

Converting Colors

RGB(143, 122, 210)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(143, 122, 210) contains.

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Color

RGB(143, 122, 210)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8F7AD2
RGB	143, 122, 210
RGB Percent	56%, 48%, 82%
CMY	0.4392, 0.5216, 0.1765
CMYK	0.32, 0.42, 0.00, 0.18
HSL	254°, 49%, 65%
HSV	254°, 42%, 82%
XYZ	29.9201, 24.4119, 64.1078
YIQ	138.3110, -15.7320, 31.8200

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

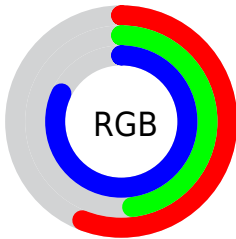
Format	Color
RYB	143, 122, 210
Decimal	9403090
CIELab	56.50, 27.64, -42.63
CIELCh	56, 50.808, 302.956
Yxy	24.4119, 0.2526, 0.2061
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287593170 (0xFF8F7AD2)
YUV	138.3110, 35.3427, 4.1123
Hunter-Lab	49.4083, 21.6292, -42.3434

Details

The RGB color **143, 122, 210** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9966CC**. A complement of this color would be **189, 210, 122**, and the grayscale version is **138, 138, 138**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **199, 175, 255**, and **89, 73, 155** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **127, 101, 210**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **159, 143, 210**.

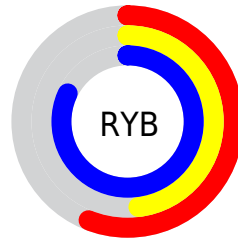
Distribution



Red (56%)

Green (48%)

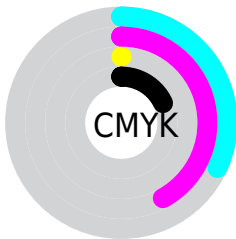
Blue (82%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (48%)

Blue (82%)

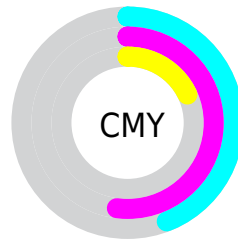


Cyan (32%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (18%)



Cyan (44%)

Magenta (52%)

Yellow (18%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 143, 122, 210 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, 122, 210 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 143, 122, 210

255, 255, 255

 199, 175, 255

 228, 202, 255

 255, 230, 255

 143, 122, 210

 116, 97, 182

 89, 73, 155

 63, 50, 129

 36, 28, 103

 0, 8, 78

 0, 0, 55

 0, 2, 33

 0, 0, 5


 0, 0, 0

 143, 122, 210

 143, 122, 210


 127, 101, 210

 159, 143, 210

 111, 80, 210

 175, 164, 210

 95, 59, 210


 191, 185, 210

 79, 38, 210

 207, 206, 210

 63, 17, 210

 223, 227, 210

 50, 0, 210

 239, 248, 210

 255, 255, 210

 255, 255, 210

Harmonies

Analogous

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



46, 139, 224



143, 122, 210



193, 104, 176

Triad

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



143, 122, 210



191, 118, 56



0, 157, 139

Complementary

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



143, 122, 210



189, 210, 122

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.



42, 154, 93



143, 122, 210



155, 135, 41

Square

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



143, 122, 210



213, 102, 90



110, 147, 57



0, 156, 182

Rectangle

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



143, 122, 210



211, 97, 148



110, 147, 57



0, 156, 123

Sweetspot

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



143, 122, 210



230, 222, 255



122, 189, 210



112, 107, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



143, 122, 210



158, 128, 255



187, 122, 210



97, 94, 105



40, 0, 168



10, 0, 41

Inverse Universe

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



210, 122, 189



255, 128, 225



145, 210, 122



105, 94, 102



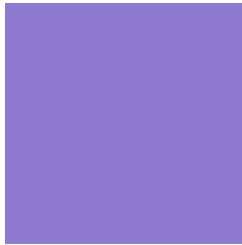
168, 0, 128



41, 0, 31

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 143, 122, 210 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

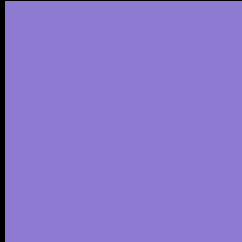
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 122, 210 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, 122, 210 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 143, 122, 210.

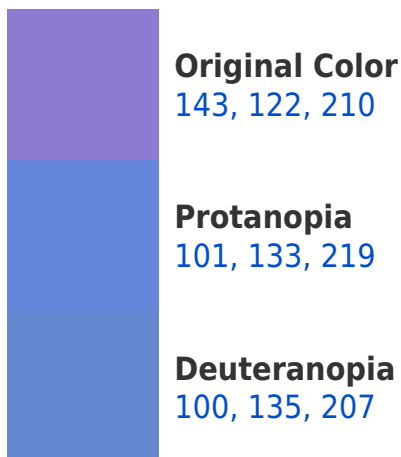


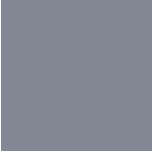
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 143, 122, 210.

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
130, 136, 147

Trichromacy



Original Color
143, 122, 210

Protanomaly
116, 129, 216

Deuteranomaly
116, 130, 208

Tritanomaly
135, 131, 170

Monochromacy



Original Color
143, 122, 210

Achromatopsia
138, 138, 138

Achromatomaly
140, 132, 164

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 143, 122, 210 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, 122, 210)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(143, 122, 210)  
}
```

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, 122, 210) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(143, 122, 210) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 143, 122, 210 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, 122, 210) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(143, 122, 210) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(143, 122, 210)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(143, 122, 210); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 122, 210);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 122,  
210) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 143, 122, 210 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(143, 122, 210) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(143,  
122, 210) }
```

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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