

Converting Colors

`RYB(142, 163, 168)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(142, 163, 168) contains.

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Color

R_YB(142, 163, 168)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8EA894
RGB	142, 168, 148
RGB Percent	56%, 66%, 58%
CMY	0.4431, 0.3412, 0.4189
CMYK	0.15, 0.00, 0.12, 0.34
HSL	134°, 13%, 61%
HSV	134°, 15%, 66%
XYZ	30.5184, 35.9002, 33.4170
YIQ	157.9460, -9.0760, -11.7320

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

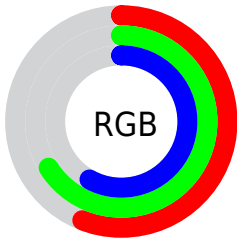
Format	Color
RYB	142, 163, 168
Decimal	9349268
CIELab	66.44, -12.98, 7.24
CIELCh	66, 14.860, 150.853
Yxy	35.9002, 0.3057, 0.3596
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287539348 (0xFF8EA894)
YUV	157.9460, -4.9034, -13.9846
Hunter-Lab	59.9168, -13.9362, 8.8743

Details

The RYB color **142, 163, 168** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **168, 142, 162**, and the grayscale version is **158, 158, 158**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **196, 218, 223**, and **91, 111, 116** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **125, 160, 168**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **159, 166, 168**.

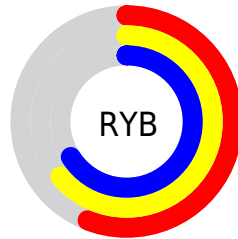
Distribution



Red (56%)

Green (66%)

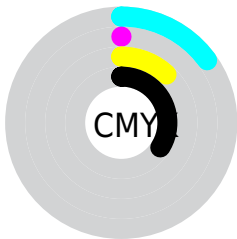
Blue (58%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (66%)

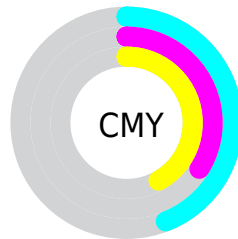


Cyan (15%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (12%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (44%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 142, 163, 168 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, 163, 168 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 142, 163, 168

255, 255, 255


 196, 218, 223

 224, 247, 252

253, 254, 255

 142, 163, 168

 116, 137, 142

 91, 111, 116

 68, 86, 91

 45, 63, 68


 23, 40, 45

 0, 21, 25

 0, 0, 0

 142, 163, 168


 125, 160, 168

 142, 163, 168


 159, 166, 168

 108, 156, 168


 176, 168, 174


 92, 153, 168


 192, 168, 187


 75, 150, 168


 209, 168, 199

 58, 147, 168

 226, 168, 212

 41, 144, 168

 243, 168, 225

 24, 140, 168

 255, 168, 238

 8, 137, 168

 255, 168, 251

 0, 136, 168

 255, 168, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



139, 165, 147



142, 163, 168



131, 152, 169

Triad

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



142, 163, 168



147, 159, 188



190, 154, 148

Complementary

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



142, 163, 168



168, 142, 162

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.



188, 152, 162



142, 163, 168



165, 158, 184

Square

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



142, 163, 168



133, 153, 184



179, 154, 175



184, 166, 139

Rectangle

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



142, 163, 168



127, 148, 171



179, 154, 175



190, 153, 153

Sweetspot

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



142, 163, 168



208, 217, 219



142, 168, 148



103, 108, 110



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



142, 163, 168



178, 211, 219



142, 157, 168



76, 82, 84



0, 120, 148



0, 16, 20

Inverse Universe

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



168, 142, 162



219, 178, 209



168, 142, 149



84, 76, 82



148, 0, 113



20, 0, 16

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 142, 163, 168 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

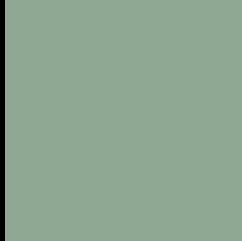
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 163, 168 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

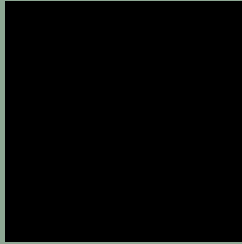
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 163, 168 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 142, 163, 168.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 142, 163, 168.

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, 158, 177

Trichromacy



Original Color

142, 163, 168

Protanomaly

146, 164, 151

Deuteranomaly

162, 167, 150

Tritanomaly

145, 155, 167

Monochromacy



Original Color

142, 163, 168

Achromatopsia

158, 158, 158

Achromatomaly

152, 160, 162

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 142, 163, 168 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, 168, 148)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(142, 168, 148)  
}
```

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, 168, 148) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(142, 168, 148) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 142, 163, 168 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, 168, 148) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(142, 168, 148) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(142, 168, 148)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(142, 168, 148); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 168, 148);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 168,  
148) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 142, 163, 168 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(142, 168, 148) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(142,  
168, 148) }
```

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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