

Converting Colors

RGB(143, 128, 172)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(143, 128, 172) contains.

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Color

RGB(143, 128, 172)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8F80AC
RGB	143, 128, 172
RGB Percent	56%, 50%, 67%
CMY	0.4392, 0.4980, 0.3255
CMYK	0.17, 0.26, 0.00, 0.33
HSL	260°, 21%, 59%
HSV	260°, 26%, 67%
XYZ	26.4933, 24.2565, 42.3154
YIQ	137.5010, -5.1840, 16.8640

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

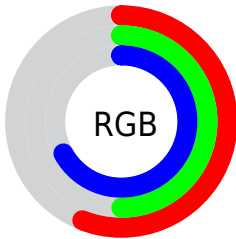
Format	Color
R_{YB}	143, 128, 172
Decimal	9404588
CIE _{Lab}	56.34, 14.79, -21.22
CIE _{LCh}	56, 25.866, 304.871
Yxy	24.2565, 0.2847, 0.2606
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287594668 (0xFF8F80AC)
YUV	137.5010, 17.0080, 4.8226
Hunter-Lab	49.2509, 9.8303, -16.4651

Details

The RGB color `143, 128, 172` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `9999CC`. A complement of this color would be `157, 172, 128`, and the grayscale version is `137, 137, 137`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `197, 181, 227`, and `92, 79, 120` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `132, 111, 172`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `154, 145, 172`.

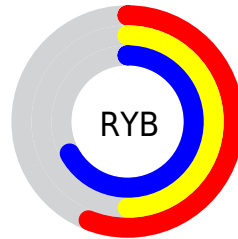
Distribution



Red (56%)

Green (50%)

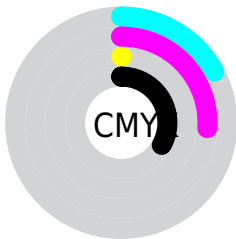
Blue (67%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (50%)

Blue (67%)

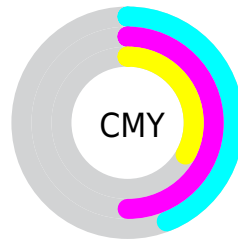


Cyan (17%)

Magenta (26%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (33%)



Cyan (44%)

Magenta (50%)

Yellow (33%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 143, 128, 172 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, 172 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 143, 128, 172

255, 255, 255

■ 197, 181, 227

■ 225, 208, 255

■ 254, 237, 255

■ 143, 128, 172

■ 117, 103, 145

■ 92, 79, 120

■ 68, 56, 95

■ 45, 34, 71

■ 23, 14, 48

■ 0, 1, 27


■ 0, 0, 0

■ 143, 128, 172

■ 132, 111, 172

■ 143, 128, 172

■ 154, 145, 172

 120, 94, 172

 166, 162, 172

 109, 76, 172

 177, 180, 172

 98, 59, 172

 188, 197, 172

 86, 42, 172


 200, 214, 172

 75, 25, 172

 211, 231, 172

 64, 8, 172

 222, 248, 172

 59, 0, 172

 234, 255, 172

 245, 255, 172

Harmonies

Analogous

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



111, 136, 180



143, 128, 172



167, 121, 155

Triad

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



143, 128, 172



167, 127, 95



72, 148, 138

Complementary

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



143, 128, 172



157, 172, 128

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.



97, 146, 115



143, 128, 172



147, 135, 90

Square

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



143, 128, 172



178, 121, 110



123, 141, 98



62, 146, 160

Rectangle

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



143, 128, 172



176, 119, 140



123, 141, 98



80, 147, 130

Sweetspot

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



143, 128, 172



213, 206, 224



128, 157, 172



105, 101, 112



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



143, 128, 172



179, 155, 224



165, 128, 172



81, 78, 87



51, 0, 150



8, 0, 23

Inverse Universe

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



172, 128, 157



224, 155, 201



135, 172, 128



87, 78, 84



150, 0, 99



23, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 143, 128, 172 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, 172 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

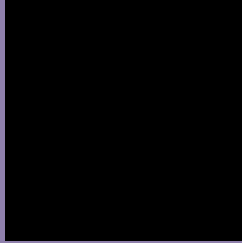
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 172 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 143, 128, 172.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 143, 128, 172.

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, 172

Protanopia

124, 134, 176

Deuteranopia

130, 133, 171



Tritanopia
138, 133, 144

Trichromacy



Original Color
143, 128, 172

Protanomaly
131, 132, 175

Deuteranomaly
135, 131, 171

Tritanomaly
140, 131, 154

Monochromacy



Original Color
143, 128, 172

Achromatopsia
138, 138, 138

Achromatomaly
140, 134, 150

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 143, 128, 172 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, 172)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(143, 128, 172)  
}
```

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, 172) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(143, 128, 172) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 143, 128, 172 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, 172) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(143, 128, 172) }
```

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, 172)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(143, 128, 172); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 128, 172);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 128,  
172) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 143, 128, 172 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, 172) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(143,  
128, 172) }
```

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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