

Converting Colors

RGB(143, 208, 252)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(143, 208, 252) contains.

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Color

RGB(143, 208, 252)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8FD0FC
RGB	143, 208, 252
RGB Percent	56%, 82%, 99%
CMY	0.4392, 0.1843, 0.0118
CMYK	0.43, 0.17, 0.00, 0.01
HSL	204°, 95%, 77%
HSV	204°, 43%, 99%
XYZ	51.4543, 57.9797, 100.5747
YIQ	193.5810, -52.8640, -0.0960

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

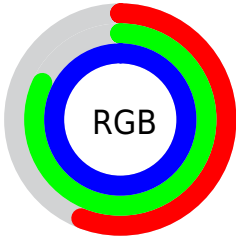
Format	Color
RYB	143, 184, 252
Decimal	9425148
CIELab	80.73, -9.43, -28.01
CIELCh	81, 29.550, 251.399
Yxy	57.9797, 0.2450, 0.2761
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287615228 (0xFF8FD0FC)
YUV	193.5810, 28.8006, -44.3595
Hunter-Lab	76.1444, -12.6320, -25.0117

Details

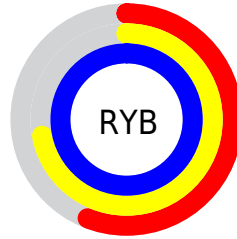
The RGB color **143, 208, 252** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCFF**. A complement of this color would be **252, 187, 143**, and the grayscale version is **193, 193, 193**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **201, 255, 255**, and **86, 154, 195** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **118, 198, 252**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **168, 218, 252**.

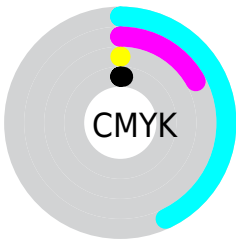
Distribution



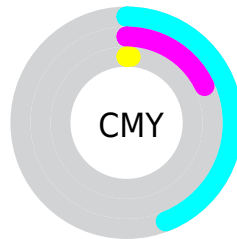
- Red (56%)
- Green (82%)
- Blue (99%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (72%)
- Blue (99%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (1%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (1%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 143, 208, 252 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, 208, 252 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 143, 208, 252


255, 255, 255


 201, 255, 255

 230, 255, 255

 143, 208, 252

 115, 180, 223


 86, 154, 195

 56, 128, 168

 16, 103, 141

 0, 79, 116

 0, 56, 91

 0, 35, 67

 0, 8, 45

 0, 1, 24

■ 143, 208, 252

■ 143, 208, 252

■ 118, 198, 252

■ 168, 218, 252

■ 93, 188, 252

■ 193, 228, 252

■ 67, 177, 252

■ 219, 239, 252

■ 42, 167, 252

■ 244, 249, 252

■ 17, 157, 252

255, 255, 252

■ 0, 150, 252

Harmonies

Analogous

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



119, 214, 236



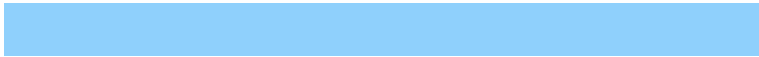
143, 208, 252



181, 199, 254

Triad

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



143, 208, 252



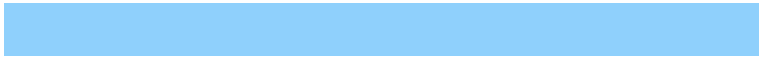
255, 180, 191



179, 210, 158

Complementary

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



143, 208, 252



252, 187, 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.



