Black (2%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 142, 250, 160 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, 250, 160 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 142, 250, 160


255, 255, 255

 200, 255, 215


 229, 255, 244


 142, 250, 160

 113, 221, 133

 84, 193, 108

 53, 165, 82

 7, 138, 58

 0, 112, 34

 0, 86, 8

 0, 62, 0

 0, 40, 0

 0, 1, 0

 142, 250, 160

 142, 250, 160

 117, 250, 139

 167, 250, 181

 92, 250, 118

 192, 250, 202

 67, 250, 98

 217, 250, 223

 42, 250, 77

 242, 250, 243

 17, 250, 56

 255, 250, 255

 0, 250, 42

Harmonies

Analogous

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



212, 238, 120



142, 250, 160



0, 255, 216

Triad

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



142, 250, 160



106, 235, 255



255, 183, 180

Complementary

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



142, 250, 160



250, 142, 232

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, 180, 237



142, 250, 160



219, 215, 255

Square

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



142, 250, 160



0, 249, 255



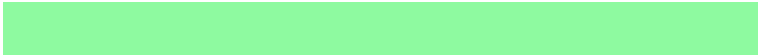
255, 193, 255



255, 200, 134

Rectangle

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



142, 250, 160



0, 255, 255



255, 193, 255



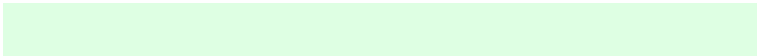
255, 180, 199

Sweetspot

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



142, 250, 160



222, 255, 227



232, 250, 142



107, 128, 111



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



142, 250, 160



122, 255, 145



142, 250, 214



112, 125, 115



0, 189, 31



0, 61, 10

Inverse Universe

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



250, 142, 232



255, 122, 233



250, 142, 178



125, 112, 123



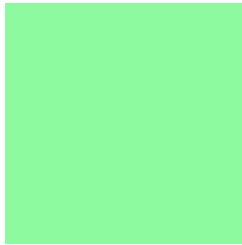
189, 0, 157



61, 0, 51

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 142, 250, 160 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

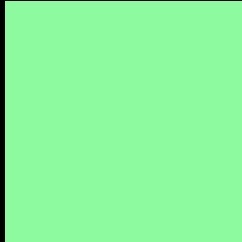
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 250, 160 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, 250, 160 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 142, 250, 160.

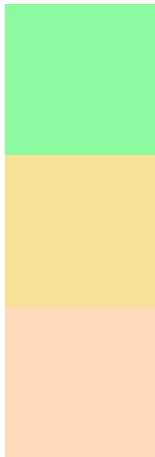


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 142, 250, 160.

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, 250, 160

Protanopia
245, 225, 150

Deuteranopia
255, 219, 187



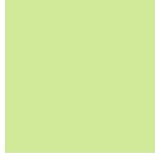
Tritanopia
169, 237, 255

Trichromacy



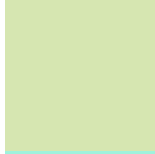
Original Color

142, 250, 160



Protanomaly

208, 234, 154



Deuteranomaly

214, 230, 177



Tritanomaly

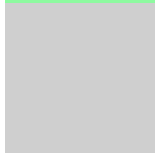
159, 242, 220

Monochromacy



Original Color

142, 250, 160



Achromatopsia

207, 207, 207



Achromatomaly

183, 223, 190

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 142, 250, 160 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, 250, 160)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(142, 250, 160)  
}
```

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, 250, 160) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(142, 250, 160) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 142, 250, 160 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, 250, 160) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(142, 250, 160) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(142, 250, 160)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(142, 250, 160); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 250, 160);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 250,  
160) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 142, 250, 160 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(142, 250, 160) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(142,  
250, 160) }
```

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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