

Converting Colors

RGB(143, 176, 206)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(143, 176, 206) contains.

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Color

RGB(143, 176, 206)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8FB0CE
RGB	143, 176, 206
RGB Percent	56%, 69%, 81%
CMY	0.4392, 0.3098, 0.1922
CMYK	0.31, 0.15, 0.00, 0.19
HSL	209°, 39%, 68%
HSV	209°, 31%, 81%
XYZ	37.9936, 41.3465, 64.3707
YIQ	169.5530, -29.2980, 2.3340

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

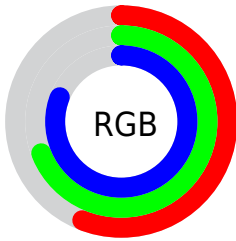
Format	Color
RYB	143, 165, 206
Decimal	9416910
CIELab	70.42, -4.17, -18.86
CIELCh	70, 19.316, 257.533
Yxy	41.3465, 0.2644, 0.2877
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287606990 (0xFF8FB0CE)
YUV	169.5530, 17.9684, -23.2870
Hunter-Lab	64.3013, -7.0572, -14.3431

Details

The RGB color **143, 176, 206** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCFF**. A complement of this color would be **206, 173, 143**, and the grayscale version is **169, 169, 169**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **198, 232, 255**, and **91, 124, 152** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **122, 166, 206**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **164, 186, 206**.

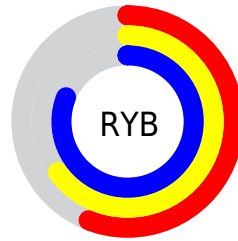
Distribution



Red (56%)

Green (69%)

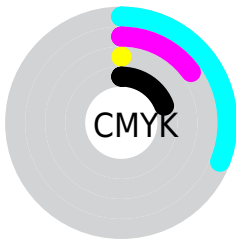
Blue (81%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (81%)

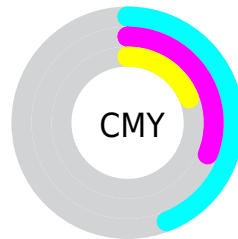


Cyan (31%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (19%)



Cyan (44%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (19%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 143, 176, 206 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, 206 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 143, 176, 206


255, 255, 255

 198, 232, 255

 226, 255, 255


 143, 176, 206

 116, 149, 178

 91, 124, 152

 65, 99, 126

 40, 75, 101

 11, 52, 77

 0, 31, 54

 0, 5, 33

 0, 0, 6

 0, 0, 0

■ 143, 176, 206

■ 143, 176, 206

■ 122, 166, 206

■ 164, 186, 206

■ 102, 156, 206

■ 184, 196, 206

■ 81, 147, 206

■ 205, 205, 206

■ 61, 137, 206

■ 225, 215, 206

■ 40, 127, 206

■ 246, 225, 206

■ 19, 117, 206

■ 255, 235, 206

■ 0, 108, 206

■ 255, 245, 206

■ 255, 254, 206

■ 255, 255, 206

Harmonies

Analogous

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



127, 180, 197



143, 176, 206



166, 170, 205

Triad

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



143, 176, 206



209, 160, 162



155, 179, 148

Complementary

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



143, 176, 206



206, 173, 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.



175, 174, 139



143, 176, 206



205, 163, 147

Square

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



143, 176, 206



203, 161, 180



193, 169, 138



136, 182, 164

Rectangle

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



143, 176, 206



181, 166, 200



193, 169, 138



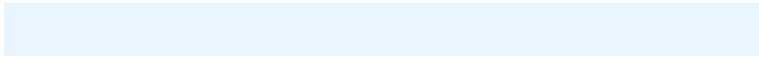
162, 178, 144

Sweetspot

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



143, 176, 206



232, 244, 255



143, 206, 172



113, 121, 128



0, 0, 0



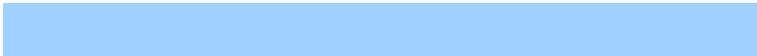
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



