

Converting Colors

RGB(143, 213, 200)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(143, 213, 200) contains.

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Color

RGB(143, 213, 200)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8FD5C8
RGB	143, 213, 200
RGB Percent	56%, 84%, 78%
CMY	0.4392, 0.1647, 0.2157
CMYK	0.33, 0.00, 0.06, 0.16
HSL	169°, 45%, 70%
HSV	169°, 33%, 84%
XYZ	45.5473, 57.5983, 63.3606
YIQ	190.5880, -37.5470, -18.8830

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

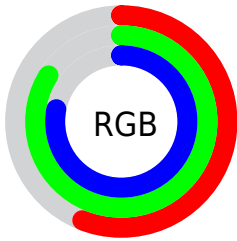
Format	Color
RYB	143, 182, 213
Decimal	9426376
CIELab	80.51, -24.74, -0.57
CIELCh	81, 24.748, 181.318
Yxy	57.5983, 0.2735, 0.3459
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287616456 (0xFF8FD5C8)
YUV	190.5880, 4.6401, -41.7347
Hunter-Lab	75.8935, -25.6874, 3.6265

Details

The RGB color **143, 213, 200** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **213, 143, 156**, and the grayscale version is **191, 191, 191**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **199, 255, 255**, and **89, 158, 146** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **122, 213, 196**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **164, 213, 204**.

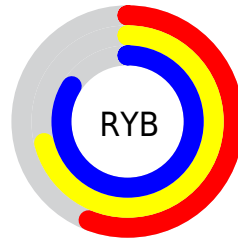
Distribution



Red (56%)

Green (84%)

Blue (78%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (71%)

Blue (84%)

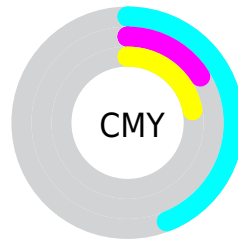


Cyan (33%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (6%)

Black (16%)



Cyan (44%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (22%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 143, 213, 200 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, 213, 200 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 143, 213, 200

 143, 213, 200


255, 255, 255

 116, 185, 173


 199, 255, 255

 89, 158, 146

 228, 255, 255

 63, 132, 120

 35, 106, 96

 0, 82, 72

 0, 58, 50

 0, 37, 29

 0, 4, 3

 0, 0, 0

 143, 213, 200

 143, 213, 200

 122, 213, 196

 164, 213, 204

 100, 213, 192

 186, 213, 208

 79, 213, 188

 207, 213, 212

 58, 213, 184

 228, 213, 216

 37, 213, 180

 250, 213, 220

 15, 213, 176

 255, 213, 224

 0, 213, 173

 255, 213, 228

 255, 213, 232

 255, 213, 236

Harmonies

Analogous

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



165, 211, 177



143, 213, 200



135, 212, 223

Triad

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



143, 213, 200



205, 194, 239



236, 191, 160

Complementary

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



143, 213, 200



213, 143, 156

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.



247, 185, 177



143, 213, 200



231, 187, 222

Square

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



143, 213, 200



174, 201, 246



245, 183, 200



216, 199, 154

Rectangle

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



143, 213, 200



140, 210, 235



245, 183, 200



241, 189, 165

Sweetspot

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



143, 213, 200



230, 255, 250



157, 213, 143



112, 128, 125



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



143, 213, 200



156, 255, 237



143, 192, 213



96, 107, 105



0, 171, 139



0, 43, 35

Inverse Universe

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



213, 143, 156



255, 156, 174



213, 164, 143



107, 96, 98



171, 0, 32



43, 0, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 143, 213, 200 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

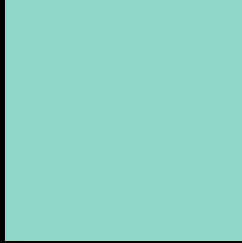
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 213, 200 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

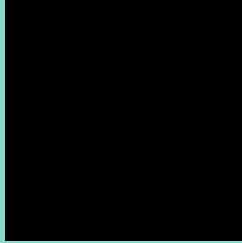
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

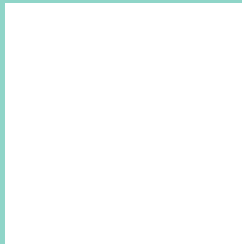
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 143, 213, 200 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 143, 213, 200.

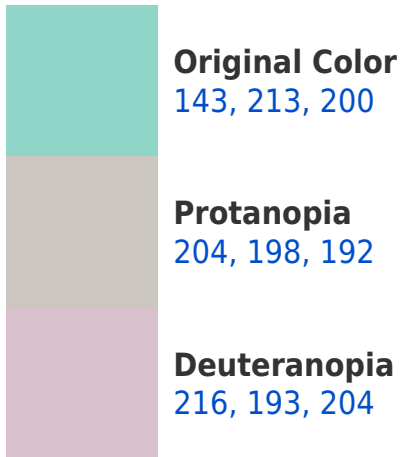


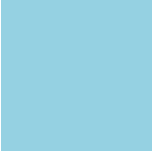
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 143, 213, 200.

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
149, 209, 226

Trichromacy



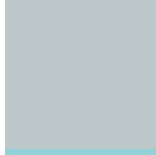
Original Color

143, 213, 200



Protanomaly

182, 203, 195



Deuteranomaly

189, 200, 203



Tritanomaly

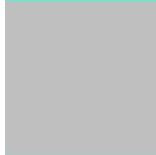
147, 210, 217

Monochromacy



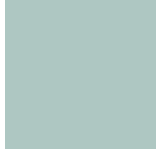
Original Color

143, 213, 200



Achromatopsia

191, 191, 191



Achromatomaly

174, 199, 194

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 143, 213, 200 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, 213, 200)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(143, 213, 200)  
}
```

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, 213, 200) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(143, 213, 200) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 143, 213, 200 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, 213, 200) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(143, 213, 200) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(143, 213, 200)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(143, 213, 200); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 213, 200);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 213,  
200) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 143, 213, 200 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(143, 213, 200) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(143,  
213, 200) }
```

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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