

Converting Colors

RGB(143, 110, 106)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(143, 110, 106) contains.

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Color

RGB(143, 110, 106)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8F6E6A
RGB	143, 110, 106
RGB Percent	56%, 43%, 42%
CMY	0.4392, 0.5686, 0.5843
CMYK	0.00, 0.23, 0.26, 0.44
HSL	6°, 15%, 49%
HSV	6°, 26%, 56%
XYZ	19.5051, 18.0321, 16.0882
YIQ	119.4110, 20.9520, 5.7520

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

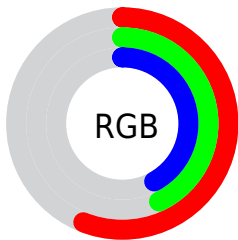
Format	Color
R_{YB}	143, 110, 106
Decimal	9399914
CIE Lab	49.54, 12.44, 7.26
CIE LCh	50, 14.405, 30.255
Yxy	18.0321, 0.3637, 0.3363
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287589994 (0xFF8F6E6A)
YUV	119.4110, -6.6116, 20.6876
Hunter-Lab	42.4642, 7.6782, 7.2621

Details

The RGB color **143, 110, 106** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **106, 139, 143**, and the grayscale version is **119, 119, 119**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **197, 162, 157**, and **92, 62, 59** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **143, 97, 92**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **143, 123, 120**.

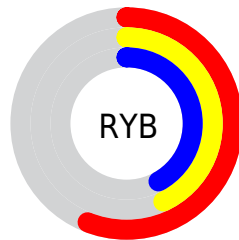
Distribution



Red (56%)

Green (43%)

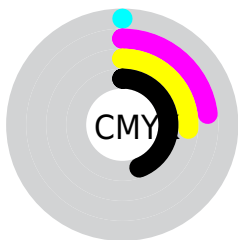
Blue (42%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (43%)

Blue (42%)

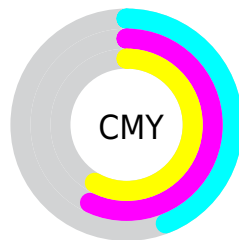


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (23%)

Yellow (26%)

Black (44%)



Cyan (44%)

Magenta (57%)

Yellow (58%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 143, 110, 106 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 143, 110, 106 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 143, 110, 106

255, 255, 255

 197, 162, 157

 226, 189, 184

 255, 217, 212

 255, 245, 240

 143, 110, 106

 143, 97, 92

 143, 84, 77

 143, 110, 106

 117, 86, 82

 92, 62, 59

 68, 40, 37

 44, 19, 16

 22, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 143, 110, 106


 143, 123, 120

 143, 136, 135

 143, 72, 63

 143, 148, 149

 143, 59, 49

 143, 161, 163

 143, 46, 35

 143, 174, 178

 143, 33, 20

 143, 187, 192

 143, 21, 6

 143, 199, 206

 143, 15, 0

 143, 212, 220

 143, 225, 235

Harmonies

Analogous

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



142, 109, 118



143, 110, 106



138, 113, 97

Triad

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



143, 110, 106



100, 124, 105



104, 119, 142

Complementary

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



143, 110, 106



106, 139, 143

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.



90, 122, 139



143, 110, 106



89, 125, 117

Square

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



143, 110, 106



114, 121, 97



85, 124, 130



120, 115, 139

Rectangle

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



143, 110, 106



131, 116, 94



85, 124, 130



99, 120, 142

Sweetspot

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



143, 110, 106



186, 173, 171



143, 106, 139



94, 86, 85



222, 222, 222



94, 94, 94

Same Dimension

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



143, 110, 106



186, 135, 128



143, 128, 106



71, 65, 64



135, 15, 0



8, 1, 0

Inverse Universe

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



106, 139, 143



128, 180, 186



106, 121, 143



64, 71, 71



0, 121, 135



0, 7, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 143, 110, 106 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

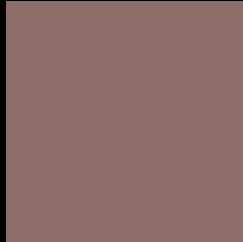
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 143, 110, 106 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

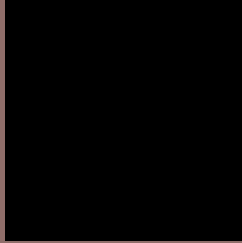
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 143, 110, 106 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 143, 110, 106.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 143, 110, 106.

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


143, 110, 106

Protanopia

122, 118, 110

Deuteranopia

134, 114, 105



Tritanopia
144, 108, 117

Trichromacy



Original Color

143, 110, 106

Protanomaly

130, 115, 109

Deuteranomaly

137, 113, 105

Tritanomaly

144, 109, 113

Monochromacy



Original Color

143, 110, 106

Achromatopsia

119, 119, 119

Achromatomaly

128, 116, 114

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 143, 110, 106 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(143, 110, 106) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(143, 110, 106)  
}
```

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(143, 110, 106) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(143, 110, 106) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 143, 110, 106 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(143, 110, 106) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(143, 110, 106) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(143, 110, 106)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(143, 110, 106); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 110, 106);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 110,  
106) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 143, 110, 106 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(143, 110, 106) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(143,  
110, 106) }
```

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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