

Converting Colors

RGB(143, 172, 193)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(143, 172, 193) contains.

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Color

RGB(143, 172, 193)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8FACC1
RGB	143, 172, 193
RGB Percent	56%, 67%, 76%
CMY	0.4392, 0.3255, 0.2431
CMYK	0.26, 0.11, 0.00, 0.24
HSL	205°, 29%, 66%
HSV	205°, 26%, 76%
XYZ	35.7059, 39.1949, 56.1356
YIQ	165.7230, -24.0250, 0.3830

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

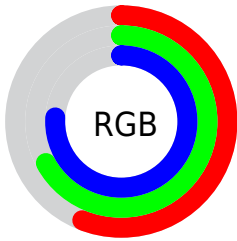
Format	Color
R_{YB}	143, 161, 193
Decimal	9415873
CIE _{Lab}	68.89, -5.14, -14.00
CIE _{LCh}	69, 14.917, 249.847
Yxy	39.1949, 0.2725, 0.2991
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287605953 (0xFF8FACC1)
YUV	165.7230, 13.4476, -19.9281
Hunter-Lab	62.6059, -7.7568, -9.3383

Details

The RGB color **143, 172, 193** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **193, 164, 143**, and the grayscale version is **166, 166, 166**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **198, 227, 249**, and **91, 120, 139** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **124, 164, 193**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **162, 180, 193**.

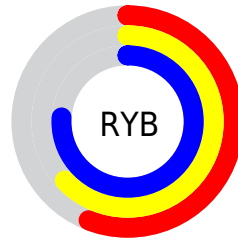
Distribution



Red (56%)

Green (67%)

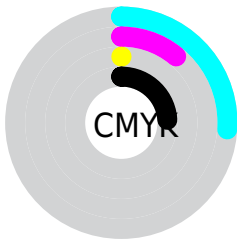
Blue (76%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (63%)

Blue (76%)

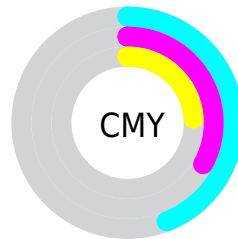


Cyan (26%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (24%)



Cyan (44%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (24%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 143, 172, 193 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, 172, 193 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 143, 172, 193


255, 255, 255


 198, 227, 249

 226, 255, 255

255, 255, 255

 143, 172, 193

 117, 145, 166

 91, 120, 139

 67, 95, 114

 43, 71, 89

 18, 49, 66

 0, 28, 44

 0, 1, 24

 0, 0, 0

 143, 172, 193

 143, 172, 193

■ 124, 164, 193

■ 162, 180, 193

■ 104, 156, 193

■ 182, 188, 193

■ 85, 148, 193

■ 201, 196, 193

■ 66, 140, 193

■ 220, 204, 193

■ 47, 131, 193

■ 240, 213, 193

■ 27, 123, 193

■ 255, 221, 193

■ 8, 115, 193

■ 255, 229, 193

■ 0, 112, 193

■ 255, 237, 193

■ 255, 245, 193

Harmonies

Analogous

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



134, 175, 185



143, 172, 193



159, 168, 194

Triad

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



143, 172, 193



196, 159, 164



159, 173, 147

Complementary

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



143, 172, 193



193, 164, 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.



174, 169, 142



143, 172, 193



195, 160, 151

Square

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



143, 172, 193



190, 160, 178



187, 164, 143



144, 175, 158

Rectangle

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



143, 172, 193



171, 165, 191



187, 164, 143



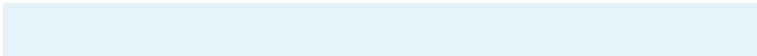
164, 171, 145

Sweetspot

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



143, 172, 193



230, 242, 250



143, 193, 164



112, 120, 125



252, 252, 252



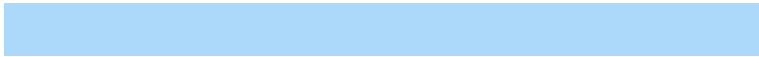
125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



143, 172, 193



172, 217, 250



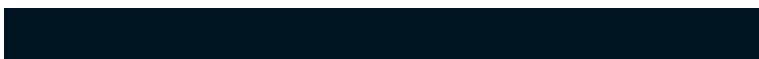
143, 147, 193



87, 93, 97



0, 93, 161



0, 19, 33

Inverse Universe

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



193, 143, 172



250, 172, 217



193, 189, 143



97, 87, 93



161, 0, 93



33, 0, 19

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 143, 172, 193 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

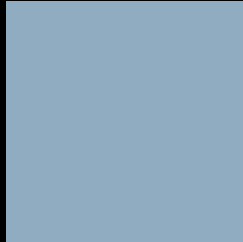
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 172, 193 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

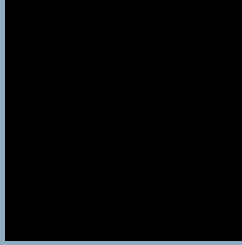
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

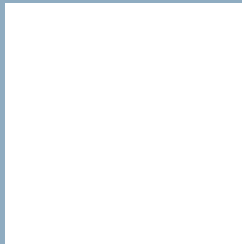
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 143, 172, 193 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 143, 172, 193.

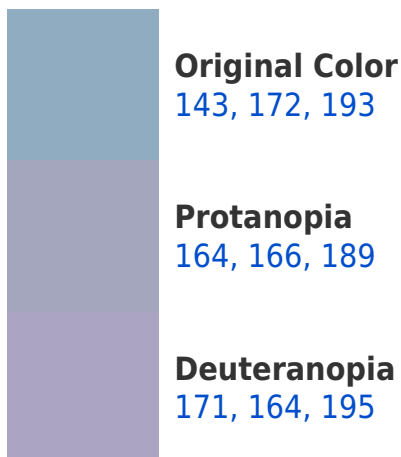


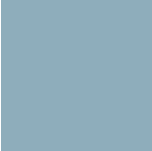
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 143, 172, 193.

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
142, 173, 187

Trichromacy



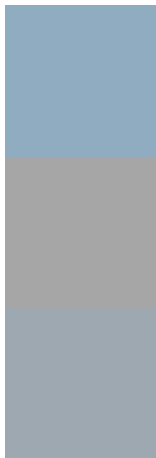
Original Color
143, 172, 193

Protanomaly
156, 168, 190

Deuteranomaly
161, 167, 194

Tritanomaly
142, 173, 189

Monochromacy



Original Color
143, 172, 193

Achromatopsia
166, 166, 166

Achromatomaly
158, 168, 176

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 143, 172, 193 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, 172, 193)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(143, 172, 193)  
}
```

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, 172, 193) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(143, 172, 193) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 143, 172, 193 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, 172, 193) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(143, 172, 193) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(143, 172, 193)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(143, 172, 193); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 172, 193);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 172,  
193) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 143, 172, 193 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(143, 172, 193) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(143,  
172, 193) }
```

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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