

Converting Colors

RGB(143, 134, 206)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(143, 134, 206) contains.

RGB(143, 134, 206)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(143, 134, 206)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8F86CE
RGB	143, 134, 206
RGB Percent	56%, 53%, 81%
CMY	0.4392, 0.4745, 0.1922
CMYK	0.31, 0.35, 0.00, 0.19
HSL	248°, 42%, 67%
HSV	248°, 35%, 81%
XYZ	30.9934, 27.3461, 62.0373
YIQ	144.8990, -17.7480, 24.3000

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

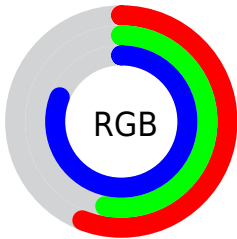
Format	Color
R_{YB}	143, 134, 206
Decimal	9406158
CIE _{Lab}	59.29, 19.61, -35.99
CIE _{LCh}	59, 40.983, 298.585
Yxy	27.3461, 0.2575, 0.2272
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287596238 (0xFF8F86CE)
YUV	144.8990, 30.1228, -1.6654
Hunter-Lab	52.2935, 14.2801, -33.7321

Details

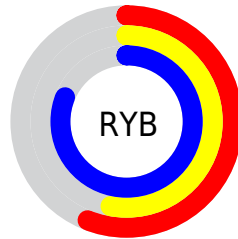
The RGB color **143, 134, 206** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **197, 206, 134**, and the grayscale version is **145, 145, 145**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **198, 187, 255**, and **90, 84, 151** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **125, 113, 206**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **161, 155, 206**.

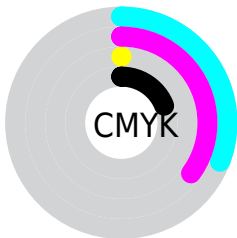
Distribution



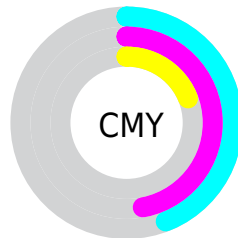
- Red (56%)
- Green (53%)
- Blue (81%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (81%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (19%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (19%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 143, 134, 206 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, 134, 206 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 143, 134, 206

255, 255, 255


 198, 187, 255

 227, 215, 255

 255, 243, 255

 143, 134, 206

 116, 109, 178

 90, 84, 151

 65, 61, 125

 39, 39, 100

 8, 19, 76

 0, 0, 53

 0, 2, 30


 0, 0, 1

 0, 0, 0

 143, 134, 206

 143, 134, 206

 125, 113, 206

 161, 155, 206

 107, 93, 206

 179, 175, 206

 89, 72, 206

 197, 196, 206

 71, 52, 206


 215, 216, 206

 53, 31, 206

 233, 237, 206

 35, 10, 206

 251, 255, 206

 26, 0, 206

 255, 255, 206

Harmonies

Analogous

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



78, 147, 214



143, 134, 206



186, 121, 181

Triad

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



143, 134, 206



194, 127, 82



0, 161, 140

Complementary

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



143, 134, 206



197, 206, 134

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.



85, 158, 104



143, 134, 206



166, 140, 69

Square

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



143, 134, 206



210, 116, 110



130, 151, 77



0, 161, 176

Rectangle

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



143, 134, 206



203, 115, 158



130, 151, 77



43, 160, 127

Sweetspot

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



143, 134, 206



233, 230, 255



134, 198, 206



114, 112, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



143, 134, 206



161, 148, 255



178, 134, 206



93, 92, 102



21, 0, 166



5, 0, 38

Inverse Universe

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



206, 134, 197



255, 148, 242



162, 206, 134



102, 92, 101



166, 0, 145



38, 0, 33

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 143, 134, 206 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

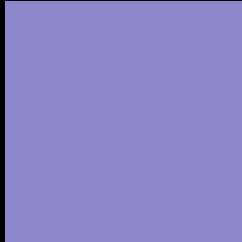
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 134, 206 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

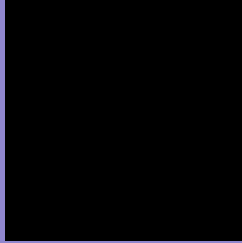
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 134, 206 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 143, 134, 206.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 143, 134, 206.

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, 134, 206](#)

Protanopia
[119, 140, 211](#)

Deuteranopia
[119, 141, 204](#)



Tritanopia

133, 144, 156

Trichromacy



Original Color
143, 134, 206

Protanomaly
128, 138, 209

Deuteranomaly
128, 138, 205

Tritanomaly
137, 140, 174

Monochromacy



Original Color
143, 134, 206

Achromatopsia
145, 145, 145

Achromatomaly
144, 141, 167

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 143, 134, 206 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, 134, 206)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(143, 134, 206)  
}
```

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, 134, 206) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(143, 134, 206) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 143, 134, 206 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, 134, 206) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(143, 134, 206) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(143, 134, 206)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(143, 134, 206); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 134, 206);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 134,  
206) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 143, 134, 206 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(143, 134, 206) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(143,  
134, 206) }
```

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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