210, 202, 146



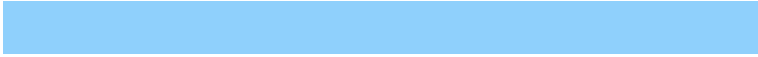
143, 208, 252



253, 184, 165

Square

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



143, 208, 252



244, 182, 219



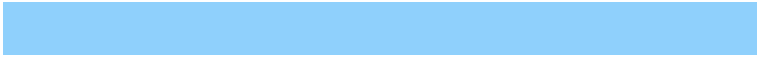
236, 193, 149



148, 215, 182

Rectangle

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



143, 208, 252



206, 193, 247



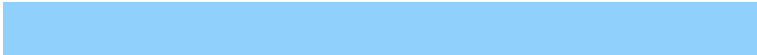
236, 193, 149



189, 207, 153

Sweetspot

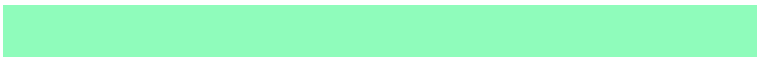
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



143, 208, 252



222, 242, 255



143, 252, 187



107, 119, 128



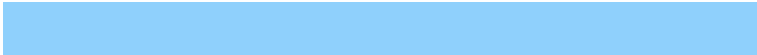
0, 0, 0



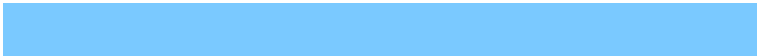
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



143, 208, 252



122, 201, 255



143, 154, 252



112, 120, 125



0, 113, 189



0, 36, 61

Inverse Universe

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



252, 143, 208



255, 122, 201



252, 241, 143



125, 112, 120



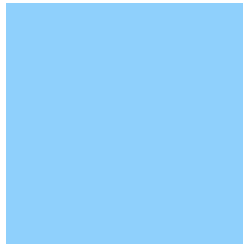
189, 0, 113



61, 0, 36

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 143, 208, 252 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

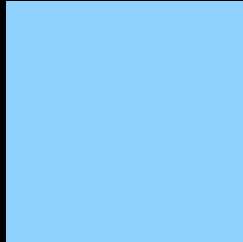
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 208, 252 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

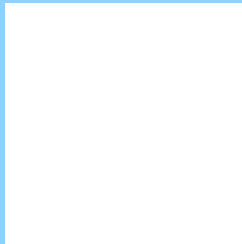
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 143, 208, 252 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 143, 208, 252.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 143, 208, 252.

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



Original Color
143, 208, 252

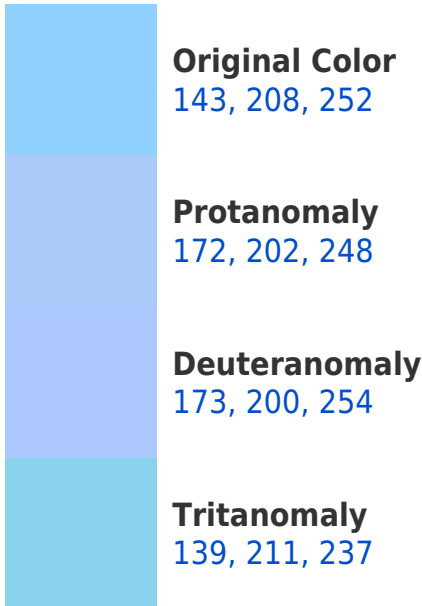
Protanopia
189, 198, 245

Deuteranopia
190, 196, 255

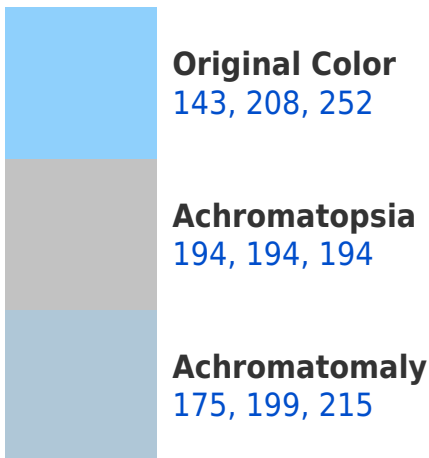


Tritanopia
137, 212, 229

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 143, 208, 252 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, 208, 252)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(143, 208, 252)  
}
```

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, 208, 252) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(143, 208, 252) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 143, 208, 252 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, 208, 252) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(143, 208, 252) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(143, 208, 252)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(143, 208, 252); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 208, 252);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 208,  
252) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 143, 208, 252 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(143, 208, 252) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(143,  
208, 252) }
```

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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