

Converting Colors

RGB(143, 136, 149)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(143, 136, 149) contains.

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Color

RGB(143, 136, 149)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8F8895
RGB	143, 136, 149
RGB Percent	56%, 53%, 58%
CMY	0.4392, 0.4667, 0.4157
CMYK	0.04, 0.09, 0.00, 0.42
HSL	272°, 6%, 56%
HSV	272°, 9%, 58%
XYZ	25.5567, 25.6179, 32.0315
YIQ	139.5750, -0.0010, 5.5270

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

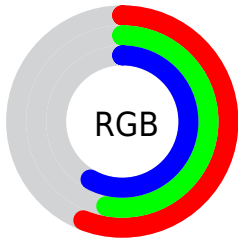
Format	Color
R _Y B	143, 136, 149
Decimal	9406613
CIE Lab	57.67, 5.17, -5.99
CIE LCh	58, 7.913, 310.754
Yxy	25.6179, 0.3071, 0.3079
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287596693 (0xFF8F8895)
YUV	139.5750, 4.6465, 3.0037
Hunter-Lab	50.6141, 1.5556, -2.0923

Details

The RGB color **143, 136, 149** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **142, 149, 136**, and the grayscale version is **140, 140, 140**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **197, 189, 203**, and **93, 86, 98** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **136, 121, 149**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **150, 151, 149**.

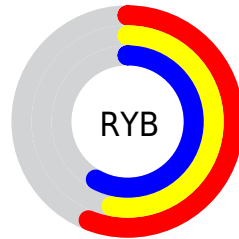
Distribution



Red (56%)

Green (53%)

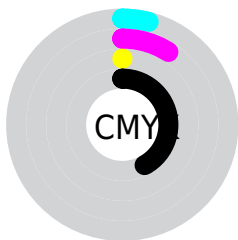
Blue (58%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (53%)

Blue (58%)

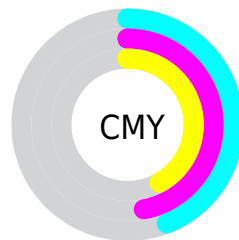


Cyan (4%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (42%)



Cyan (44%)

Magenta (47%)

Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 143, 136, 149 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, 136, 149 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 143, 136, 149

255, 255, 255

■ 197, 189, 203

■ 225, 217, 231

■ 253, 246, 255

■ 143, 136, 149

■ 117, 111, 123

■ 93, 86, 98

■ 69, 63, 75

■ 47, 41, 52

■ 26, 21, 31

■ 0, 0, 5

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 143, 136, 149

■ 136, 121, 149

■ 143, 136, 149

■ 150, 151, 149

129, 106, 149

157, 166, 149

122, 91, 149

164, 181, 149

115, 76, 149

171, 196, 149

109, 61, 149

177, 211, 149

102, 47, 149

184, 225, 149

95, 32, 149

191, 240, 149

88, 17, 149

198, 255, 149

81, 2, 149

205, 255, 149

Harmonies

Analogous

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



134, 138, 152



143, 136, 149



150, 134, 143

Triad

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



143, 136, 149



149, 137, 126



122, 143, 141

Complementary

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



143, 136, 149



142, 149, 136

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.



126, 142, 134



143, 136, 149



142, 139, 125

Square

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



143, 136, 149



153, 135, 130



134, 141, 128



122, 142, 147

Rectangle

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



143, 136, 149



153, 134, 139



134, 141, 128



123, 143, 138

Sweetspot

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



143, 136, 149



191, 188, 194



136, 142, 149



95, 93, 97



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97

Same Dimension

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



143, 136, 149



185, 174, 194



149, 136, 149



71, 67, 74



74, 0, 138



5, 0, 10

Inverse Universe

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



149, 136, 142



194, 174, 183



136, 149, 136



74, 67, 70



138, 0, 64



10, 0, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 143, 136, 149 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

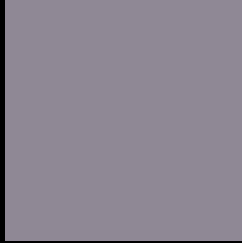
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 136, 149 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

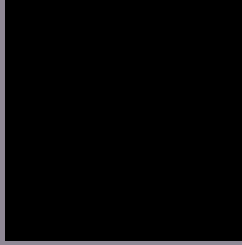
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

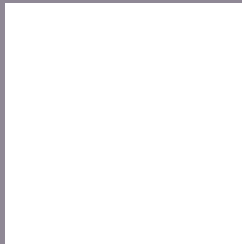
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 143, 136, 149 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 143, 136, 149.

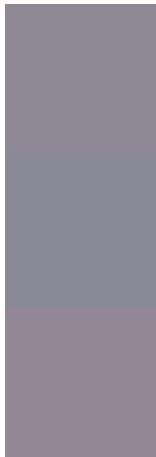


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 143, 136, 149.

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](#), [136](#), [149](#)

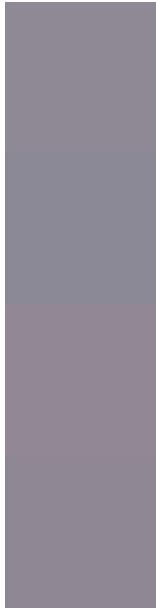
Protanopia
[138](#), [138](#), [150](#)

Deuteranopia
[147](#), [135](#), [149](#)



Tritanopia
143, 136, 147

Trichromacy



Original Color

143, 136, 149

Protanomaly

140, 137, 150

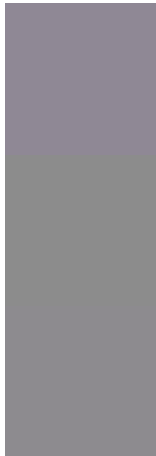
Deuteranomaly

146, 135, 149

Tritanomaly

143, 136, 148

Monochromacy



Original Color

143, 136, 149

Achromatopsia

140, 140, 140

Achromatomaly

141, 139, 143

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 143, 136, 149 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, 136, 149) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(143, 136, 149)  
}
```

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, 136, 149) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(143, 136, 149) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 143, 136, 149 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, 136, 149) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(143, 136, 149) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(143, 136, 149)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(143, 136, 149); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 136, 149);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 136,  
149) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 143, 136, 149 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(143, 136, 149) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(143,  
136, 149) }
```

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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