

Converting Colors

RGB(143, 150, 209)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(143, 150, 209) contains.

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Color

RGB(143, 150, 209)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8F96D1
RGB	143, 150, 209
RGB Percent	56%, 59%, 82%
CMY	0.4392, 0.4118, 0.1804
CMYK	0.32, 0.28, 0.00, 0.18
HSL	234°, 42%, 69%
HSV	234°, 32%, 82%
XYZ	33.7427, 32.2558, 64.7692
YIQ	154.6330, -23.1110, 16.8650

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

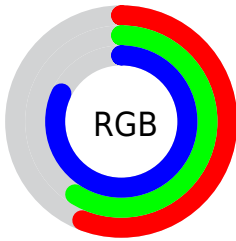
Format	Color
R_{YB}	143, 149, 209
Decimal	9410257
CIE _{Lab}	63.55, 11.13, -31.04
CIE _{LCh}	64, 32.978, 289.733
Yxy	32.2558, 0.2580, 0.2467
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287600337 (0xFF8F96D1)
YUV	154.6330, 26.8029, -10.2021
Hunter-Lab	56.7942, 6.6610, -27.8595

Details

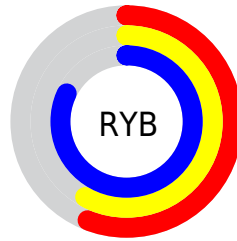
The RGB color **143, 150, 209** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **209, 202, 143**, and the grayscale version is **154, 154, 154**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **198, 204, 255**, and **90, 99, 154** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **122, 131, 209**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **164, 169, 209**.

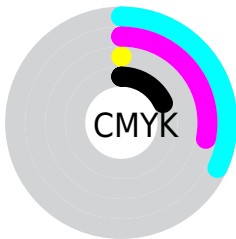
Distribution



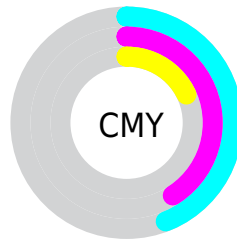
- Red (56%)
- Green (59%)
- Blue (82%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (82%)



- Cyan (32%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (18%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (41%)
- Yellow (18%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 143, 150, 209 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, 150, 209 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 143, 150, 209

255, 255, 255

■ 198, 204, 255

■ 227, 232, 255

■ 143, 150, 209

■ 116, 124, 181

■ 90, 99, 154

■ 65, 76, 128

■ 39, 53, 103

■ 9, 32, 78

■ 0, 9, 55


■ 0, 2, 33

■ 0, 0, 7


■ 0, 0, 0

 143, 150, 209

 143, 150, 209

 122, 131, 209

 164, 169, 209

 101, 113, 209

 185, 187, 209

 80, 94, 209

 206, 206, 209

 59, 75, 209

 227, 225, 209

 39, 57, 209

 247, 243, 209

 18, 38, 209

 255, 255, 209

 0, 22, 209

Harmonies

Analogous

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



96, 160, 211



143, 150, 209



181, 139, 192

Triad

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



143, 150, 209



203, 139, 110



84, 169, 142

Complementary

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



143, 150, 209



209, 202, 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.



120, 165, 115



143, 150, 209



183, 149, 96

Square

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



143, 150, 209



212, 132, 136



154, 158, 98



49, 170, 173

Rectangle

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



143, 150, 209



199, 134, 175



154, 158, 98



96, 168, 133

Sweetspot

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



143, 150, 209



232, 234, 255



143, 209, 201



113, 115, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



143, 150, 209



158, 168, 255



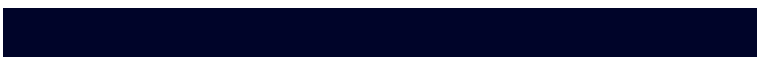
168, 143, 209



94, 95, 105



0, 18, 168



0, 4, 41

Inverse Universe

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



209, 143, 150



255, 158, 168



184, 209, 143



105, 94, 95



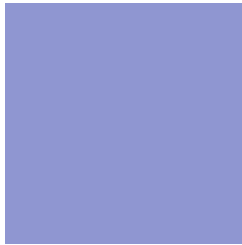
168, 0, 18



41, 0, 4

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 143, 150, 209 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

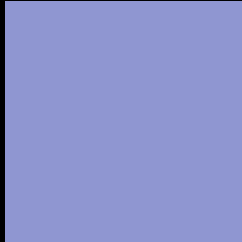
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 150, 209 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 ✓ Pass

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

RGB 143, 150, 209 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 143, 150, 209.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 143, 150, 209.

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, 150, 209

Protanopia
137, 152, 210

Deuteranopia
138, 152, 209



Tritanopia

135, 157, 170

Trichromacy



Original Color
143, 150, 209

Protanomaly
139, 151, 210

Deuteranomaly
140, 151, 209

Tritanomaly
138, 154, 184

Monochromacy



Original Color
143, 150, 209

Achromatopsia
155, 155, 155

Achromatomaly
151, 153, 175

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 143, 150, 209 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, 150, 209)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(143, 150, 209)  
}
```

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, 150, 209) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(143, 150, 209) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 143, 150, 209 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, 150, 209) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(143, 150, 209) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(143, 150, 209)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(143, 150, 209); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 150, 209);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 150,  
209) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 143, 150, 209 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(143, 150, 209) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(143,  
150, 209) }
```

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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