143, 176, 206



161, 210, 255



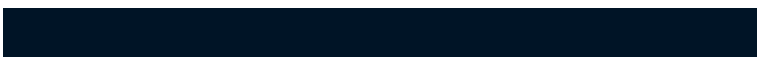
143, 145, 206



92, 97, 102



0, 87, 166



0, 20, 38

Inverse Universe

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



206, 143, 176



255, 161, 210



206, 204, 143



102, 92, 97



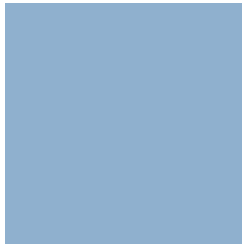
166, 0, 87



38, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 143, 176, 206 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

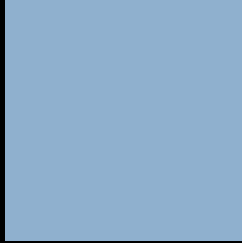
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 206 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

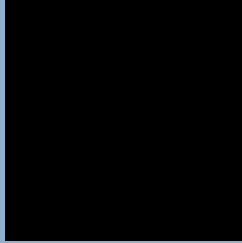
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

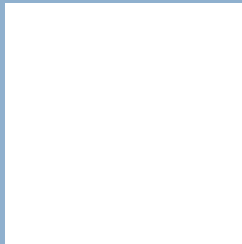
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 143, 176, 206 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 143, 176, 206.

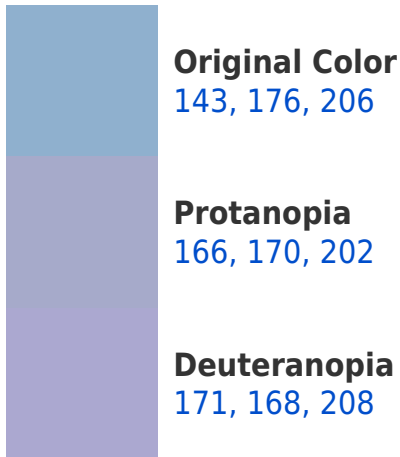


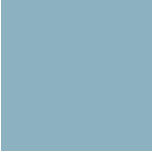
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 143, 176, 206.

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](#).

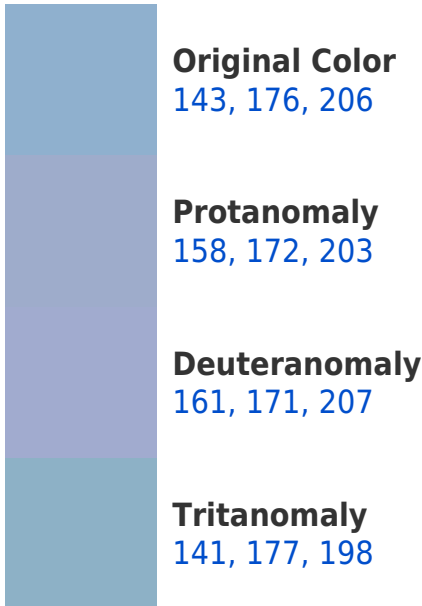
Dichromacy



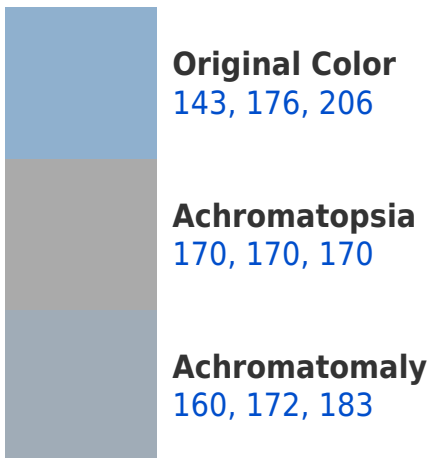


Tritanopia
140, 178, 193

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 143, 176, 206 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, 206)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(143, 176, 206)  
}
```

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, 206) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(143, 176, 206) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 143, 176, 206 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, 206) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(143, 176, 206) }
```

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, 206) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(143, 176, 206); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 176, 206);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 176,  
206) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 143, 176, 206 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, 206) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(143,  
176, 206) }
```

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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