

Converting Colors

RGB(143, 213, 206)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(143, 213, 206) contains.

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Color

RGB(143, 213, 206)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8FD5CE
RGB	143, 213, 206
RGB Percent	56%, 84%, 81%
CMY	0.4392, 0.1647, 0.1922
CMYK	0.33, 0.00, 0.03, 0.16
HSL	174°, 45%, 70%
HSV	174°, 33%, 84%
XYZ	46.2625, 57.8844, 67.1270
YIQ	191.2720, -39.4730, -17.0170

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

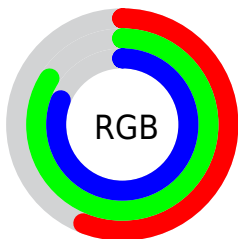
Format	Color
RYB	143, 180, 213
Decimal	9426382
CIELab	80.67, -23.39, -3.54
CIELCh	81, 23.658, 188.604
Yxy	57.8844, 0.2701, 0.3380
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287616462 (0xFF8FD5CE)
YUV	191.2720, 7.2609, -42.3345
Hunter-Lab	76.0818, -24.6039, 0.9456

Details

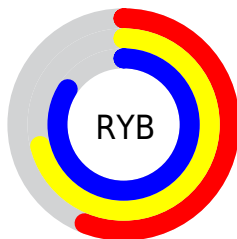
The RGB color **143, 213, 206** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **213, 143, 150**, and the grayscale version is **191, 191, 191**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **199, 255, 255**, and **89, 158, 152** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **122, 213, 204**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **164, 213, 208**.

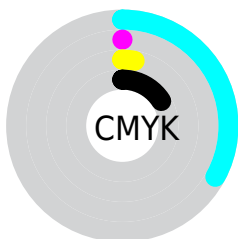
Distribution



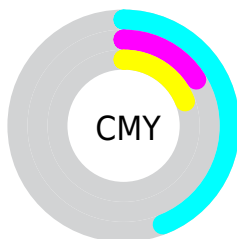
- Red (56%)
- Green (84%)
- Blue (81%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Blue (84%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Black (16%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (19%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 143, 213, 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, 213, 206 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 143, 213, 206


255, 255, 255


 199, 255, 255


 228, 255, 255


 143, 213, 206

 116, 185, 179

 89, 158, 152

 62, 132, 126

 34, 106, 101

 0, 82, 77

 0, 58, 54

 0, 37, 33

 0, 5, 11

 0, 0, 0

 143, 213, 206

 143, 213, 206

 122, 213, 204

 164, 213, 208

 100, 213, 202

 186, 213, 210

 79, 213, 200

 207, 213, 212

 58, 213, 197

 228, 213, 215

 37, 213, 195

 250, 213, 217

 15, 213, 193

 255, 213, 219

 0, 213, 192

 255, 213, 221

 255, 213, 223

 255, 213, 225

Harmonies

Analogous

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



161, 212, 183



143, 213, 206



140, 211, 227

Triad

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



143, 213, 206



212, 192, 235



231, 193, 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, 206



213, 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.



244, 187, 174



143, 213, 206



234, 187, 217

Square

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



143, 213, 206



183, 200, 244



245, 185, 195



211, 201, 157

Rectangle

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



143, 213, 206



148, 209, 237



245, 185, 195



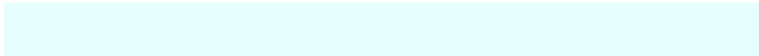
236, 191, 163

Sweetspot

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



143, 213, 206



230, 255, 252



150, 213, 143



112, 128, 126



0, 0, 0



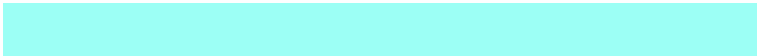
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



143, 213, 206



156, 255, 245



143, 185, 213



96, 107, 106



0, 171, 154



0, 43, 39

Inverse Universe

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



213, 143, 150



255, 156, 165



213, 171, 143



107, 96, 97



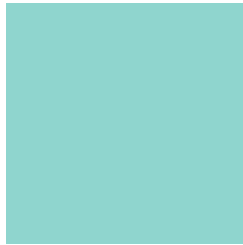
171, 0, 17



43, 0, 4

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 143, 213, 206 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

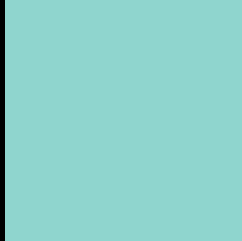
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 213, 206 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

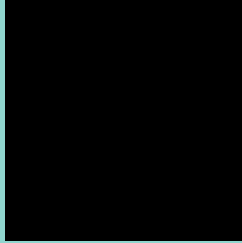
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

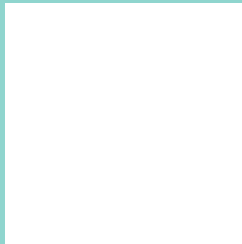
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 143, 213, 206 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 143, 213, 206.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 143, 213, 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
148, 210, 227

Trichromacy



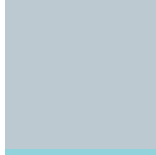
Original Color

143, 213, 206



Protanomaly

181, 203, 201



Deuteranomaly

188, 201, 209



Tritanomaly

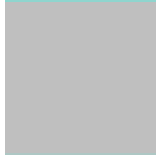
146, 211, 219

Monochromacy



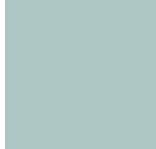
Original Color

143, 213, 206



Achromatopsia

191, 191, 191



Achromatomaly

174, 199, 196

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 143, 213, 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, 213, 206)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(143, 213, 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, 213, 206) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(143, 213, 206) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 143, 213, 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, 213, 206) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(143, 213, 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, 213, 206)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(143, 213, 206); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 213, 206);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 213,  
206) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 143, 213, 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, 213, 206) }
```

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

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