

Converting Colors

RGB(143, 163, 141)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(143, 163, 141) contains.

RGB(143, 163, 141)	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, 163, 141)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8FA38D
RGB	143, 163, 141
RGB Percent	56%, 64%, 55%
CMY	0.4392, 0.3608, 0.4471
CMYK	0.12, 0.00, 0.13, 0.36
HSL	115°, 11%, 60%
HSV	115°, 13%, 64%
XYZ	29.2326, 33.9571, 30.2130
YIQ	154.5120, -4.8580, -11.0820

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

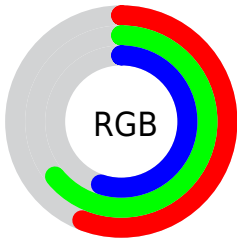
Format	Color
RYB	141, 163, 161
Decimal	9413517
CIELab	64.93, -11.33, 9.08
CIElCh	65, 14.518, 141.270
Yxy	33.9571, 0.3130, 0.3636
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287603597 (0xFF8FA38D)
YUV	154.5120, -6.6614, -10.0960
Hunter-Lab	58.2727, -12.4325, 10.0505

Details

The RGB color **143, 163, 141** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **161, 141, 163**, and the grayscale version is **155, 155, 155**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **197, 218, 195**, and **93, 111, 91** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **128, 163, 125**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **158, 163, 157**.

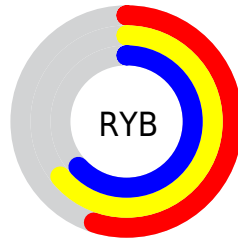
Distribution



Red (56%)

Green (64%)

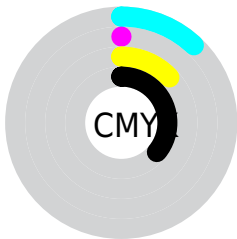
Blue (55%)



Red (55%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (63%)

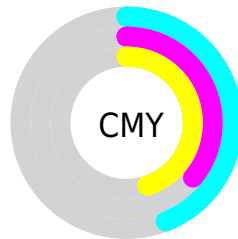


Cyan (12%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (13%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (44%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 143, 163, 141 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, 163, 141 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 143, 163, 141


255, 255, 255

 197, 218, 195

 225, 246, 223

 254, 255, 251

 143, 163, 141

 117, 137, 115

 93, 111, 91

 69, 87, 67

 46, 64, 45

 25, 42, 24


 0, 22, 0

 0, 0, 0

 143, 163, 141

 128, 163, 125

 143, 163, 141


 158, 163, 157

 113, 163, 108

 173, 163, 174

 99, 163, 92

 187, 163, 190


 84, 163, 76

 202, 163, 206

 69, 163, 60

 217, 163, 223

 54, 163, 43


 232, 163, 239

 39, 163, 27

 247, 163, 255

 24, 163, 11

 255, 163, 255

 15, 163, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



158, 160, 133



143, 163, 141



130, 165, 153

Triad

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



143, 163, 141



139, 160, 183



185, 149, 149

Complementary

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



143, 163, 141



161, 141, 163

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.



182, 149, 162



143, 163, 141



155, 156, 182

Square

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



143, 163, 141



127, 163, 177



171, 151, 174



181, 151, 138

Rectangle

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



143, 163, 141



125, 165, 162



171, 151, 174



185, 149, 153

Sweetspot

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



143, 163, 141



204, 212, 203



163, 161, 141



102, 107, 102



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



143, 163, 141



181, 212, 178



141, 163, 150



74, 82, 73



13, 145, 0



2, 18, 0

Inverse Universe

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



161, 141, 163



209, 178, 212



163, 141, 154



81, 73, 82



132, 0, 145



16, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 143, 163, 141 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, 163, 141 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

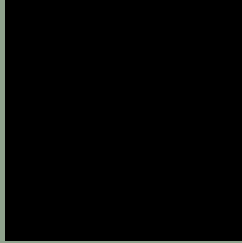
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 163, 141 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 143, 163, 141.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 143, 163, 141.

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, 163, 141

Protanopia
165, 157, 138

Deuteranopia
178, 152, 143



Tritanopia
148, 159, 171

Trichromacy



Original Color
143, 163, 141

Protanomaly
157, 159, 139

Deuteranomaly
165, 156, 142

Tritanomaly
146, 160, 160

Monochromacy



Original Color
143, 163, 141

Achromatopsia
155, 155, 155

Achromatomaly
151, 158, 150

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 143, 163, 141 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, 163, 141)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(143, 163, 141)  
}
```

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, 163, 141) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(143, 163, 141) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 143, 163, 141 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, 163, 141) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(143, 163, 141) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(143, 163, 141)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(143, 163, 141); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 163, 141);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 163,  
141) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 143, 163, 141 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(143, 163, 141) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(143,  
163, 141) }
```

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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