

Converting Colors

RGB(143, 139, 139)

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

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Color

RGB(143, 139, 139)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8F8B8B
RGB	143, 139, 139
RGB Percent	56%, 55%, 55%
CMY	0.4392, 0.4549, 0.4549
CMYK	0.00, 0.03, 0.03, 0.44
HSL	0°, 2%, 55%
HSV	0°, 3%, 56%
XYZ	25.2205, 26.1690, 28.1479
YIQ	140.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

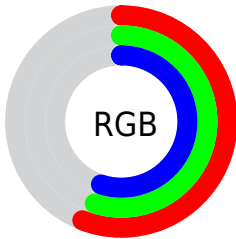
Format	Color
R_{YB}	143, 139, 139
Decimal	9407371
CIE _{Lab}	58.20, 1.48, 0.52
CIE _{LCh}	58, 1.572, 19.295
Yxy	26.1690, 0.3171, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287597451 (0xFF8F8B8B)
YUV	140.1960, -0.5896, 2.4591
Hunter-Lab	51.1556, -1.5190, 3.1851

Details

The RGB color **143, 139, 139** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **139, 143, 143**, and the grayscale version is **140, 140, 140**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **197, 192, 192**, and **93, 89, 89** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **143, 125, 125**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **143, 153, 153**.

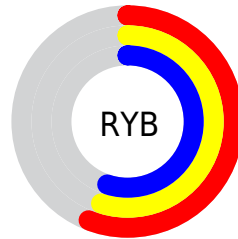
Distribution



Red (56%)

Green (55%)

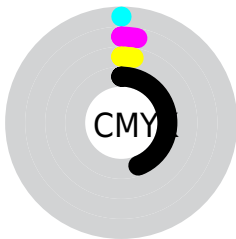
Blue (55%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (55%)

Blue (55%)

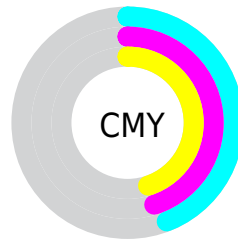


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (3%)

Yellow (3%)

Black (44%)



Cyan (44%)

Magenta (45%)

Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


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

 143, 139, 139

 143, 139, 139

255, 255, 255

 117, 114, 114

 197, 192, 192

 93, 89, 89

 225, 220, 220

 69, 66, 66

 253, 249, 249

 47, 44, 44

 26, 23, 23

 0, 0, 0

 143, 139, 139

 143, 139, 139

 143, 125, 125

 143, 153, 153


 143, 110, 110

 143, 168, 168

 143, 96, 96

 143, 182, 182

 143, 82, 82

 143, 196, 196

 143, 67, 67

 143, 211, 211

 143, 53, 53

 143, 225, 225

 143, 39, 39

 143, 239, 239

 143, 25, 25

 143, 253, 253

 143, 10, 10

 143, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



142, 139, 140



143, 139, 139



143, 139, 138

Triad

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



143, 139, 139



138, 140, 138



138, 140, 143

Complementary

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



143, 139, 139



139, 143, 143

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.



137, 141, 142



143, 139, 139



137, 141, 139

Square

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



143, 139, 139



140, 140, 137



137, 141, 141



140, 140, 142

Rectangle

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



143, 139, 139



142, 139, 137



137, 141, 141



138, 140, 142

Sweetspot

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



143, 139, 139



186, 184, 184



143, 139, 143



94, 93, 93



222, 222, 222



94, 94, 94

Same Dimension

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



143, 139, 139



186, 181, 181



143, 141, 139



71, 69, 69



135, 0, 0



8, 0, 0

Inverse Universe

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



139, 143, 143



181, 186, 186



139, 141, 143



69, 71, 71



0, 135, 135



0, 8, 8

Previews

White Background



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

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

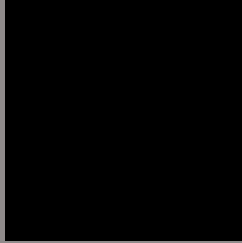
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

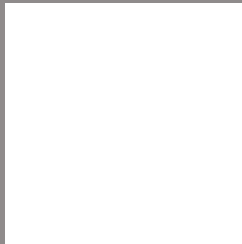
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 143, 139, 139 Background



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



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

Protanopia
142, 139, 139

Deuteranopia
153, 135, 140



Tritanopia

144, 138, 148

Trichromacy



Original Color

143, 139, 139

Protanomaly

142, 139, 139

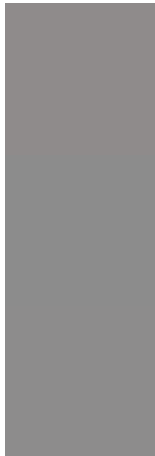
Deuteranomaly

149, 136, 140

Tritanomaly

144, 138, 145

Monochromacy



Original Color

143, 139, 139

Achromatopsia

140, 140, 140

Achromatomaly

141, 140, 140

CSS Examples

Text

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

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(143, 139, 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, 139, 139) colored shadow looks like.

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

Border

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

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(143, 139, 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, 139, 139)` colored shadow looks like.

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

Background

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

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

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