

# Converting Colors

`RYB(142, 182, 198)`

Have a look what the booklet for  
RYB(142, 182, 198) contains.

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# Color

**R<sub>Y</sub>B(142, 182, 198)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8EC6A4
RGB	142, 198, 164
RGB Percent	56%, 78%, 64%
CMY	0.4431, 0.2235, 0.3553
CMYK	0.28, 0.00, 0.17, 0.22
HSL	144°, 33%, 67%
HSV	144°, 28%, 78%
XYZ	38.0864, 48.8338, 42.7301
YIQ	177.3800, -22.4620, -22.4460

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

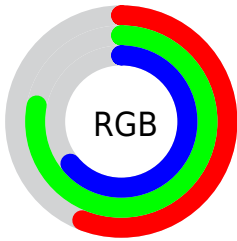
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	142, 182, 198
Decimal	9356964
CIELab	75.35, -25.12, 11.07
CIELCh	75, 27.450, 156.218
Yxy	48.8338, 0.2938, 0.3767
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287547044 (0xFF8EC6A4)
YUV	177.3800, -6.5963, -31.0283
Hunter-Lab	69.8812, -25.0064, 12.6628

# Details

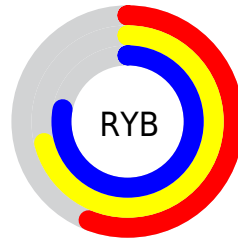
The RYB color **142, 182, 198** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **198, 142, 176**, and the grayscale version is **178, 178, 178**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **197, 239, 255**, and **90, 128, 144** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **122, 176, 198**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **162, 188, 198**.

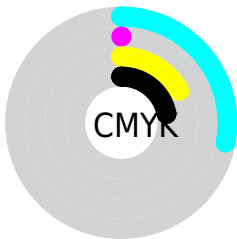
# Distribution



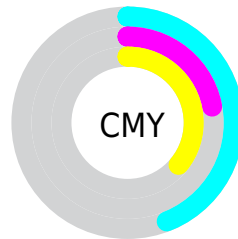
- Red (56%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (28%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (36%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 142, 182, 198 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, 182, 198 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 142, 182, 198

255, 255, 255


 197, 239, 255


 225, 242, 255


254, 255, 255

 142, 182, 198


 116, 155, 171

 90, 128, 144

 65, 102, 118


 40, 76, 93


 13, 49, 69

 0, 31, 46


 0, 27, 27

 0, 0, 0

 142, 182, 198


 142, 182, 198


 122, 176, 198


 162, 188, 198


 102, 170, 198


 182, 194, 198


 83, 165, 198


 201, 198, 200

 63, 159, 198

 221, 198, 212

 43, 154, 198

 241, 198, 224

 23, 148, 198

 255, 198, 236

 3, 142, 198

 255, 198, 248

 0, 142, 198

 255, 198, 255

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



144, 193, 166



142, 182, 198



118, 162, 200

# Triad

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



142, 182, 198



162, 180, 235



235, 173, 157

# Complementary

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



142, 182, 198



198, 142, 176

# 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.



236, 167, 181



142, 182, 198



196, 177, 226

# Square

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



142, 182, 198



128, 168, 231



223, 170, 206



221, 208, 140

# Rectangle

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



142, 182, 198



110, 156, 207



223, 170, 206



237, 168, 164



# Sweetspot

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



142, 182, 198



235, 249, 255



142, 198, 164



115, 124, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

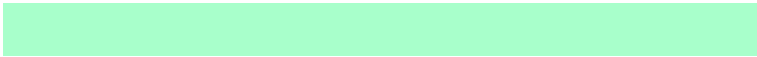


# Same Dimension

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



142, 182, 198



168, 230, 255



142, 172, 198



90, 97, 99



0, 117, 163



0, 26, 36



# Inverse Universe

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



198, 142, 176



255, 168, 220



198, 142, 148



99, 90, 95



163, 0, 98



36, 0, 21



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 142, 182, 198 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

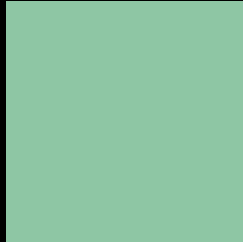
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 182, 198 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](#).



## R-Y-B 142, 182, 198 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 142, 182, 198.

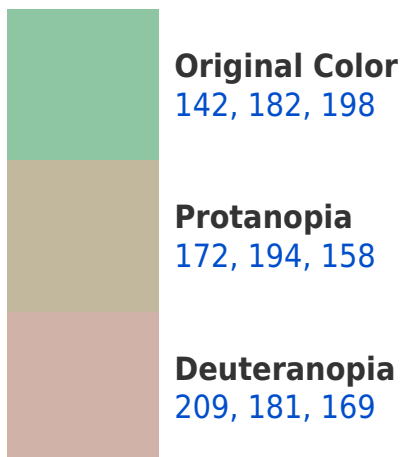


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 142, 182, 198.

# 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**  
150, 174, 207

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
142, 182, 198

**Protanomaly**  
160, 189, 174

**Deuteranomaly**  
167, 185, 167

**Tritanomaly**  
147, 171, 194

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
142, 182, 198

**Achromatopsia**  
177, 177, 177

**Achromatomaly**  
164, 179, 185

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 142, 182, 198 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, 198, 164)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(142, 198, 164)  
}
```

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, 198, 164) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(142, 198, 164) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 142, 182, 198 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, 198, 164) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(142, 198, 164) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(142, 198, 164)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(142, 198, 164); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 198, 164);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 198,  
164) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 142, 182, 198 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(142, 198, 164) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(142,  
198, 164) }
```

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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