

Converting Colors

RGB(143, 168, 155)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(143, 168, 155) contains.

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Color

RGB(143, 168, 155)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8FA89B
RGB	143, 168, 155
RGB Percent	56%, 66%, 61%
CMY	0.4392, 0.3412, 0.3922
CMYK	0.15, 0.00, 0.08, 0.34
HSL	149°, 13%, 61%
HSV	149°, 15%, 66%
XYZ	31.2467, 36.2115, 36.3530
YIQ	159.0430, -10.7270, -9.3430

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

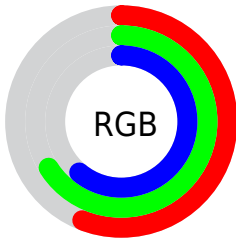
Format	Color
RYB	143, 160, 168
Decimal	9414811
CIELab	66.68, -11.30, 3.81
CIELCh	67, 11.924, 161.382
Yxy	36.2115, 0.3010, 0.3488
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287604891 (0xFF8FA89B)
YUV	159.0430, -1.9932, -14.0697
Hunter-Lab	60.1760, -12.6208, 6.3054

Details

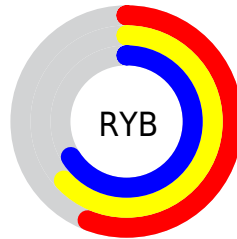
The RGB color **143, 168, 155** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **168, 143, 156**, and the grayscale version is **159, 159, 159**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **197, 223, 209**, and **92, 116, 104** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **126, 168, 146**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **160, 168, 164**.

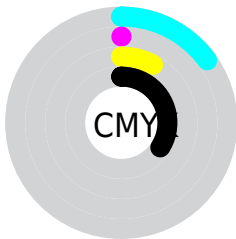
Distribution



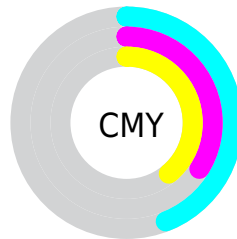
- Red (56%)
- Green (66%)
- Blue (61%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (63%)
- Blue (66%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Black (34%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (39%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 143, 168, 155 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, 168, 155 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 143, 168, 155

255, 255, 255


 197, 223, 209

 225, 252, 238

254, 255, 255

 143, 168, 155

 117, 142, 129

 92, 116, 104

 69, 91, 80

 46, 68, 57

 24, 45, 36


 0, 25, 14

 0, 0, 0

 143, 168, 155


 126, 168, 146

 143, 168, 155


 160, 168, 164


 109, 168, 138


 177, 168, 172

 93, 168, 129


 193, 168, 181

 76, 168, 120

 210, 168, 190

 59, 168, 111


 227, 168, 199

 42, 168, 103


 244, 168, 207

 25, 168, 94

 255, 168, 216

 9, 168, 85

 255, 168, 225

 0, 168, 81

 255, 168, 234

Harmonies

Analogous

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



154, 166, 146



143, 168, 155



136, 169, 166

Triad

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



143, 168, 155



156, 162, 183



184, 156, 148

Complementary

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



143, 168, 155



168, 143, 156

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.



185, 155, 158



143, 168, 155



169, 158, 178

Square

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



143, 168, 155



143, 165, 182



180, 156, 169



177, 159, 142

Rectangle

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



143, 168, 155



135, 168, 173



180, 156, 169



185, 156, 151

Sweetspot

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



143, 168, 155



211, 219, 215



156, 168, 143



104, 110, 107



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



143, 168, 155



180, 219, 199



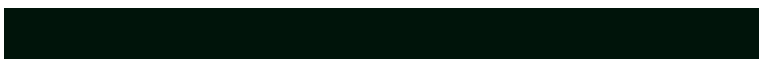
143, 168, 167



76, 84, 80



0, 148, 71



0, 20, 10

Inverse Universe

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



168, 143, 156



219, 180, 200



168, 143, 144



84, 76, 80



148, 0, 77



20, 0, 11

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 143, 168, 155 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

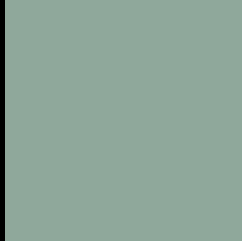
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 168, 155 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

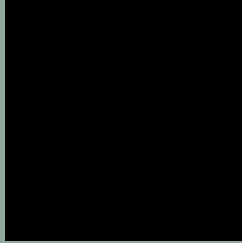
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

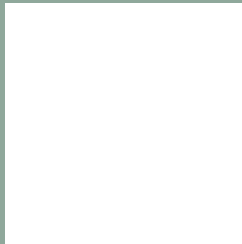
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 143, 168, 155 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 143, 168, 155.

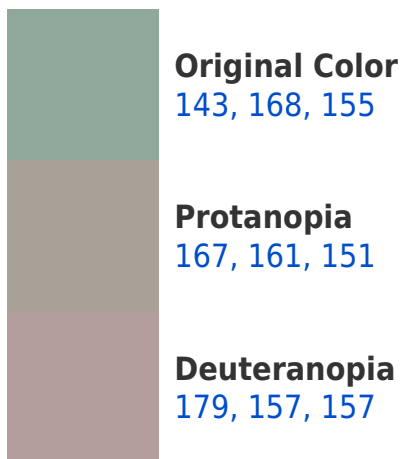


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 143, 168, 155.

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

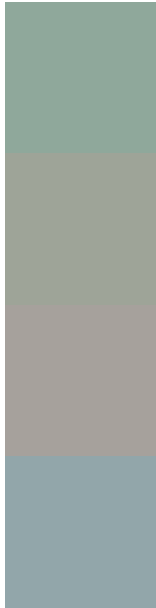




Tritanopia

147, 165, 178

Trichromacy



Original Color

143, 168, 155

Protanomaly

158, 164, 152

Deuteranomaly

166, 161, 156

Tritanomaly

146, 166, 170

Monochromacy



Original Color

143, 168, 155

Achromatopsia

159, 159, 159

Achromatomaly

153, 162, 158

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 143, 168, 155 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, 168, 155) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(143, 168, 155)  
}
```

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, 168, 155) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(143, 168, 155) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 143, 168, 155 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, 168, 155) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(143, 168, 155) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(143, 168, 155)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(143, 168, 155); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 168, 155);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 168,  
155) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 143, 168, 155 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(143, 168, 155) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(143,  
168, 155) }
```

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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