

Converting Colors

RGB(143, 133, 139)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(143, 133, 139) contains.

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Color

RGB(143, 133, 139)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8F858B
RGB	143, 133, 139
RGB Percent	56%, 52%, 55%
CMY	0.4392, 0.4784, 0.4549
CMYK	0.00, 0.07, 0.03, 0.44
HSL	324°, 4%, 54%
HSV	324°, 7%, 56%
XYZ	24.3754, 24.4788, 27.8663
YIQ	136.6740, 4.0340, 3.9860

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

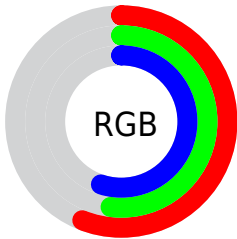
Format	Color
R_{YB}	143, 133, 139
Decimal	9405835
CIE Lab	56.56, 4.89, -1.87
CIE LCh	57, 5.238, 339.085
Yxy	24.4788, 0.3177, 0.3191
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287595915 (0xFF8F858B)
YUV	136.6740, 1.1467, 5.5479
Hunter-Lab	49.4760, 1.3588, 1.2395

Details

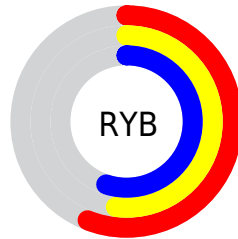
The RGB color **143, 133, 139** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **133, 143, 137**, and the grayscale version is **137, 137, 137**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **197, 186, 192**, and **93, 84, 89** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **143, 119, 133**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **143, 147, 145**.

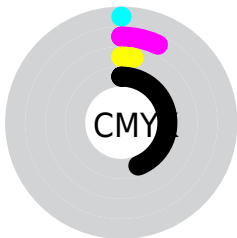
Distribution



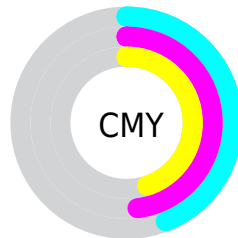
- Red (56%)
- Green (52%)
- Blue (55%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Blue (55%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Black (44%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (48%)
- Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 143, 133, 139 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, 133, 139 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 143, 133, 139


255, 255, 255

 197, 186, 192

 225, 214, 220

 253, 242, 249

 143, 133, 139

 117, 108, 114

 93, 84, 89

 69, 60, 66

 47, 39, 44

 26, 18, 23

 0, 0, 0


 143, 133, 139


 143, 119, 133

 143, 104, 128


 143, 133, 139


 143, 147, 145


 143, 162, 150

 143, 90, 122


 143, 176, 156

 143, 76, 116

 143, 190, 162

 143, 62, 110

 143, 205, 168

 143, 47, 105

 143, 219, 173

 143, 33, 99

 143, 233, 179

 143, 19, 93

 143, 247, 185

 143, 4, 88

 143, 255, 190

Harmonies

Analogous

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



138, 134, 143



143, 133, 139



146, 133, 134

Triad

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



143, 133, 139



138, 136, 127



125, 138, 141

Complementary

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



143, 133, 139



133, 143, 137

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.



125, 138, 137



143, 133, 139



133, 137, 129

Square

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



143, 133, 139



143, 134, 127



128, 138, 132



128, 137, 144

Rectangle

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



143, 133, 139



146, 133, 131



128, 138, 132



125, 138, 140

Sweetspot

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



143, 133, 139



186, 182, 185



137, 133, 143



94, 92, 94



222, 222, 222



94, 94, 94

Same Dimension

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



143, 133, 139



186, 171, 180



143, 133, 134



71, 64, 69



135, 0, 81



8, 0, 5

Inverse Universe

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



143, 133, 139



186, 171, 180



133, 143, 142



71, 64, 69



135, 0, 81



8, 0, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 143, 133, 139 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

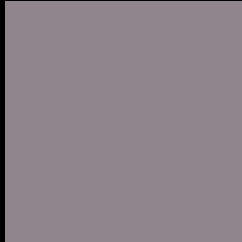
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 133, 139 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

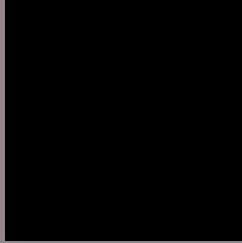
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 133, 139 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 143, 133, 139.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 143, 133, 139.

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, 133, 139

Protanopia

137, 135, 140

Deuteranopia

147, 132, 139



Tritanopia

144, 132, 143

Trichromacy



Original Color

143, 133, 139

Protanomaly

139, 134, 140

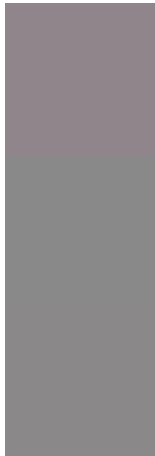
Deuteranomaly

146, 132, 139

Tritanomaly

144, 132, 142

Monochromacy



Original Color

143, 133, 139

Achromatopsia

137, 137, 137

Achromatomaly

139, 136, 138

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 143, 133, 139 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, 133, 139) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(143, 133, 139)  
}
```

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, 133, 139) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(143, 133, 139) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 143, 133, 139 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, 133, 139) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(143, 133, 139) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(143, 133, 139)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(143, 133, 139); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 133, 139);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 133,  
139) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 143, 133, 139 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(143, 133, 139) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(143,  
133, 139) }
```

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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