

Converting Colors

`RYB(142, 156, 186)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(142, 156, 186) contains.

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Color

R_YB(142, 156, 186)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8EA3BA
RGB	142, 163, 186
RGB Percent	56%, 64%, 73%
CMY	0.4431, 0.3626, 0.2706
CMYK	0.24, 0.13, 0.00, 0.27
HSL	212°, 24%, 64%
HSV	212°, 24%, 73%
XYZ	33.0327, 35.3249, 51.5318
YIQ	159.3430, -19.8990, 2.7010

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

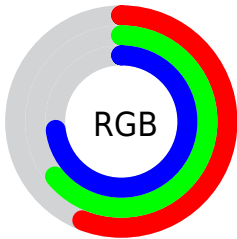
Format	Color
R_{YB}	142, 156, 186
Decimal	9348026
CIE _{Lab}	66.00, -1.91, -14.48
CIE _{LCh}	66, 14.605, 262.469
Yxy	35.3249, 0.2755, 0.2946
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287538106 (0xFF8EA3BA)
YUV	159.3430, 13.1419, -15.2098
Hunter-Lab	59.4348, -4.8039, -9.8019

Details

The RYB color **142, 156, 186** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **182, 186, 142**, and the grayscale version is **159, 159, 159**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **196, 211, 242**, and **91, 105, 133** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **123, 143, 186**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **161, 169, 186**.

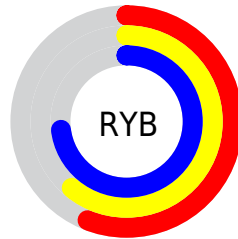
Distribution



Red (56%)

Green (64%)

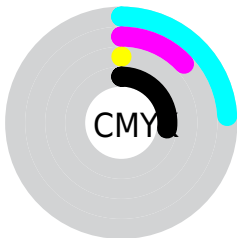
Blue (73%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (61%)

Blue (73%)

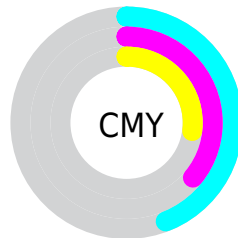


Cyan (24%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (27%)



Cyan (44%)


Magenta (36%)

Yellow (27%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 142, 156, 186 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 RYB color 142, 156, 186 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 142, 156, 186


255, 255, 255


 196, 210, 242

 224, 237, 255


253, 254, 255

 142, 156, 186


 116, 130, 159

 91, 105, 133

 67, 80, 108

 43, 56, 83


 20, 34, 60

 0, 14, 38

 0, 1, 17

 0, 0, 0

 142, 156, 186

 142, 156, 186

■ 123, 143, 186

■ 161, 169, 186

■ 105, 131, 186

■ 179, 181, 186

■ 86, 118, 186

■ 198, 198, 186

■ 68, 106, 186

■ 212, 216, 186

■ 49, 93, 186

■ 229, 235, 186

■ 30, 80, 186

■ 246, 254, 186

■ 12, 67, 186

■ 221, 255, 186

■ 0, 59, 186

■ 202, 255, 186

■ 189, 255, 186

Harmonies

Analogous

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



130, 151, 181



142, 156, 186



159, 158, 184

Triad

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



142, 156, 186



188, 152, 151



144, 166, 165

Complementary

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



142, 156, 186



182, 186, 142

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.



136, 163, 139



142, 156, 186



184, 161, 140

Square

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



142, 156, 186



185, 152, 164



162, 174, 135



132, 154, 168

Rectangle

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



142, 156, 186



170, 155, 180



162, 174, 135



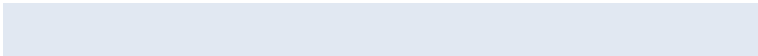
141, 165, 156

Sweetspot

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



142, 156, 186



225, 230, 242



142, 171, 186



113, 116, 122



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



142, 156, 186



174, 196, 242



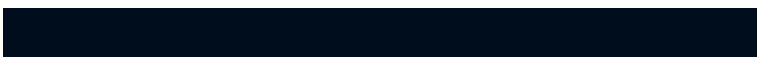
143, 142, 186



83, 86, 92



0, 50, 156



0, 9, 28

Inverse Universe

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



186, 142, 163



242, 174, 206



142, 186, 143



92, 83, 87



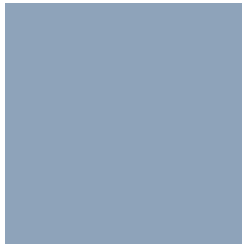
156, 0, 73



28, 0, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 142, 156, 186 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

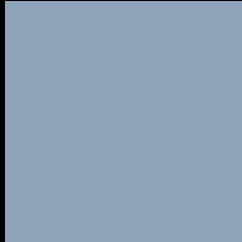
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 142, 156, 186 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

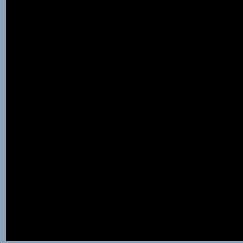
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

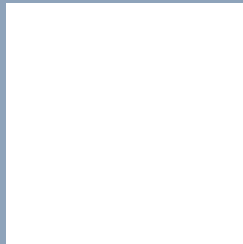
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RYB 142, 156, 186 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 142, 156, 186.

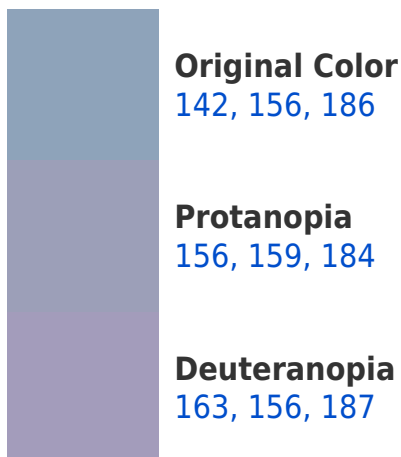


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 142, 156, 186.

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
140, 155, 177

Trichromacy



Original Color
142, 156, 186

Protanomaly
151, 158, 185

Deuteranomaly
155, 158, 187

Tritanomaly
141, 155, 180

Monochromacy



Original Color
142, 156, 186

Achromatopsia
159, 159, 159

Achromatomaly
153, 158, 169

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 142, 156, 186 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, 163, 186) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(142, 163, 186)  
}
```

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, 163, 186) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(142, 163, 186) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 142, 156, 186 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, 163, 186) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(142, 163, 186) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(142, 163, 186)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(142, 163, 186); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 163, 186);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 163,  
186) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 142, 156, 186 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(142, 163, 186) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(142,  
163, 186) }
```

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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