

Converting Colors

RGB(143, 160, 153)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(143, 160, 153) contains.

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Color

RGB(143, 160, 153)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8FA099
RGB	143, 160, 153
RGB Percent	56%, 63%, 60%
CMY	0.4392, 0.3725, 0.4000
CMYK	0.11, 0.00, 0.04, 0.37
HSL	155°, 8%, 59%
HSV	155°, 11%, 63%
XYZ	29.6483, 33.2812, 34.9983
YIQ	154.1190, -7.8850, -5.7810

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

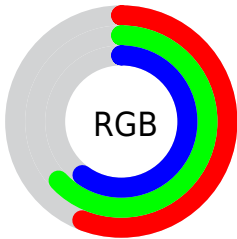
Format	Color
RYB	143, 154, 160
Decimal	9412761
CIELab	64.39, -7.40, 1.60
CIELCh	64, 7.573, 167.817
Yxy	33.2812, 0.3028, 0.3399
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287602841 (0xFF8FA099)
YUV	154.1190, -0.5517, -9.7514
Hunter-Lab	57.6898, -9.2215, 4.4138

Details

The RGB color **143, 160, 153** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **160, 143, 150**, and the grayscale version is **154, 154, 154**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **197, 215, 207**, and **93, 109, 102** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **127, 160, 146**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **159, 160, 160**.

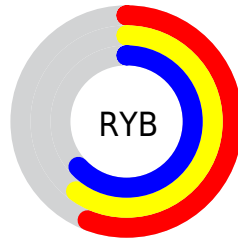
Distribution



Red (56%)

Green (63%)

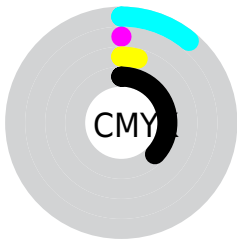
Blue (60%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (60%)

Blue (63%)

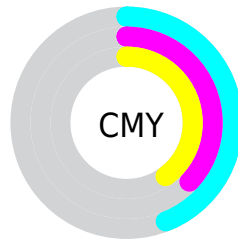


Cyan (11%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (4%)

Black (37%)



Cyan (44%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 143, 160, 153 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, 160, 153 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 143, 160, 153


255, 255, 255


 197, 215, 207

 225, 243, 235

253, 255, 255

 143, 160, 153


 117, 134, 127

 93, 109, 102

 69, 84, 78

 46, 61, 55

 25, 39, 34

 0, 19, 12


 0, 0, 0

 143, 160, 153


 127, 160, 146


 143, 160, 153


 159, 160, 160

 111, 160, 140


 175, 160, 166

 95, 160, 133


 191, 160, 173

 79, 160, 127


 207, 160, 179

 63, 160, 120


 223, 160, 186

 47, 160, 113


 239, 160, 193

 31, 160, 107

 255, 160, 199

 15, 160, 100

 255, 160, 206

 0, 160, 94

 255, 160, 212

Harmonies

Analogous

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



150, 159, 147



143, 160, 153



140, 160, 160

Triad

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



143, 160, 153



154, 155, 169



170, 153, 146

Complementary

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



143, 160, 153



160, 143, 150

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.



171, 152, 152



143, 160, 153



162, 153, 165

Square

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



143, 160, 153



146, 158, 169



168, 152, 159



165, 155, 143

Rectangle

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



143, 160, 153



140, 160, 164



168, 152, 159



170, 152, 148

Sweetspot

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



143, 160, 153



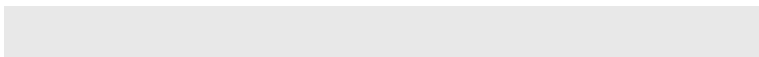
203, 209, 207



150, 160, 143



100, 105, 103



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



143, 160, 153



182, 209, 198



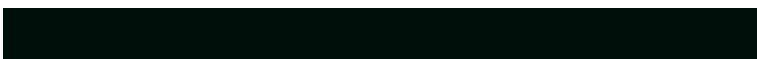
143, 159, 160



71, 79, 76



0, 143, 84



0, 15, 9

Inverse Universe

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



160, 143, 150



209, 182, 193



160, 144, 143



79, 71, 74



143, 0, 59



15, 0, 6

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 143, 160, 153 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

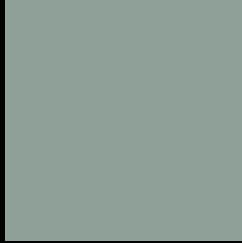
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 160, 153 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

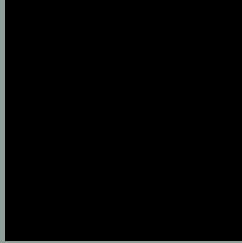
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

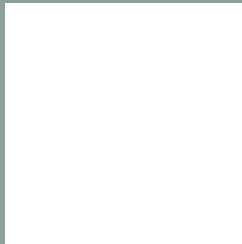
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 143, 160, 153 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 143, 160, 153.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 143, 160, 153.

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
146, 157, 170

Trichromacy



Original Color

143, 160, 153

Protanomaly

154, 157, 151

Deuteranomaly

161, 154, 154

Tritanomaly

145, 158, 164

Monochromacy



Original Color

143, 160, 153

Achromatopsia

154, 154, 154

Achromatomaly

150, 156, 154

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 143, 160, 153 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, 160, 153)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(143, 160, 153)  
}
```

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, 160, 153) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(143, 160, 153) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 143, 160, 153 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, 160, 153) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(143, 160, 153) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(143, 160, 153)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(143, 160, 153); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 160, 153);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 160,  
153) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 143, 160, 153 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(143, 160, 153) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(143,  
160, 153) }
```

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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