

Converting Colors

RGB(143, 159, 159)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(143, 159, 159) contains.

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Color

RGB(143, 159, 159)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8F9F9F
RGB	143, 159, 159
RGB Percent	56%, 62%, 62%
CMY	0.4392, 0.3765, 0.3765
CMYK	0.10, 0.00, 0.00, 0.38
HSL	180°, 8%, 59%
HSV	180°, 10%, 62%
XYZ	29.9838, 33.1391, 37.6171
YIQ	154.2160, -9.5360, -3.3920

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

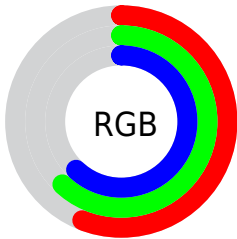
Format	Color
RYB	143, 151, 159
Decimal	9412511
CIELab	64.27, -5.63, -1.93
CIELCh	64, 5.958, 198.947
Yxy	33.1391, 0.2976, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287602591 (0xFF8F9F9F)
YUV	154.2160, 2.3585, -9.8364
Hunter-Lab	57.5666, -7.7689, 1.5534

Details

The RGB color `143, 159, 159` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `999999`. A complement of this color would be `159, 143, 143`, and the grayscale version is `154, 154, 154`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `197, 214, 214`, and `93, 108, 108` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `127, 159, 159`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `159, 159, 159`.

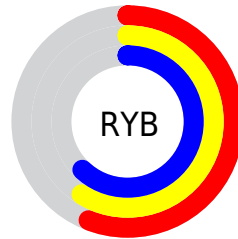
Distribution



Red (56%)

Green (62%)

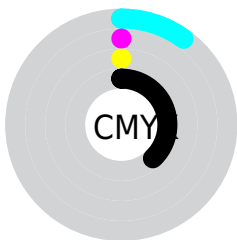
Blue (62%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (59%)

Blue (62%)

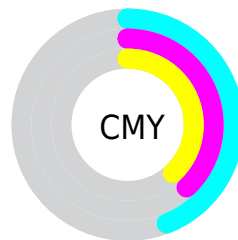


Cyan (10%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (44%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 143, 159, 159 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, 159, 159 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 143, 159, 159


255, 255, 255


 197, 214, 214

 225, 242, 242

254, 255, 255

 143, 159, 159


 117, 133, 133

 93, 108, 108

 69, 83, 83


 46, 60, 60


 25, 39, 39

 0, 18, 18

 0, 0, 0

 143, 159, 159

 127, 159, 159

 143, 159, 159

 159, 159, 159

■ 111, 159, 159

■ 175, 159, 159

■ 95, 159, 159

■ 191, 159, 159

■ 79, 159, 159

■ 207, 159, 159

■ 64, 159, 159

■ 223, 159, 159

■ 48, 159, 159

■ 238, 159, 159

■ 32, 159, 159

■ 254, 159, 159

■ 16, 159, 159

■ 255, 159, 159

■ 0, 159, 159

Harmonies

Analogous

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



145, 159, 154



143, 159, 159



144, 158, 164

Triad

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



143, 159, 159



161, 153, 163



162, 155, 145

Complementary

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



143, 159, 159



159, 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.



166, 153, 148



143, 159, 159



166, 152, 158

Square

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



143, 159, 159



155, 155, 166



168, 152, 153



157, 156, 146

Rectangle

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



143, 159, 159



147, 157, 166



168, 152, 153



164, 154, 146

Sweetspot

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



143, 159, 159



200, 207, 207



143, 159, 143



100, 105, 105



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



143, 159, 159



182, 207, 207



143, 151, 159



71, 79, 79



0, 143, 143



0, 15, 15

Inverse Universe

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



159, 143, 159



207, 182, 207



159, 151, 143



79, 71, 79



143, 0, 143



15, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 143, 159, 159 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

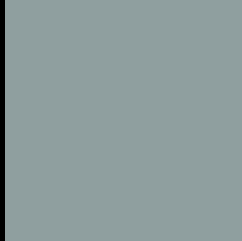
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 159, 159 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

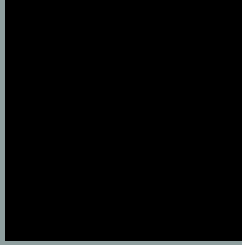
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

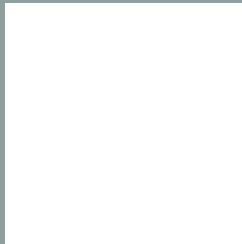
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 143, 159, 159 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 143, 159, 159.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 143, 159, 159.

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, 159, 159

Protanopia
158, 155, 157

Deuteranopia
168, 151, 161



Tritanopia
145, 157, 170

Trichromacy



Original Color

143, 159, 159

Protanomaly

153, 156, 158

Deuteranomaly

159, 154, 160

Tritanomaly

144, 158, 166

Monochromacy



Original Color

143, 159, 159

Achromatopsia

154, 154, 154

Achromatomaly

150, 156, 156

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 143, 159, 159 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, 159, 159)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(143, 159, 159)  
}
```

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, 159, 159) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(143, 159, 159) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 143, 159, 159 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, 159, 159) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(143, 159, 159) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(143, 159, 159)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(143, 159, 159); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 159, 159);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 159,  
159) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 143, 159, 159 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(143, 159, 159) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(143,  
159, 159) }
```

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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