

Converting Colors

RGB(143, 120, 158)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(143, 120, 158) contains.

RGB(143, 120, 158)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(143, 120, 158)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8F789E
RGB	143, 120, 158
RGB Percent	56%, 47%, 62%
CMY	0.4392, 0.5294, 0.3804
CMYK	0.09, 0.24, 0.00, 0.38
HSL	276°, 16%, 55%
HSV	276°, 24%, 62%
XYZ	24.2157, 21.7412, 35.2679
YIQ	131.2090, 1.5100, 16.6940

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

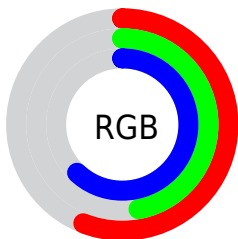
Format	Color
R_{YB}	143, 120, 158
Decimal	9402526
CIE _{Lab}	53.75, 16.32, -17.09
CIE _{LCh}	54, 23.633, 313.679
Yxy	21.7412, 0.2981, 0.2677
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287592606 (0xFF8F789E)
YUV	131.2090, 13.2080, 10.3407
Hunter-Lab	46.6275, 11.1049, -12.2063

Details

The RGB color **143, 120, 158** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **135, 158, 120**, and the grayscale version is **131, 131, 131**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **197, 172, 213**, and **92, 71, 107** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **137, 104, 158**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **149, 136, 158**.

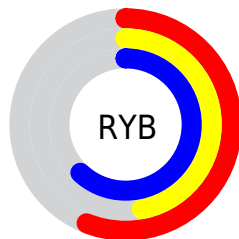
Distribution



Red (56%)

Green (47%)

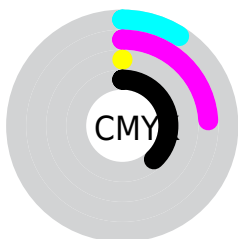
Blue (62%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (47%)

Blue (62%)

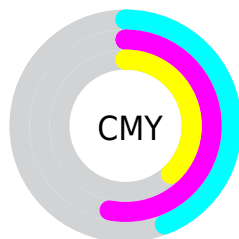


Cyan (9%)

Magenta (24%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (44%)

Magenta (53%)

Yellow (38%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 143, 120, 158 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, 120, 158 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 143, 120, 158

255, 255, 255

 197, 172, 213

 225, 200, 241

 254, 228, 255

 143, 120, 158

 117, 95, 132

 92, 71, 107

 68, 49, 82


 46, 27, 59

 26, 3, 37

 0, 1, 15


 0, 0, 0

 143, 120, 158

 137, 104, 158


 143, 120, 158

 149, 136, 158


 131, 88, 158

 155, 152, 158


 124, 73, 158


 162, 167, 158

 118, 57, 158

 168, 183, 158

 112, 41, 158


 174, 199, 158

 106, 25, 158

 180, 215, 158

 99, 9, 158

 187, 231, 158

 96, 0, 158

 193, 246, 158

 199, 255, 158

Harmonies

Analogous

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



116, 127, 168



143, 120, 158



162, 115, 140

Triad

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



143, 120, 158



153, 123, 90



68, 140, 137

Complementary

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



143, 120, 158



135, 158, 120

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.



87, 139, 116



143, 120, 158



133, 130, 89

Square

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



143, 120, 158



166, 117, 101



111, 136, 98



66, 138, 156

Rectangle

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



143, 120, 158



168, 113, 127



111, 136, 98



73, 140, 130

Sweetspot

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



143, 120, 158



201, 192, 207



120, 135, 158



101, 96, 105



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



143, 120, 158



183, 147, 207



158, 120, 154



76, 71, 79



86, 0, 143



9, 0, 15

Inverse Universe

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



158, 120, 135



207, 147, 170



120, 158, 124



79, 71, 74



143, 0, 56



15, 0, 6

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 143, 120, 158 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 143, 120, 158 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

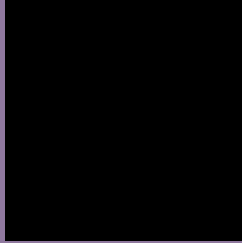
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 120, 158 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 143, 120, 158.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 143, 120, 158.

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, 120, 158

Protanopia

120, 127, 163

Deuteranopia

127, 126, 157



Tritanopia

139, 124, 134

Trichromacy



Original Color
143, 120, 158

Protanomaly
128, 124, 161

Deuteranomaly
133, 124, 157

Tritanomaly
140, 123, 143

Monochromacy



Original Color
143, 120, 158

Achromatopsia
131, 131, 131

Achromatomaly
135, 127, 141

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 143, 120, 158 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, 120, 158) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(143, 120, 158)  
}
```

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, 120, 158) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(143, 120, 158) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 143, 120, 158 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, 120, 158) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(143, 120, 158) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(143, 120, 158)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(143, 120, 158); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 120, 158);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 120,  
158) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 143, 120, 158 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(143, 120, 158) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(143,  
120, 158) }
```

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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