

Converting Colors

RGB(143, 121, 177)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(143, 121, 177) contains.

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Color

RGB(143, 121, 177)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8F79B1
RGB	143, 121, 177
RGB Percent	56%, 47%, 69%
CMY	0.4392, 0.5255, 0.3059
CMYK	0.19, 0.32, 0.00, 0.31
HSL	264°, 26%, 58%
HSV	264°, 32%, 69%
XYZ	26.1009, 22.6887, 44.5987
YIQ	133.9620, -4.8640, 22.0800

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

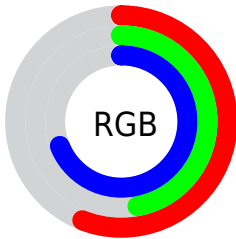
Format	Color
RYB	143, 121, 177
Decimal	9402801
CIELab	54.75, 20.04, -26.55
CIElCh	55, 33.260, 307.043
Yxy	22.6887, 0.2795, 0.2430
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287592881 (0xFF8F79B1)
YUV	133.9620, 21.2177, 7.9263
Hunter-Lab	47.6327, 14.4540, -22.1706

Details

The RGB color **143, 121, 177** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666699**. A complement of this color would be **155, 177, 121**, and the grayscale version is **134, 134, 134**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **197, 173, 233**, and **92, 72, 124** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **132, 103, 177**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **154, 139, 177**.

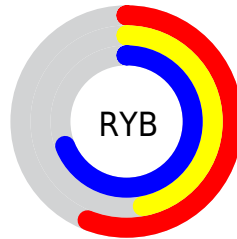
Distribution



Red (56%)

Green (47%)

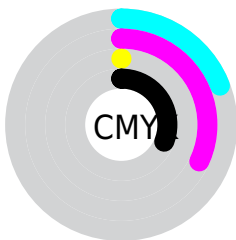
Blue (69%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (47%)

Blue (69%)

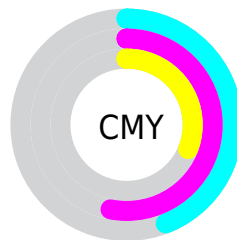


Cyan (19%)

Magenta (32%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (31%)



Cyan (44%)

Magenta (53%)

Yellow (31%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 143, 121, 177 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, 121, 177 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 143, 121, 177

255, 255, 255

 197, 173, 233

 226, 201, 255

 255, 229, 255

 143, 121, 177

 117, 96, 150

 92, 72, 124

 67, 49, 99

 44, 28, 75


 22, 5, 52

 0, 2, 30

 0, 0, 1

 0, 0, 0

 143, 121, 177

 143, 121, 177

■ 132, 103, 177

■ 154, 139, 177

■ 122, 86, 177

■ 164, 156, 177

■ 111, 68, 177

■ 175, 174, 177

■ 100, 50, 177

■ 186, 192, 177

■ 89, 32, 177

■ 197, 210, 177

■ 79, 15, 177

■ 207, 227, 177

■ 70, 0, 177

■ 218, 245, 177

■ 229, 255, 177

■ 240, 255, 177

Harmonies

Analogous

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



99, 132, 188



143, 121, 177



173, 112, 154

Triad

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



143, 121, 177



168, 122, 78



27, 146, 137

Complementary

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



143, 121, 177



155, 177, 121

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.



76, 144, 108



143, 121, 177



143, 132, 73

Square

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



143, 121, 177



184, 112, 98



112, 139, 84



0, 145, 165

Rectangle

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



143, 121, 177



183, 108, 135



112, 139, 84



46, 146, 127

Sweetspot

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



143, 121, 177



217, 209, 230



121, 156, 177



107, 102, 115



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



143, 121, 177



177, 142, 230



170, 121, 177



84, 80, 89



60, 0, 153



10, 0, 26

Inverse Universe

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



177, 121, 155



230, 142, 195



128, 177, 121



89, 80, 86



153, 0, 93



26, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 143, 121, 177 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, 121, 177 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

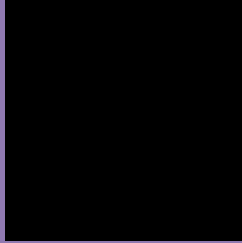
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 121, 177 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 143, 121, 177.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 143, 121, 177.

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, 121, 177

Protanopia
115, 129, 183

Deuteranopia
119, 129, 175



Tritanopia
136, 129, 139

Trichromacy



Original Color
143, 121, 177

Protanomaly
125, 126, 181

Deuteranomaly
128, 126, 176

Tritanomaly
139, 126, 153

Monochromacy



Original Color
143, 121, 177

Achromatopsia
134, 134, 134

Achromatomaly
137, 129, 150

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 143, 121, 177 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, 121, 177)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(143, 121, 177)  
}
```

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, 121, 177) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(143, 121, 177) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 143, 121, 177 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, 121, 177) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(143, 121, 177) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(143, 121, 177)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(143, 121, 177); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 121, 177);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 121,  
177) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 143, 121, 177 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(143, 121, 177) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(143,  
121, 177) }
```

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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