

Converting Colors

RGB(143, 130, 156)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(143, 130, 156) contains.

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Color

RGB(143, 130, 156)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8F829C
RGB	143, 130, 156
RGB Percent	56%, 51%, 61%
CMY	0.4392, 0.4902, 0.3882
CMYK	0.08, 0.17, 0.00, 0.39
HSL	270°, 12%, 56%
HSV	270°, 17%, 61%
XYZ	25.3111, 24.2052, 34.7905
YIQ	136.8510, -0.5980, 10.8420

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

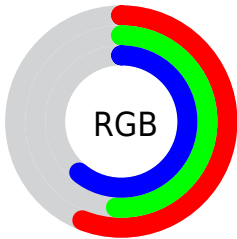
Format	Color
R_{YB}	143, 130, 156
Decimal	9405084
CIE _{Lab}	56.29, 10.08, -12.09
CIE _{LCh}	56, 15.736, 309.815
Yxy	24.2052, 0.3002, 0.2871
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287595164 (0xFF8F829C)
YUV	136.8510, 9.4405, 5.3927
Hunter-Lab	49.1988, 5.7342, -7.4873

Details

The RGB color `143, 130, 156` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `9999CC`. A complement of this color would be `143, 156, 130`, and the grayscale version is `137, 137, 137`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `197, 183, 211`, and `93, 81, 105` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `135, 114, 156`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `151, 146, 156`.

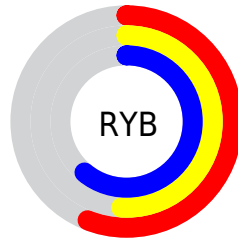
Distribution



Red (56%)

Green (51%)

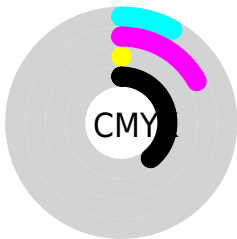
Blue (61%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (51%)

Blue (61%)

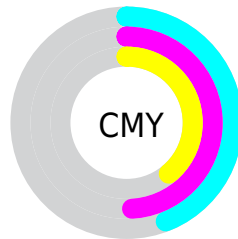


Cyan (8%)

Magenta (17%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (39%)



Cyan (44%)

Magenta (49%)

Yellow (39%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 143, 130, 156 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, 156 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 143, 130, 156

255, 255, 255

■ 197, 183, 211

■ 225, 211, 239

■ 254, 239, 255

■ 143, 130, 156

■ 117, 105, 130

■ 93, 81, 105

■ 69, 58, 81

■ 46, 36, 58

■ 26, 16, 36

■ 0, 1, 14

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 143, 130, 156

■ 135, 114, 156

■ 143, 130, 156

■ 151, 146, 156

127, 99, 156

159, 161, 156

120, 83, 156

166, 177, 156

112, 68, 156

174, 192, 156

104, 52, 156

182, 208, 156

96, 36, 156

190, 224, 156

88, 21, 156

198, 239, 156

81, 5, 156

205, 255, 156

78, 0, 156

213, 255, 156

Harmonies

Analogous

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



125, 135, 162



143, 130, 156



157, 126, 145

Triad

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



143, 130, 156



154, 131, 110



100, 143, 139

Complementary

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



143, 130, 156



143, 156, 130

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.



110, 142, 125



143, 130, 156



141, 135, 108

Square

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



143, 130, 156



162, 127, 118



125, 139, 114



99, 142, 152

Rectangle

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



143, 130, 156



162, 125, 136



125, 139, 114



103, 143, 134

Sweetspot

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



143, 130, 156



199, 194, 204



130, 143, 156



99, 96, 102



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



143, 130, 156



184, 163, 204



156, 130, 156



75, 71, 79



71, 0, 143



8, 0, 15

Inverse Universe

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



156, 130, 143



204, 163, 184



130, 156, 130



79, 71, 75



143, 0, 71



15, 0, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 143, 130, 156 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, 156 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

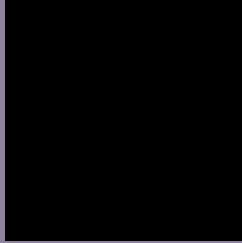
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 156 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 143, 130, 156.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 143, 130, 156.

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, 156

Protanopia
130, 134, 159

Deuteranopia
138, 132, 156



Tritanopia

141, 132, 143

Trichromacy



Original Color

143, 130, 156

Protanomaly

135, 133, 158

Deuteranomaly

140, 131, 156

Tritanomaly

142, 131, 148

Monochromacy



Original Color

143, 130, 156

Achromatopsia

137, 137, 137

Achromatomaly

139, 134, 144

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 143, 130, 156 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, 156) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(143, 130, 156)  
}
```

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, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(143, 130, 156) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 143, 130, 156 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, 156) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(143, 130, 156) }
```

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, 156)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(143, 130, 156); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 130, 156);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 130,  
156) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 143, 130, 156 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, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(143,  
130, 156) }
```

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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