

Converting Colors

RGB(143, 133, 233)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(143, 133, 233) contains.

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Color

RGB(143, 133, 233)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8F85E9
RGB	143, 133, 233
RGB Percent	56%, 52%, 91%
CMY	0.4392, 0.4784, 0.0863
CMYK	0.39, 0.43, 0.00, 0.09
HSL	246°, 69%, 72%
HSV	246°, 43%, 91%
XYZ	34.4232, 28.4979, 80.7771
YIQ	147.3900, -26.1400, 33.2200

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

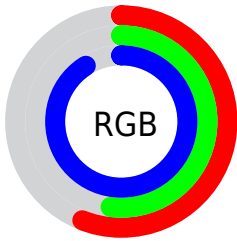
Format	Color
RYB	143, 133, 233
Decimal	9405929
CIELab	60.34, 27.37, -49.44
CIElCh	60, 56.509, 298.968
Yxy	28.4979, 0.2396, 0.1983
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287596009 (0xFF8F85E9)
YUV	147.3900, 42.2057, -3.8500
Hunter-Lab	53.3834, 21.6811, -52.3463

Details

The RGB color **143, 133, 233** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999FF**. A complement of this color would be **223, 233, 133**, and the grayscale version is **147, 147, 147**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **200, 186, 255**, and **87, 83, 177** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **122, 110, 233**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **164, 156, 233**.

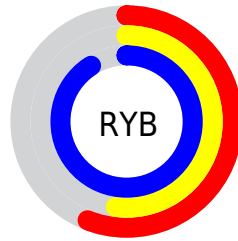
Distribution



Red (56%)

Green (52%)

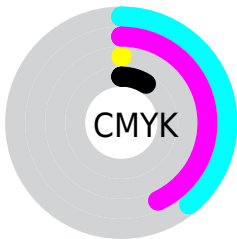
Blue (91%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (52%)

Blue (91%)

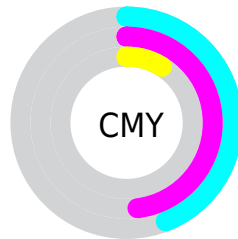


Cyan (39%)

Magenta (43%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (9%)



Cyan (44%)

Magenta (48%)

Yellow (9%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 143, 133, 233 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, 233 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 143, 133, 233

255, 255, 255

 200, 186, 255

 229, 214, 255

 255, 242, 255

 143, 133, 233

 115, 108, 205

 87, 83, 177

 59, 60, 150

 27, 38, 123

 0, 18, 98

 0, 0, 74


 0, 4, 50

 0, 1, 28


 0, 0, 0

 143, 133, 233

 143, 133, 233

 122, 110, 233

 164, 156, 233

 101, 86, 233

 185, 180, 233

 80, 63, 233

 206, 203, 233

 59, 40, 233

 227, 226, 233

 38, 16, 233

 248, 250, 233

 23, 0, 233

 255, 255, 233

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 152, 245



143, 133, 233



204, 112, 198

Triad

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



143, 133, 233



212, 123, 59



0, 169, 142

Complementary

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



143, 133, 233



223, 233, 133

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.



51, 165, 92



143, 133, 233



173, 142, 36

Square

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



143, 133, 233



234, 105, 100



124, 157, 51



0, 169, 192

Rectangle

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



143, 133, 233



227, 102, 166



124, 157, 51



0, 168, 125

Sweetspot

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



143, 133, 233



225, 222, 255



133, 223, 233



109, 107, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



143, 133, 233



136, 122, 255



193, 133, 233



107, 106, 117



18, 0, 181



5, 0, 54

Inverse Universe

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



233, 133, 223



255, 122, 242



173, 233, 133



117, 106, 116



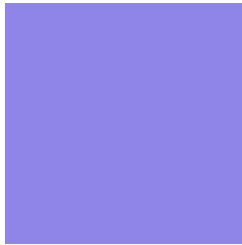
181, 0, 163



54, 0, 48

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 143, 133, 233 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

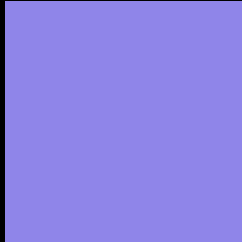
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 233 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

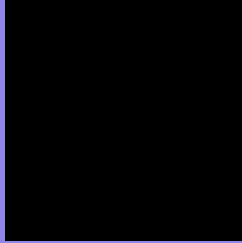
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 233 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 143, 133, 233.

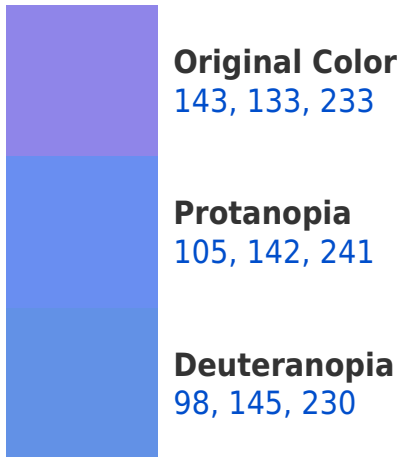


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 143, 133, 233.

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





Tritanopia
126, 149, 161

Trichromacy



Original Color
143, 133, 233

Protanomaly
119, 139, 238

Deuteranomaly
114, 141, 231

Tritanomaly
132, 143, 187

Monochromacy



Original Color
143, 133, 233

Achromatopsia
147, 147, 147

Achromatomaly
146, 142, 178

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 143, 133, 233 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, 233)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(143, 133, 233)  
}
```

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, 233) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(143, 133, 233) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 143, 133, 233 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, 233) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(143, 133, 233) }
```

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, 233)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(143, 133, 233); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 133, 233);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 133,  
233) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 143, 133, 233 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, 233) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(143,  
133, 233) }
```

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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