

Converting Colors

RGB(143, 123, 163)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(143, 123, 163) contains.

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Color

RGB(143, 123, 163)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8F7BA3
RGB	143, 123, 163
RGB Percent	56%, 48%, 64%
CMY	0.4392, 0.5176, 0.3608
CMYK	0.12, 0.25, 0.00, 0.36
HSL	270°, 18%, 56%
HSV	270°, 25%, 64%
XYZ	25.0215, 22.6499, 37.7034
YIQ	133.5400, -0.9200, 16.6800

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

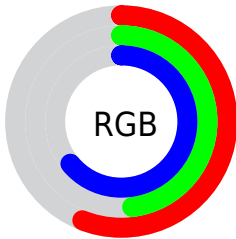
Format	Color
R_{YB}	143, 123, 163
Decimal	9403299
CIE _{Lab}	54.71, 15.67, -18.53
CIE _{LCh}	55, 24.266, 310.214
Yxy	22.6499, 0.2931, 0.2653
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287593379 (0xFF8F7BA3)
YUV	133.5400, 14.5238, 8.2964
Hunter-Lab	47.5919, 10.5608, -13.6566

Details

The RGB color **143, 123, 163** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **143, 163, 123**, and the grayscale version is **133, 133, 133**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **197, 176, 218**, and **92, 74, 111** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **135, 107, 163**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **151, 139, 163**.

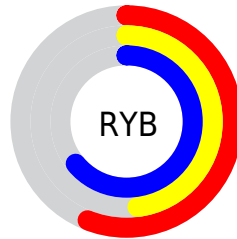
Distribution



Red (56%)

Green (48%)

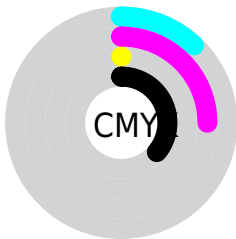
Blue (64%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (48%)

Blue (64%)

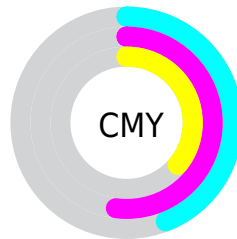


Cyan (12%)

Magenta (25%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (44%)

Magenta (52%)

Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 143, 123, 163 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, 123, 163 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 143, 123, 163

255, 255, 255

 197, 176, 218

 225, 203, 247


 254, 231, 255

 143, 123, 163

 117, 98, 137

 92, 74, 111

 68, 51, 87

 45, 30, 63

 25, 7, 41

 0, 1, 20

 0, 0, 0

 143, 123, 163

 135, 107, 163

 143, 123, 163

 151, 139, 163


 127, 90, 163

 159, 156, 163

 119, 74, 163

 167, 172, 163

 110, 58, 163

 176, 188, 163

 102, 42, 163

 184, 205, 163

 94, 25, 163

 192, 221, 163

 86, 9, 163

 200, 237, 163

 82, 0, 163

 208, 253, 163

 216, 255, 163

Harmonies

Analogous

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



114, 130, 172



143, 123, 163



164, 117, 146

Triad

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



143, 123, 163



158, 125, 92



70, 143, 138

Complementary

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



143, 123, 163



143, 163, 123

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.



91, 141, 116



143, 123, 163



139, 132, 89

Square

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



143, 123, 163



170, 118, 105



115, 138, 98



65, 141, 157

Rectangle

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



143, 123, 163



171, 115, 132



115, 138, 98



76, 142, 130

Sweetspot

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



143, 123, 163



204, 197, 212



123, 143, 163



103, 99, 107



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



143, 123, 163



181, 150, 212



163, 123, 163



78, 73, 82



73, 0, 145



9, 0, 18

Inverse Universe

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



163, 123, 143



212, 150, 181



123, 163, 123



82, 73, 78



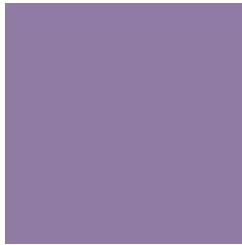
145, 0, 73



18, 0, 9

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 143, 123, 163 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

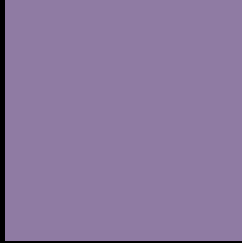
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 123, 163 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

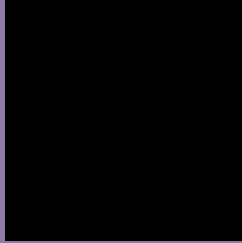
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 123, 163 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 143, 123, 163.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 143, 123, 163.

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, 123, 163

Protanopia

121, 130, 168

Deuteranopia

128, 128, 162



Tritanopia

139, 128, 138

Trichromacy



Original Color

143, 123, 163

Protanomaly

129, 127, 166

Deuteranomaly

133, 126, 162

Tritanomaly

140, 126, 147

Monochromacy



Original Color

143, 123, 163

Achromatopsia

134, 134, 134

Achromatomaly

137, 130, 145

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 143, 123, 163 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, 123, 163) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(143, 123, 163)  
}
```

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, 123, 163) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(143, 123, 163) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 143, 123, 163 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, 123, 163) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(143, 123, 163) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(143, 123, 163)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(143, 123, 163); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 123, 163);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 123,  
163) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 143, 123, 163 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(143, 123, 163) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(143,  
123, 163) }
```

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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