

Converting Colors

RGB(143, 175, 168)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(143, 175, 168) contains.

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Color

RGB(143, 175, 168)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8FAFA8
RGB	143, 175, 168
RGB Percent	56%, 69%, 66%
CMY	0.4392, 0.3137, 0.3412
CMYK	0.18, 0.00, 0.04, 0.31
HSL	167°, 17%, 62%
HSV	167°, 18%, 69%
XYZ	33.7255, 39.3267, 42.8591
YIQ	164.6340, -16.8250, -8.9610

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

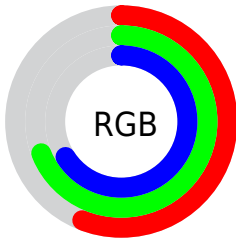
Format	Color
RYB	143, 161, 175
Decimal	9416616
CIELab	68.99, -12.35, -0.04
CIElCh	69, 12.346, 180.206
Yxy	39.3267, 0.2910, 0.3393
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287606696 (0xFF8FAFA8)
YUV	164.6340, 1.6594, -18.9730
Hunter-Lab	62.7110, -13.7483, 3.3767

Details

The RGB color **143, 175, 168** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **175, 143, 150**, and the grayscale version is **165, 165, 165**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **197, 231, 223**, and **92, 123, 116** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **126, 175, 164**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **161, 175, 172**.

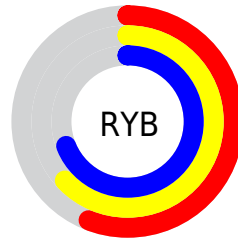
Distribution



Red (56%)

Green (69%)

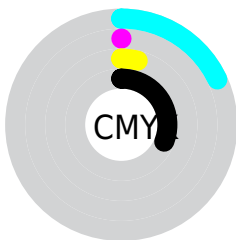
Blue (66%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (63%)

Blue (69%)

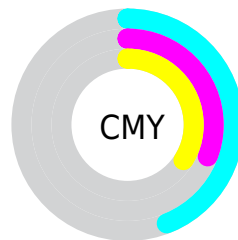


Cyan (18%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (4%)

Black (31%)



Cyan (44%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (34%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 143, 175, 168 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, 175, 168 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 143, 175, 168

255, 255, 255


 197, 231, 223

 225, 255, 252

254, 255, 255


 143, 175, 168

 117, 148, 142

 92, 123, 116

 68, 98, 92

 45, 74, 68

 23, 51, 46


 0, 30, 25

 0, 0, 0

 143, 175, 168

 126, 175, 164

 143, 175, 168

 161, 175, 172

■ 108, 175, 160

■ 178, 175, 176

■ 91, 175, 157

■ 196, 175, 179

■ 73, 175, 153

■ 213, 175, 183

■ 56, 175, 149

■ 231, 175, 187

■ 38, 175, 145

■ 248, 175, 191

■ 21, 175, 141

■ 255, 175, 195

■ 3, 175, 137

■ 255, 175, 199

■ 0, 175, 137

■ 255, 175, 202

Harmonies

Analogous

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



152, 174, 157



143, 175, 168



140, 175, 179

Triad

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



143, 175, 168



171, 165, 188



187, 164, 149

Complementary

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



143, 175, 168



175, 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.



192, 161, 158



143, 175, 168



183, 162, 180

Square

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



143, 175, 168



157, 169, 190



191, 161, 169



177, 168, 146

Rectangle

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



143, 175, 168



142, 173, 185



191, 161, 169



190, 163, 152

Sweetspot

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



143, 175, 168



216, 227, 224



150, 175, 143



108, 115, 113



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



143, 175, 168



177, 227, 216



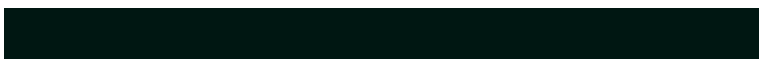
143, 166, 175



78, 87, 85



0, 150, 118



0, 23, 18

Inverse Universe

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



175, 143, 150



227, 177, 188



175, 152, 143



87, 78, 80



150, 0, 33



23, 0, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 143, 175, 168 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

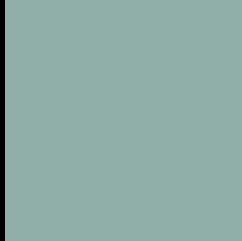
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 175, 168 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

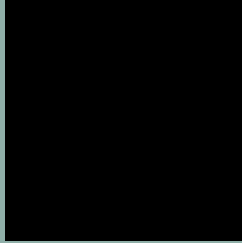
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

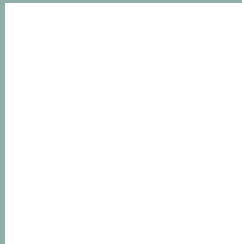
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 143, 175, 168 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 143, 175, 168.

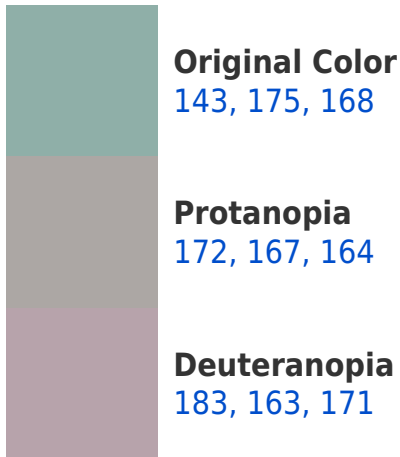


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 143, 175, 168.

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, 172, 186

Trichromacy



Original Color

143, 175, 168

Protanomaly

161, 170, 165

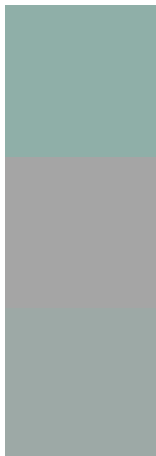
Deuteranomaly

168, 167, 170

Tritanomaly

145, 173, 179

Monochromacy



Original Color

143, 175, 168

Achromatopsia

165, 165, 165

Achromatomaly

157, 169, 166

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 143, 175, 168 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, 175, 168) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(143, 175, 168)  
}
```

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, 175, 168) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(143, 175, 168) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 143, 175, 168 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, 175, 168) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(143, 175, 168) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(143, 175, 168)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(143, 175, 168); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 175, 168);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 175,  
168) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 143, 175, 168 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(143, 175, 168) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(143,  
175, 168) }
```

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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