

# Converting Colors

RGB(143, 142, 185)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(143, 142, 185) contains.

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# Color

**RGB(143, 142, 185)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8F8EB9
RGB	143, 142, 185
RGB Percent	56%, 56%, 73%
CMY	0.4392, 0.4431, 0.2745
CMYK	0.23, 0.23, 0.00, 0.27
HSL	241°, 23%, 64%
HSV	241°, 23%, 73%
XYZ	29.7576, 28.6884, 49.8680
YIQ	147.2010, -13.2070, 13.5850

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

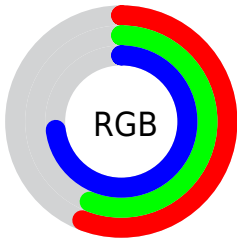
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	143, 142, 185
Decimal	9408185
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	60.51, 9.75, -22.26
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	61, 24.299, 293.650
Yxy	28.6884, 0.2747, 0.2649
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287598265 (0xFF8F8EB9)
YUV	147.2010, 18.6349, -3.6843
Hunter-Lab	53.5616, 5.4380, -17.7083

# Details

The RGB color **143, 142, 185** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **184, 185, 142**, and the grayscale version is **147, 147, 147**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **197, 196, 241**, and **92, 92, 132** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **125, 124, 185**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **161, 161, 185**.

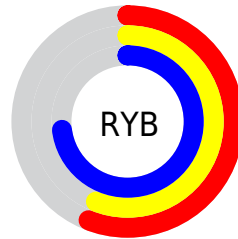
# Distribution



Red (56%)

Green (56%)

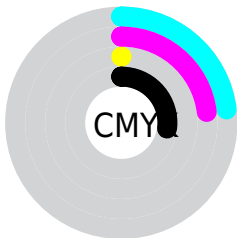
Blue (73%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (73%)

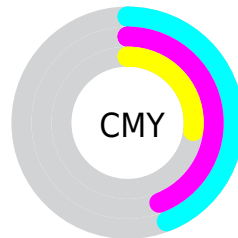


Cyan (23%)

Magenta (23%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (27%)



Cyan (44%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (27%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 143, 142, 185 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, 142, 185 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 143, 142, 185


255, 255, 255

 197, 196, 241

 226, 224, 255

 254, 252, 255


 143, 142, 185

 117, 116, 158


 92, 92, 132

 67, 68, 106

 44, 46, 82

 21, 26, 59

 0, 0, 37


 0, 1, 14

 0, 0, 0

 143, 142, 185

 143, 142, 185

 125, 124, 185


 161, 161, 185

 107, 105, 185

 179, 179, 185

 89, 86, 185

 197, 197, 185

 71, 68, 185

 215, 216, 185

 53, 50, 185

 233, 235, 185

 35, 31, 185

 251, 253, 185

 17, 12, 185

 255, 255, 185

 4, 0, 185

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



112, 149, 188



143, 142, 185



169, 135, 172

# Triad

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



143, 142, 185



182, 136, 112



96, 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, 142, 185



184, 185, 142

# 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.



119, 155, 120



143, 142, 185



166, 143, 104

# Square

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



143, 142, 185



189, 131, 130



144, 150, 106



81, 158, 162

# Rectangle

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



143, 142, 185



181, 132, 159



144, 150, 106



103, 157, 133



# Sweetspot

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



143, 142, 185



223, 223, 240



142, 184, 185



110, 110, 120



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120



# Same Dimension

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



143, 142, 185



174, 173, 240



164, 142, 185



83, 83, 92



4, 0, 156



1, 0, 28



# Inverse Universe

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



185, 142, 184



240, 173, 238



163, 185, 142



92, 83, 92



156, 0, 152



28, 0, 27



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 143, 142, 185 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

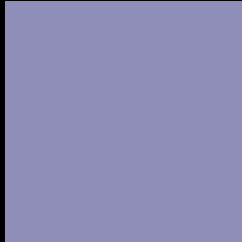
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 142, 185 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

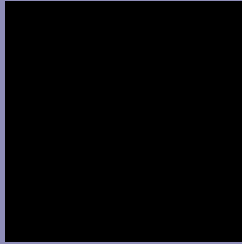
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



## RGB 143, 142, 185 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 143, 142, 185.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 143, 142, 185.

# 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, 142, 185

**Protanopia**  
135, 144, 187

**Deuteranopia**  
140, 143, 185



**Tritanopia**  
138, 147, 158

# Trichromacy



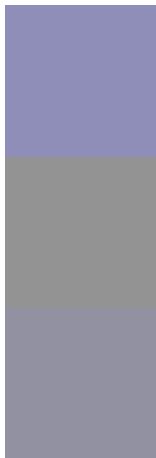
**Original Color**  
143, 142, 185

**Protanomaly**  
138, 143, 186

**Deuteranomaly**  
141, 143, 185

**Tritanomaly**  
140, 145, 168

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
143, 142, 185

**Achromatopsia**  
147, 147, 147

**Achromatomaly**  
146, 145, 161

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 143, 142, 185 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, 142, 185)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(143, 142, 185)  
}
```

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, 142, 185) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(143, 142, 185) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 143, 142, 185 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, 142, 185) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(143, 142, 185) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(143, 142, 185)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(143, 142, 185); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 142, 185);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 142,  
185) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 143, 142, 185 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(143, 142, 185) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(143,  
142, 185) }
```

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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