

Converting Colors

RGB(143, 128, 122)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(143, 128, 122) contains.

RGB(143, 128, 122)	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, 128, 122)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8F807A
RGB	143, 128, 122
RGB Percent	56%, 50%, 48%
CMY	0.4392, 0.4980, 0.5216
CMYK	0.00, 0.10, 0.15, 0.44
HSL	17°, 9%, 52%
HSV	17°, 15%, 56%
XYZ	22.5597, 22.6831, 21.6016
YIQ	131.8010, 10.8660, 1.3140

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

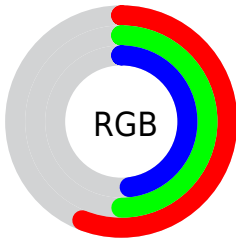
Format	Color
R_{YB}	143, 130, 122
Decimal	9404538
CIE Lab	54.74, 4.64, 5.33
CIE LCh	55, 7.067, 48.917
Yxy	22.6831, 0.3375, 0.3393
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287594618 (0xFF8F807A)
YUV	131.8010, -4.8319, 9.8215
Hunter-Lab	47.6268, 1.2044, 6.4472

Details

The RGB color **143, 128, 122** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **122, 137, 143**, and the grayscale version is **132, 132, 132**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **197, 181, 174**, and **93, 79, 73** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **143, 118, 108**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **143, 138, 136**.

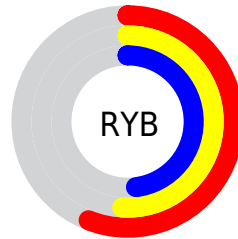
Distribution



Red (56%)

Green (50%)

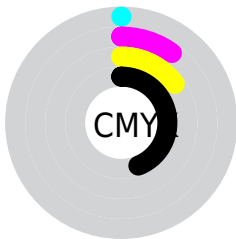
Blue (48%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (51%)

Blue (48%)

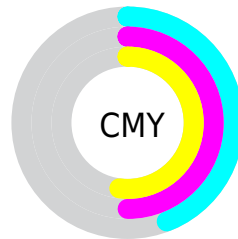


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (10%)

Yellow (15%)

Black (44%)



Cyan (44%)

Magenta (50%)

Yellow (52%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 143, 128, 122 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, 128, 122 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 143, 128, 122

255, 255, 255

 197, 181, 174

 225, 208, 202


 254, 237, 230

 143, 128, 122

 117, 103, 97

 93, 79, 73

 69, 56, 51

 46, 35, 30

 27, 13, 5

 0, 0, 0

 143, 128, 122

 143, 118, 108

 143, 108, 93

 143, 128, 122

 143, 138, 136

 143, 148, 151

■ 143, 97, 79

■ 143, 159, 165

■ 143, 87, 65

■ 143, 169, 179

■ 143, 77, 51

■ 143, 179, 194

■ 143, 67, 36

■ 143, 189, 208

■ 143, 56, 22

■ 143, 200, 222

■ 143, 46, 8

■ 143, 210, 236

■ 143, 41, 0

■ 143, 220, 251

Harmonies

Analogous

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



144, 127, 127



143, 128, 122



138, 130, 119

Triad

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



143, 128, 122



119, 135, 128



129, 130, 142

Complementary

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



143, 128, 122



122, 137, 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.



122, 132, 143



143, 128, 122



116, 135, 135

Square

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



143, 128, 122



125, 134, 123



117, 134, 140



137, 128, 139

Rectangle

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



143, 128, 122



134, 131, 119



117, 134, 140



127, 131, 143

Sweetspot

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



143, 128, 122



186, 181, 179



143, 122, 137



94, 91, 90



222, 222, 222



94, 94, 94

Same Dimension

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



143, 128, 122



186, 162, 153



143, 138, 122



71, 66, 64



135, 39, 0



8, 2, 0

Inverse Universe

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



122, 137, 143



153, 177, 186



122, 127, 143



64, 69, 71



0, 97, 135



0, 5, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 143, 128, 122 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

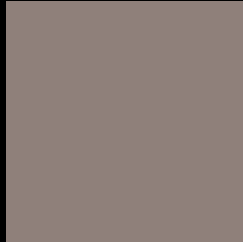
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 128, 122 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

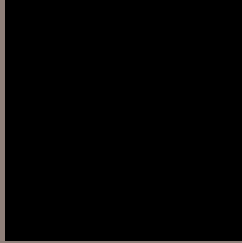
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 128, 122 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 143, 128, 122.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 143, 128, 122.

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](#), [128](#), [122](#)

Protanopia
[135](#), [131](#), [123](#)

Deuteranopia
[147](#), [127](#), [122](#)



Tritanopia
145, 126, 136

Trichromacy



Original Color

143, 128, 122

Protanomaly

138, 130, 123

Deuteranomaly

146, 127, 122

Tritanomaly

144, 127, 131

Monochromacy



Original Color

143, 128, 122

Achromatopsia

132, 132, 132

Achromatomaly

136, 131, 128

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 143, 128, 122 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, 128, 122) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(143, 128, 122)  
}
```

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, 128, 122) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(143, 128, 122) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 143, 128, 122 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, 128, 122) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(143, 128, 122) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(143, 128, 122)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 128, 122); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 128, 122); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 128, 122) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 143, 128, 122 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(143, 128, 122) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(143,  
128, 122) }
```

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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