

Converting Colors

RGB(143, 130, 131)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(143, 130, 131) contains.

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Color

RGB(143, 130, 131)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8F8283
RGB	143, 130, 131
RGB Percent	56%, 51%, 51%
CMY	0.4392, 0.4902, 0.4863
CMYK	0.00, 0.09, 0.08, 0.44
HSL	355°, 5%, 54%
HSV	355°, 9%, 56%
XYZ	23.4071, 23.4436, 24.7641
YIQ	134.0010, 7.4270, 3.0670

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

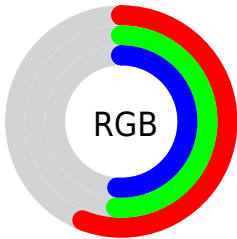
Format	Color
R_{YB}	143, 130, 131
Decimal	9405059
CIE Lab	55.53, 5.10, 1.24
CIE LCh	56, 5.250, 13.655
Yxy	23.4436, 0.3268, 0.3274
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287595139 (0xFF8F8283)
YUV	134.0010, -1.4795, 7.8921
Hunter-Lab	48.4186, 1.5599, 3.5686

Details

The RGB color **143, 130, 131** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **130, 143, 142**, and the grayscale version is **134, 134, 134**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **197, 183, 184**, and **93, 81, 82** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **143, 116, 118**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **143, 144, 144**.

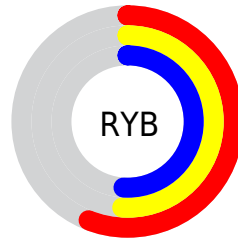
Distribution



Red (56%)

Green (51%)

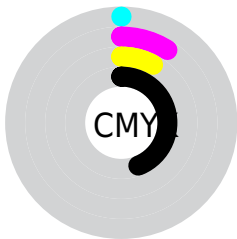
Blue (51%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (51%)

Blue (51%)

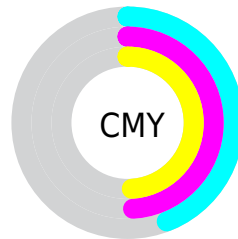


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (8%)

Black (44%)



Cyan (44%)

Magenta (49%)

Yellow (49%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 143, 130, 131 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, 130, 131 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 143, 130, 131

255, 255, 255

 197, 183, 184

 225, 211, 212

 253, 239, 240

 143, 130, 131

 117, 105, 106

 93, 81, 82

 69, 58, 59

 47, 36, 37

 26, 15, 16

 0, 0, 0

 143, 130, 131

 143, 116, 118

 143, 101, 105

 143, 130, 131

 143, 144, 144

 143, 159, 157

■ 143, 87, 91

■ 143, 173, 171

■ 143, 73, 78

■ 143, 187, 184

■ 143, 58, 65

■ 143, 202, 197

■ 143, 44, 52

■ 143, 216, 210

■ 143, 30, 39

■ 143, 230, 223

■ 143, 16, 25

■ 143, 244, 237

■ 143, 1, 12

■ 143, 255, 250

Harmonies

Analogous

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



141, 130, 136



143, 130, 131



142, 131, 127

Triad

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



143, 130, 131



129, 135, 126



126, 134, 142

Complementary

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



143, 130, 131



130, 143, 142

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.



123, 135, 139



143, 130, 131



125, 136, 130

Square

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



143, 130, 131



135, 133, 124



122, 136, 135



131, 133, 142

Rectangle

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



143, 130, 131



141, 131, 125



122, 136, 135



124, 135, 141

Sweetspot

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



143, 130, 131



186, 181, 181



142, 130, 143



94, 91, 91



222, 222, 222



94, 94, 94

Same Dimension

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



143, 130, 131



186, 166, 167



143, 135, 130



71, 64, 65



135, 0, 10



8, 0, 1

Inverse Universe

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



143, 130, 131



186, 166, 167



130, 138, 143



71, 64, 65



135, 0, 10



8, 0, 1

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 143, 130, 131 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

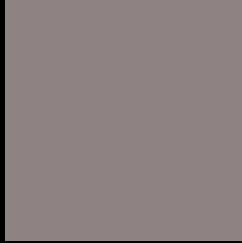
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 130, 131 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

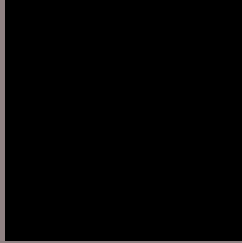
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 130, 131 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 143, 130, 131.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 143, 130, 131.

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, 130, 131

Protanopia

135, 132, 132

Deuteranopia

146, 129, 131



Tritanopia

144, 129, 139

Trichromacy



Original Color

143, 130, 131

Protanomaly

138, 131, 132

Deuteranomaly

145, 129, 131

Tritanomaly

144, 129, 136

Monochromacy



Original Color

143, 130, 131

Achromatopsia

134, 134, 134

Achromatomaly

137, 133, 133

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 143, 130, 131 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, 130, 131) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(143, 130, 131)  
}
```

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, 130, 131) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(143, 130, 131) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 143, 130, 131 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, 130, 131) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(143, 130, 131) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(143, 130, 131)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(143, 130, 131); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 130, 131);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 130,  
131) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 143, 130, 131 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(143, 130, 131) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(143,  
130, 131) }
```

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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