

Converting Colors

RGB(143, 194, 167)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(143, 194, 167) contains.

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Color

RGB(143, 194, 167)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8FC2A7
RGB	143, 194, 167
RGB Percent	56%, 76%, 65%
CMY	0.4392, 0.2392, 0.3451
CMYK	0.26, 0.00, 0.14, 0.24
HSL	148°, 29%, 66%
HSV	148°, 26%, 76%
XYZ	37.5945, 47.2132, 43.6908
YIQ	175.6730, -21.7290, -19.2090

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

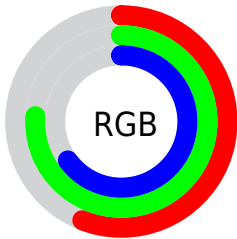
Format	Color
RYB	143, 178, 194
Decimal	9421479
CIELab	74.33, -22.31, 8.22
CIELCh	74, 23.774, 159.777
Yxy	47.2132, 0.2926, 0.3674
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287611559 (0xFF8FC2A7)
YUV	175.6730, -4.2758, -28.6542
Hunter-Lab	68.7119, -22.5826, 10.3984

Details

The RGB color **143, 194, 167** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **194, 143, 170**, and the grayscale version is **176, 176, 176**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **198, 251, 222**, and **91, 140, 115** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **124, 194, 157**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **162, 194, 177**.

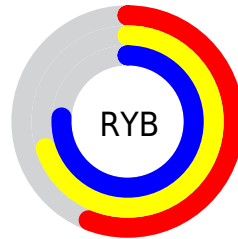
Distribution



Red (56%)

Green (76%)

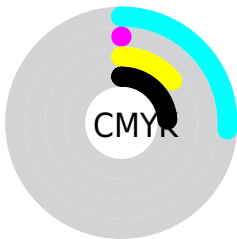
Blue (65%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (70%)

Blue (76%)

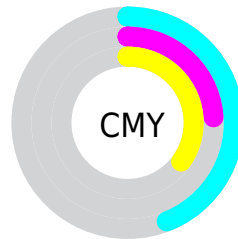


Cyan (26%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (14%)

Black (24%)



Cyan (44%)

Magenta (24%)

Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 143, 194, 167 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, 194, 167 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 143, 194, 167

255, 255, 255


 198, 251, 222

 226, 255, 251

255, 255, 255

 143, 194, 167

 117, 167, 141

 91, 140, 115

 66, 114, 91

 42, 90, 67

 17, 66, 45

 0, 43, 24


 0, 24, 0


 0, 0, 0

 143, 194, 167


 143, 194, 167


 124, 194, 157


 162, 194, 177


 104, 194, 146


 182, 194, 188


 85, 194, 136


 201, 194, 198

 65, 194, 126


 221, 194, 208

 46, 194, 116


 240, 194, 218

 27, 194, 105

 255, 194, 229

 7, 194, 95

 255, 194, 239

 0, 194, 91

 255, 194, 249

 255, 194, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



167, 190, 149



143, 194, 167



125, 195, 189

Triad

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



143, 194, 167



167, 182, 226



225, 170, 156

Complementary

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



143, 194, 167



194, 143, 170

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.



227, 167, 176



143, 194, 167



195, 175, 216

Square

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



143, 194, 167



138, 189, 223



217, 169, 198



212, 176, 142

Rectangle

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



143, 194, 167



121, 195, 204



217, 169, 198



227, 169, 162

Sweetspot

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



143, 194, 167



232, 252, 242



170, 194, 143



115, 128, 121



0, 0, 0



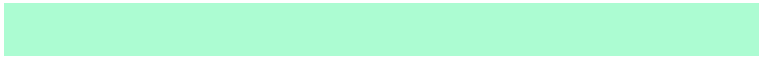
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



143, 194, 167



172, 252, 210



143, 194, 192



87, 97, 92



0, 161, 76



0, 33, 16

Inverse Universe

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



194, 143, 170



252, 172, 214



194, 143, 145



97, 87, 92



161, 0, 85



33, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 143, 194, 167 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

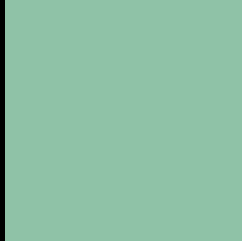
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 194, 167 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, 194, 167 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 143, 194, 167.

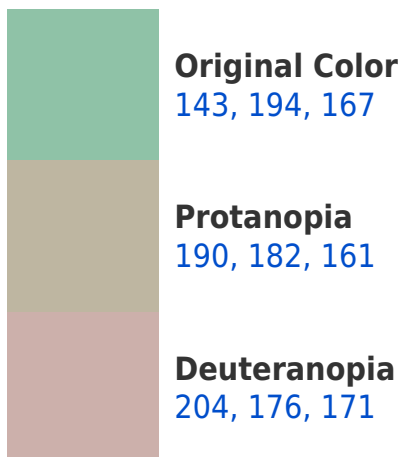


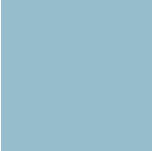
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 143, 194, 167.

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](#).

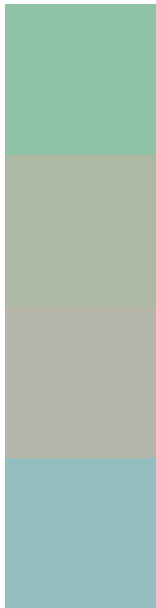
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
150, 189, 204

Trichromacy



Original Color
143, 194, 167

Protanomaly
173, 186, 163

Deuteranomaly
182, 183, 170

Tritanomaly
147, 191, 191

Monochromacy



Original Color
143, 194, 167

Achromatopsia
176, 176, 176

Achromatomaly
164, 183, 173

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 143, 194, 167 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, 194, 167)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(143, 194, 167)  
}
```

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, 194, 167) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(143, 194, 167) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 143, 194, 167 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, 194, 167) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(143, 194, 167) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(143, 194, 167)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(143, 194, 167); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 194, 167);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 194,  
167) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 143, 194, 167 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(143, 194, 167) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(143,  
194, 167) }
```

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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