

Converting Colors

RGB(143, 159, 160)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(143, 159, 160) contains.

RGB(143, 159, 160)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(143, 159, 160)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8F9FA0
RGB	143, 159, 160
RGB Percent	56%, 62%, 63%
CMY	0.4392, 0.3765, 0.3725
CMYK	0.11, 0.01, 0.00, 0.37
HSL	184°, 8%, 59%
HSV	184°, 11%, 63%
XYZ	30.0710, 33.1740, 38.0760
YIQ	154.3300, -9.8570, -3.0810

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

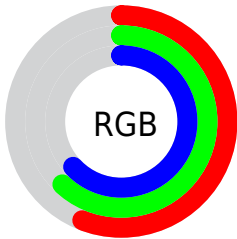
Format	Color
RYB	143, 151, 160
Decimal	9412512
CIELab	64.30, -5.43, -2.45
CIELCh	64, 5.956, 204.336
Yxy	33.1740, 0.2968, 0.3274
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287602592 (0xFF8F9FA0)
YUV	154.3300, 2.7953, -9.9364
Hunter-Lab	57.5969, -7.6007, 1.1225

Details

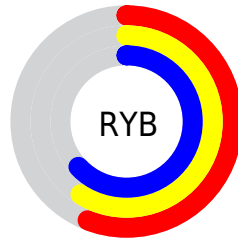
The RGB color **143, 159, 160** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **160, 144, 143**, and the grayscale version is **154, 154, 154**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **197, 214, 215**, and **93, 108, 109** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **127, 158, 160**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **159, 160, 160**.

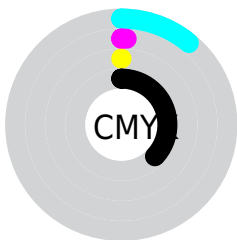
Distribution



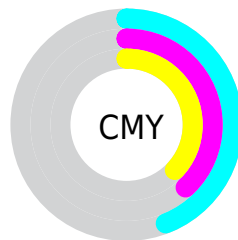
- Red (56%)
- Green (62%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (59%)
- Blue (63%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (37%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 143, 159, 160 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, 160 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 143, 159, 160


255, 255, 255


 197, 214, 215

 225, 242, 243

254, 255, 255

 143, 159, 160

 117, 133, 134

 93, 108, 109

 69, 83, 84


 46, 60, 61


 25, 39, 39

 0, 18, 19

 0, 0, 0

 143, 159, 160

 127, 158, 160

 143, 159, 160

 159, 160, 160

■ 111, 157, 160

■ 175, 161, 160

■ 95, 156, 160

■ 191, 162, 160

■ 79, 155, 160

■ 207, 163, 160

■ 63, 154, 160

■ 223, 164, 160

■ 47, 153, 160

■ 239, 165, 160

■ 31, 152, 160

■ 255, 166, 160

■ 15, 151, 160

■ 255, 167, 160

■ 0, 151, 160

■ 255, 167, 160

Harmonies

Analogous

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



145, 159, 155



143, 159, 160



145, 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, 160



162, 153, 162



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, 160



160, 144, 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, 154, 147



143, 159, 160



166, 152, 157

Square

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



143, 159, 160



156, 155, 165



168, 153, 152



156, 157, 146

Rectangle

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



143, 159, 160



148, 157, 166



168, 153, 152



163, 155, 146

Sweetspot

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



143, 159, 160



203, 209, 209



143, 160, 144



100, 104, 105



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



143, 159, 160



182, 208, 209



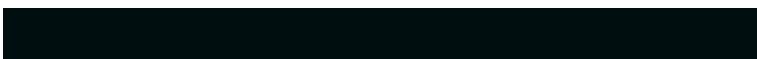
143, 151, 160



71, 79, 79



0, 134, 143



0, 14, 15

Inverse Universe

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



160, 143, 159



209, 182, 208



160, 152, 143



79, 71, 79



143, 0, 134



15, 0, 14

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 143, 159, 160 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

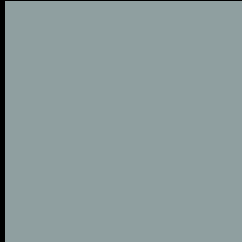
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 160 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

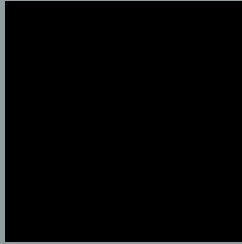
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

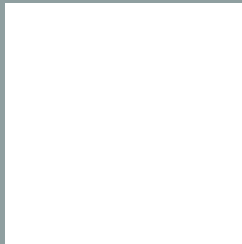
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 143, 159, 160 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 143, 159, 160.



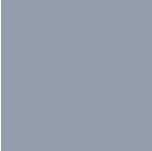
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 143, 159, 160.

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





Tritanopia
145, 157, 170

Trichromacy



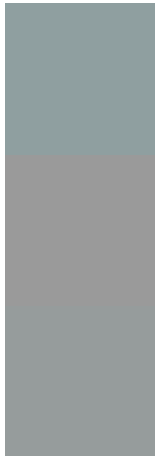
Original Color
143, 159, 160

Protanomaly
153, 156, 159

Deuteranomaly
159, 154, 161

Tritanomaly
144, 158, 166

Monochromacy



Original Color
143, 159, 160

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, 160 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, 160)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(143, 159, 160)  
}
```

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, 160) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(143, 159, 160) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 143, 159, 160 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, 160) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(143, 159, 160) }
```

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, 160)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(143, 159, 160); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 159, 160);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 159,  
160) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 143, 159, 160 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, 160) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(143,  
159, 160) }
```

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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