

Converting Colors

RGB(143, 139, 189)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(143, 139, 189) contains.

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Color

RGB(143, 139, 189)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8F8BBD
RGB	143, 139, 189
RGB Percent	56%, 55%, 74%
CMY	0.4392, 0.4549, 0.2588
CMYK	0.24, 0.26, 0.00, 0.26
HSL	245°, 27%, 64%
HSV	245°, 26%, 74%
XYZ	29.7456, 27.9790, 51.9768
YIQ	145.8960, -13.6660, 16.3980

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

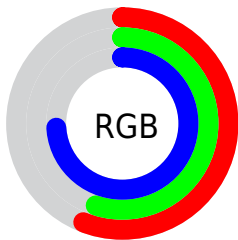
Format	Color
RYB	143, 139, 189
Decimal	9407421
CIELab	59.87, 12.44, -25.50
CIElCh	60, 28.372, 296.012
Yxy	27.9790, 0.2712, 0.2550
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287597501 (0xFF8F8BBD)
YUV	145.8960, 21.2503, -2.5398
Hunter-Lab	52.8952, 7.8130, -21.2340

Details

The RGB color **143, 139, 189** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **185, 189, 139**, and the grayscale version is **146, 146, 146**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **198, 192, 245**, and **92, 89, 135** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **126, 120, 189**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **160, 158, 189**.

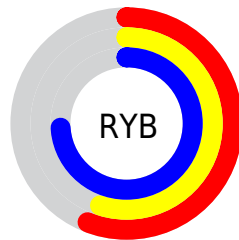
Distribution



Red (56%)

Green (55%)

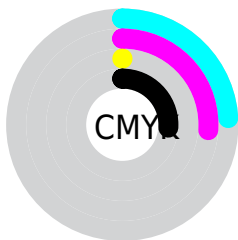
Blue (74%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (55%)

Blue (74%)

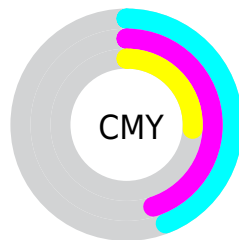


Cyan (24%)

Magenta (26%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (26%)



Cyan (44%)

Magenta (45%)

Yellow (26%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 143, 139, 189 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, 189 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 143, 139, 189


255, 255, 255

 198, 192, 245

 226, 220, 255


 255, 249, 255

 143, 139, 189

 117, 114, 162

 92, 89, 135

 67, 66, 110


 43, 44, 85

 19, 23, 62

 0, 0, 40

 0, 1, 18

 0, 0, 0

 143, 139, 189

 143, 139, 189

■ 126, 120, 189

■ 160, 158, 189

■ 108, 101, 189

■ 178, 177, 189

■ 91, 82, 189

■ 195, 196, 189

■ 73, 63, 189

■ 213, 215, 189

■ 56, 45, 189

■ 230, 234, 189

■ 39, 26, 189

■ 247, 252, 189

■ 21, 7, 189

■ 255, 255, 189

■ 15, 0, 189

Harmonies

Analogous

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



106, 148, 194



143, 139, 189



173, 131, 172

Triad

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



143, 139, 189



184, 133, 104



81, 158, 140

Complementary

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



143, 139, 189



185, 189, 139

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.



110, 155, 116



143, 139, 189



165, 142, 94

Square

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



143, 139, 189



194, 127, 124



139, 149, 99



61, 157, 165

Rectangle

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



143, 139, 189



186, 127, 157



139, 149, 99



90, 157, 131

Sweetspot

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



143, 139, 189



227, 225, 245



139, 186, 189



111, 110, 122



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



143, 139, 189



173, 166, 245



167, 139, 189



86, 85, 94



13, 0, 158



2, 0, 31

Inverse Universe

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



189, 139, 185



245, 166, 239



161, 189, 139



94, 85, 94



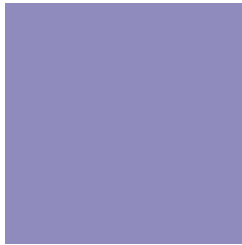
158, 0, 145



31, 0, 28

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 143, 139, 189 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

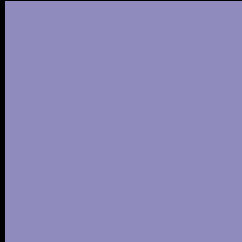
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 189 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

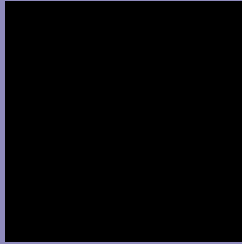
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 189 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 143, 139, 189.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 143, 139, 189.

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, 189

Protanopia
131, 142, 192

Deuteranopia
134, 142, 188



Tritanopia

137, 145, 157

Trichromacy



Original Color
143, 139, 189

Protanomaly
135, 141, 191

Deuteranomaly
137, 141, 188

Tritanomaly
139, 143, 169

Monochromacy



Original Color
143, 139, 189

Achromatopsia
146, 146, 146

Achromatomaly
145, 143, 162

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 143, 139, 189 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, 189)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(143, 139, 189)  
}
```

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, 189) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(143, 139, 189) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 143, 139, 189 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, 189) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(143, 139, 189) }
```

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, 189)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(143, 139, 189); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 139, 189);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 139,  
189) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 143, 139, 189 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, 189) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(143,  
139, 189) }
```

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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