

Converting Colors

RGB(143, 223, 202)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(143, 223, 202) contains.

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Color

RGB(143, 223, 202)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8FDFCA
RGB	143, 223, 202
RGB Percent	56%, 87%, 79%
CMY	0.4392, 0.1255, 0.2078
CMYK	0.36, 0.00, 0.09, 0.13
HSL	164°, 56%, 72%
HSV	164°, 36%, 87%
XYZ	48.3760, 62.8793, 65.4643
YIQ	196.6860, -40.9390, -23.4910

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

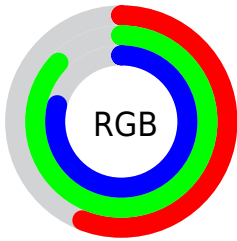
Format	Color
RYB	143, 189, 223
Decimal	9428938
CIELab	83.38, -29.15, 2.54
CIELCh	83, 29.258, 175.019
Yxy	62.8793, 0.2737, 0.3558
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287619018 (0xFF8FDFCA)
YUV	196.6860, 2.6198, -47.0826
Hunter-Lab	79.2964, -29.8721, 6.5598

Details

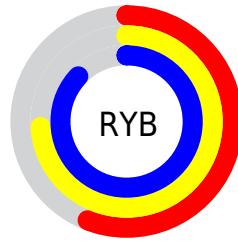
The RGB color **143, 223, 202** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **223, 143, 164**, and the grayscale version is **197, 197, 197**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **199, 255, 255**, and **88, 167, 148** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **121, 223, 196**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **165, 223, 208**.

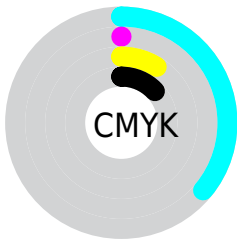
Distribution



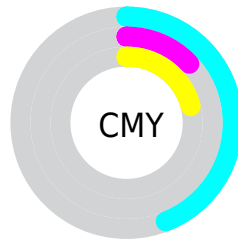
- Red (56%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (79%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (74%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (21%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 143, 223, 202 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, 223, 202 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 143, 223, 202


255, 255, 255


 199, 255, 255


 228, 255, 255

 143, 223, 202


 116, 195, 175

 88, 167, 148

 61, 141, 122

 31, 115, 97

 0, 90, 74

 0, 66, 51


 0, 43, 30

 0, 20, 5

 0, 0, 0

 143, 223, 202

 143, 223, 202

 121, 223, 196

 165, 223, 208

 98, 223, 190

 188, 223, 214

 76, 223, 184

 210, 223, 220

 54, 223, 179

 232, 223, 225

 31, 223, 173

 255, 223, 231

 9, 223, 167

 255, 223, 237

 0, 223, 164

 255, 223, 243

 255, 223, 249

 255, 223, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



172, 220, 175



143, 223, 202



127, 223, 230

Triad

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



143, 223, 202



206, 202, 255



254, 195, 164

Complementary

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



143, 223, 202



223, 143, 164

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.



255, 189, 186



143, 223, 202



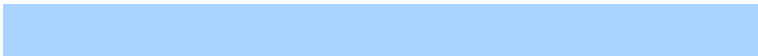
239, 193, 240

Square

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



143, 223, 202



168, 212, 255



255, 188, 213



232, 204, 153

Rectangle

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



143, 223, 202



130, 221, 246



255, 188, 213



255, 193, 170

Sweetspot

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



143, 223, 202



227, 255, 248



164, 223, 143



111, 128, 123



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



143, 223, 202



145, 255, 226



143, 204, 223



101, 112, 109



0, 176, 130



0, 48, 36

Inverse Universe

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



223, 143, 164



255, 145, 174



223, 162, 143



112, 101, 104



176, 0, 46



48, 0, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 143, 223, 202 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

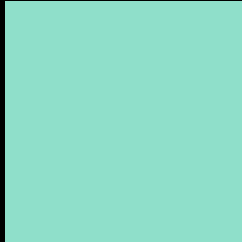
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 223, 202 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

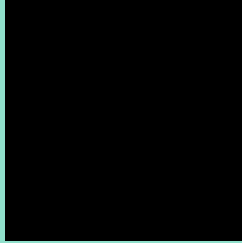
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

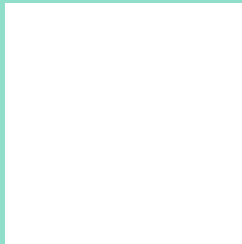
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 143, 223, 202 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 143, 223, 202.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 143, 223, 202.

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
151, 218, 236

Trichromacy



Original Color

143, 223, 202



Protanomaly

188, 212, 196



Deuteranomaly

196, 208, 205



Tritanomaly

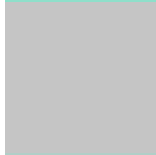
148, 220, 224

Monochromacy



Original Color

143, 223, 202



Achromatopsia

197, 197, 197



Achromatomaly

177, 206, 199

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 143, 223, 202 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, 223, 202)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(143, 223, 202)  
}
```

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, 223, 202) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(143, 223, 202) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 143, 223, 202 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, 223, 202) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(143, 223, 202) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(143, 223, 202)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(143, 223, 202); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 223, 202);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 223,  
202) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 143, 223, 202 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(143, 223, 202) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(143,  
223, 202) }
```

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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