

Converting Colors

RGB(143, 176, 169)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(143, 176, 169) contains.

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Color

RGB(143, 176, 169)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8FB0A9
RGB	143, 176, 169
RGB Percent	56%, 69%, 66%
CMY	0.4392, 0.3098, 0.3373
CMYK	0.19, 0.00, 0.04, 0.31
HSL	167°, 17%, 63%
HSV	167°, 19%, 69%
XYZ	34.0145, 39.7549, 43.4168
YIQ	165.3350, -17.4210, -9.1730

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

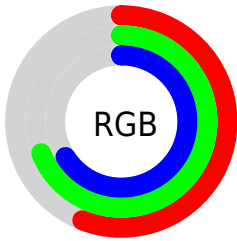
Format	Color
RYB	143, 161, 176
Decimal	9416873
CIELab	69.29, -12.66, -0.15
CIELCh	69, 12.664, 180.668
Yxy	39.7549, 0.2903, 0.3392
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287606953 (0xFF8FB0A9)
YUV	165.3350, 1.8068, -19.5878
Hunter-Lab	63.0515, -14.0445, 3.3093

Details

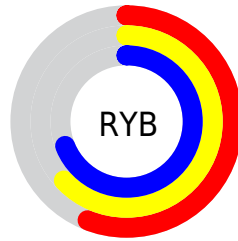
The RGB color **143, 176, 169** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **176, 143, 150**, and the grayscale version is **165, 165, 165**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **197, 232, 224**, and **92, 123, 117** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **125, 176, 165**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **161, 176, 173**.

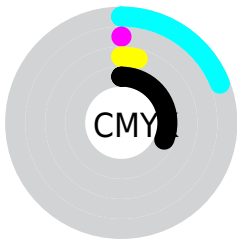
Distribution



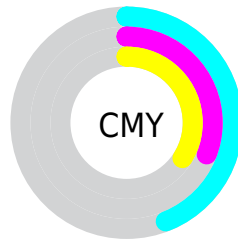
- Red (56%)
- Green (69%)
- Blue (66%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (63%)
- Blue (69%)



- Cyan (19%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (31%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (34%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 143, 176, 169 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, 176, 169 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 143, 176, 169


255, 255, 255


 197, 232, 224

 225, 255, 253

254, 255, 255

 143, 176, 169

 117, 149, 143

 92, 123, 117

 68, 98, 92

 45, 75, 69


 22, 52, 47


 0, 31, 26

 0, 0, 0

 143, 176, 169


 125, 176, 165

 143, 176, 169


 161, 176, 173

 108, 176, 162


 178, 176, 176


 90, 176, 158


 196, 176, 180

 73, 176, 154


 213, 176, 184

 55, 176, 150

 231, 176, 188

 37, 176, 147

 249, 176, 191

 20, 176, 143

 255, 176, 195

 2, 176, 139

 255, 176, 199

 0, 176, 139

 255, 176, 203

Harmonies

Analogous

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



153, 175, 158



143, 176, 169



140, 176, 180

Triad

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



143, 176, 169



172, 166, 189



188, 165, 150

Complementary

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



143, 176, 169



176, 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.



194, 162, 158



143, 176, 169



185, 163, 181

Square

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



143, 176, 169



157, 170, 192



192, 161, 169



178, 168, 146

Rectangle

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



143, 176, 169



143, 174, 186



192, 161, 169



191, 164, 152

Sweetspot

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



143, 176, 169



216, 230, 227



150, 176, 143



107, 115, 113



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



143, 176, 169



177, 230, 218



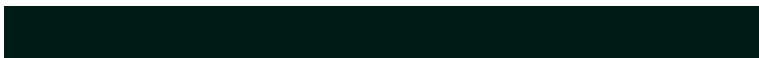
143, 167, 176



80, 89, 87



0, 153, 121



0, 26, 20

Inverse Universe

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



176, 143, 150



230, 177, 188



176, 152, 143



89, 80, 82



153, 0, 32



26, 0, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 143, 176, 169 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

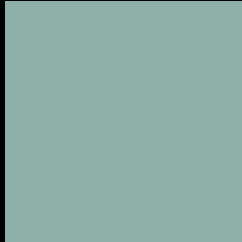
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 176, 169 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

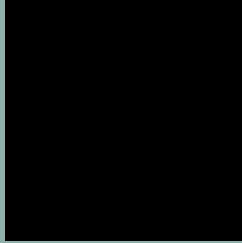
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

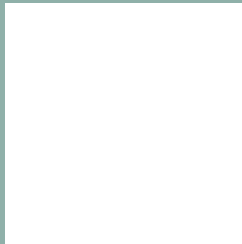
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 143, 176, 169 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 143, 176, 169.



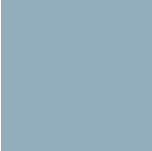
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 143, 176, 169.

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, 173, 187

Trichromacy



Original Color

143, 176, 169

Protanomaly

162, 171, 166

Deuteranomaly

169, 168, 171

Tritanomaly

145, 174, 180

Monochromacy



Original Color

143, 176, 169

Achromatopsia

165, 165, 165

Achromatomaly

157, 169, 166

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 143, 176, 169 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, 176, 169)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(143, 176, 169)  
}
```

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, 176, 169) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(143, 176, 169) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 143, 176, 169 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, 176, 169) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(143, 176, 169) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(143, 176, 169)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(143, 176, 169); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 176, 169);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 176,  
169) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 143, 176, 169 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(143, 176, 169) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(143,  
176, 169) }
```

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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