

Converting Colors

RGB(143, 67, 232)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(143, 67, 232) contains.

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Color

RGB(143, 67, 232)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8F43E8
RGB	143, 67, 232
RGB Percent	56%, 26%, 91%
CMY	0.4392, 0.7373, 0.0902
CMYK	0.38, 0.71, 0.00, 0.09
HSL	268°, 78%, 59%
HSV	268°, 71%, 91%
XYZ	27.9003, 15.6801, 77.9000
YIQ	108.5340, -7.6690, 67.4270

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

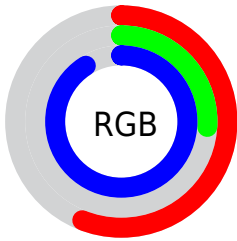
Format	Color
R_{YB}	143, 67, 232
Decimal	9389032
CIE _{Lab}	46.55, 62.68, -71.03
CIE _{LCh}	47, 94.729, 311.425
Yxy	15.6801, 0.2297, 0.1291
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287579112 (0xFF8F43E8)
YUV	108.5340, 60.8687, 30.2267
Hunter-Lab	39.5982, 56.4719, -88.9203

Details

The RGB color **143, 67, 232** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **6633CC**. The color can be described as middle muted purple. A complement of this color would be **156, 232, 67**, and the grayscale version is **108, 108, 108**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **202, 121, 255**, and **83, 0, 175** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **130, 44, 232**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **156, 90, 232**.

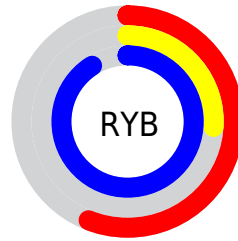
Distribution



Red (56%)

Green (26%)

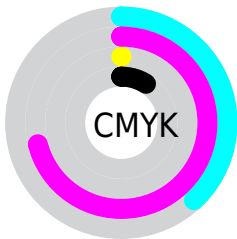
Blue (91%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (26%)

Blue (91%)

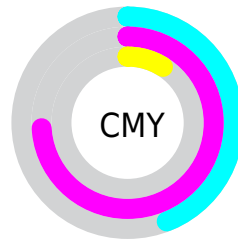


Cyan (38%)

Magenta (71%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (9%)



Cyan (44%)


Magenta (74%)

Yellow (9%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 143, 67, 232 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, 67, 232 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 143, 67, 232


 143, 67, 232


255, 255, 255

 113, 39, 203


 202, 121, 255

 83, 0, 175

 232, 148, 255

 51, 0, 148

 255, 176, 255

 0, 0, 121

 255, 205, 255

 0, 0, 95

 255, 234, 255

 0, 4, 70

 0, 4, 47

 0, 1, 25

 0, 0, 0

■ 143, 67, 232

■ 143, 67, 232

■ 130, 44, 232

■ 156, 90, 232

■ 118, 21, 232

■ 168, 113, 232

■ 107, 0, 232

■ 181, 137, 232

■ 193, 160, 232

■ 206, 183, 232

■ 218, 206, 232

■ 231, 229, 232

■ 243, 253, 232

■ 255, 255, 232

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 112, 255



143, 67, 232



221, 0, 163

Triad

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



143, 67, 232



174, 87, 0



0, 141, 140

Complementary

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



143, 67, 232



156, 232, 67

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.



0, 138, 55



143, 67, 232



107, 117, 0

Square

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



143, 67, 232



222, 11, 0



0, 132, 0



0, 141, 216

Rectangle

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



143, 67, 232



240, 0, 110



0, 132, 0



0, 140, 112

Sweetspot

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



143, 67, 232



226, 201, 255



67, 158, 232



110, 96, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



143, 67, 232



138, 38, 255



224, 67, 232



109, 103, 115



82, 0, 179



23, 0, 51

Inverse Universe

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



232, 67, 156



255, 38, 155



75, 232, 67



115, 103, 109



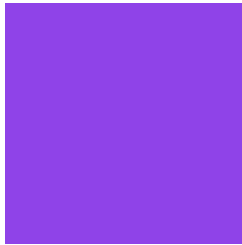
179, 0, 96



51, 0, 28

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 143, 67, 232 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

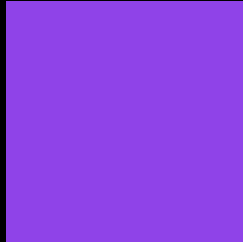
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 143, 67, 232 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

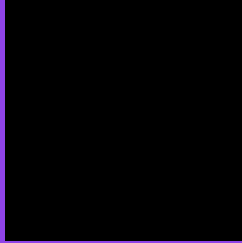
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 143, 67, 232 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 143, 67, 232.

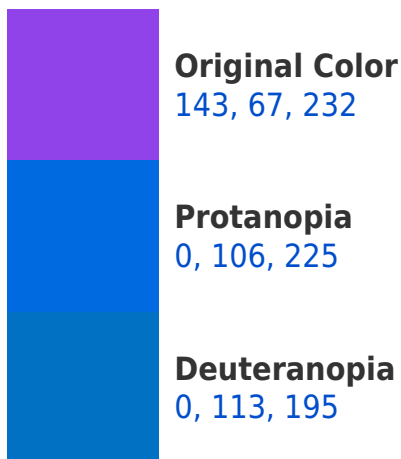


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 143, 67, 232.

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
118, 107, 115

Trichromacy



Original Color

143, 67, 232



Protanomaly

52, 92, 228



Deuteranomaly

52, 96, 208



Tritanomaly

127, 92, 158

Monochromacy



Original Color

143, 67, 232



Achromatopsia

109, 109, 109



Achromatomaly

121, 94, 154

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 143, 67, 232 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, 67, 232)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
  color:rgb(143, 67, 232)  
}
```

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, 67, 232) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(143, 67, 232) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 143, 67, 232 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, 67, 232) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(143, 67, 232) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(143, 67, 232)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 67, 232); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 67, 232); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 67, 232) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 143, 67, 232 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(143, 67, 232) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(143, 67,  
232) }
```

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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