

# Converting Colors

RGB(143, 149, 140)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(143, 149, 140) contains.

<b>RGB(143, 149, 140)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	11
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	23
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	26
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	29

# Color

**RGB(143, 149, 140)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8F958C
RGB	143, 149, 140
RGB Percent	56%, 58%, 55%
CMY	0.4392, 0.4157, 0.4510
CMYK	0.04, 0.00, 0.06, 0.42
HSL	100°, 4%, 57%
HSV	100°, 6%, 58%
XYZ	26.8088, 29.2280, 29.0395
YIQ	146.1800, -0.6870, -4.0710

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

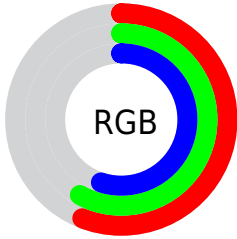
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	140, 149, 146
Decimal	9409932
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	60.98, -3.91, 3.99
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	61, 5.590, 134.449
Yxy	29.2280, 0.3151, 0.3436
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287600012 (0xFF8F958C)
YUV	146.1800, -3.0467, -2.7889
Hunter-Lab	54.0629, -6.0954, 5.9968

# Details

The RGB color `143, 149, 140` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `999999`. A complement of this color would be `146, 140, 149`, and the grayscale version is `146, 146, 146`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `197, 203, 194`, and `93, 98, 90` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `133, 149, 125`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `153, 149, 155`.

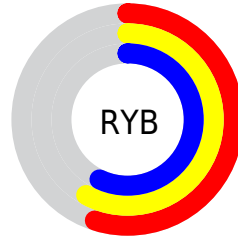
# Distribution



Red (56%)

Green (58%)

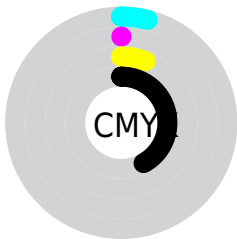
Blue (55%)



Red (55%)

Yellow (58%)

Blue (57%)

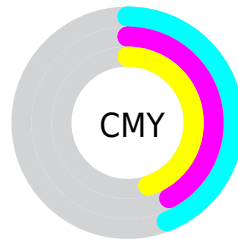


Cyan (4%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (6%)

Black (42%)



Cyan (44%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (45%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 143, 149, 140 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, 149, 140 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 143, 149, 140


255, 255, 255

 197, 203, 194

 225, 231, 221

 253, 255, 250

 143, 149, 140

 117, 123, 115

 93, 98, 90

 69, 75, 67

 47, 52, 44

 26, 31, 24

 0, 6, 0

 0, 0, 0

 143, 149, 140


 133, 149, 125


 143, 149, 140


 153, 149, 155

 123, 149, 110

 163, 149, 170

 113, 149, 95


 173, 149, 185


 103, 149, 80

 183, 149, 200

 93, 149, 66

 193, 149, 215

 83, 149, 51

 203, 149, 229

 73, 149, 36

 213, 149, 244

 64, 149, 21

 222, 149, 255

 54, 149, 6

 232, 149, 255

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



149, 148, 138



143, 149, 140



138, 150, 144

# Triad

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



143, 149, 140



139, 148, 156



158, 144, 145

# Complementary

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



143, 149, 140



146, 140, 149

# 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.



156, 144, 150



143, 149, 140



145, 147, 157

# Square

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



143, 149, 140



136, 150, 154



151, 145, 154



157, 145, 140

# Rectangle

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



143, 149, 140



136, 150, 148



151, 145, 154



158, 144, 147



# Sweetspot

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



143, 149, 140



191, 194, 190



149, 146, 140



96, 97, 95



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97



# Same Dimension

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



143, 149, 140



185, 194, 180



140, 149, 142



70, 74, 68



46, 138, 0



3, 10, 0



# Inverse Universe

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



146, 140, 149



189, 180, 194



149, 140, 148



72, 68, 74



92, 0, 138



7, 0, 10



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 143, 149, 140 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

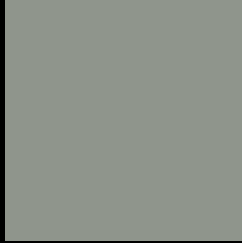
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 149, 140 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

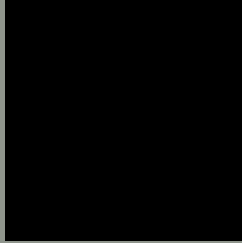
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

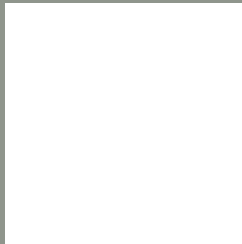
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RGB 143, 149, 140 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 143, 149, 140.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 143, 149, 140.

# 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, 149, 140

### Protanopia

152, 146, 139

### Deuteranopia

163, 142, 141



**Tritanopia**  
146, 146, 158

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

143, 149, 140

## Protanomaly

149, 147, 139

## Deuteranomaly

156, 145, 141

## Tritanomaly

145, 147, 151

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

143, 149, 140

## Achromatopsia

146, 146, 146

## Achromatomaly

145, 147, 144

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 143, 149, 140 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, 149, 140)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(143, 149, 140)  
}
```

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, 149, 140) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(143, 149, 140) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 143, 149, 140 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, 149, 140) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(143, 149, 140) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(143, 149, 140)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(143, 149, 140); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 149, 140);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 149,  
140) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 143, 149, 140 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(143, 149, 140) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(143,  
149, 140) }
```

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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