

# Converting Colors

RGB(143, 88, 154)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(143, 88, 154) contains.

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# Color

**RGB(143, 88, 154)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	8F589A
RGB	143, 88, 154
RGB Percent	56%, 35%, 60%
CMY	0.4392, 0.6549, 0.3961
CMYK	0.07, 0.43, 0.00, 0.40
HSL	290°, 27%, 47%
HSV	290°, 43%, 60%
XYZ	20.6502, 15.1522, 32.4081
YIQ	111.9690, 11.5940, 32.1860

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

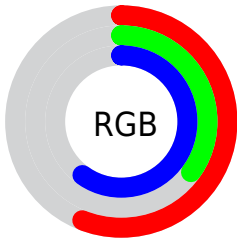
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	143, 88, 154
Decimal	9394330
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	45.84, 34.02, -26.91
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	46, 43.379, 321.658
Yxy	15.1522, 0.3027, 0.2221
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287584410 (0xFF8F589A)
YUV	111.9690, 20.7213, 27.2142
Hunter-Lab	38.9258, 26.5742, -22.1145

# Details

The RGB color **143, 88, 154** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **99, 154, 88**, and the grayscale version is **112, 112, 112**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **198, 139, 209**, and **91, 40, 103** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **140, 73, 154**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **146, 103, 154**.

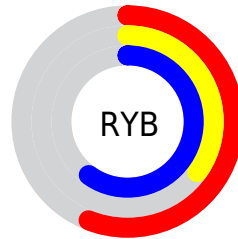
# Distribution



Red (56%)

Green (35%)

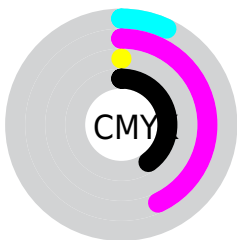
Blue (60%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (35%)

Blue (60%)

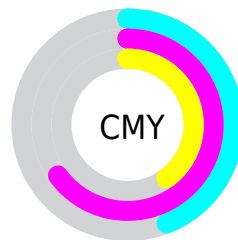


Cyan (7%)

Magenta (43%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (40%)



Cyan (44%)

Magenta (65%)


Yellow (40%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 143, 88, 154 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, 88, 154 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 143, 88, 154

255, 255, 255

 198, 139, 209


 226, 166, 237


 255, 194, 255

 255, 222, 255

 255, 251, 255


 143, 88, 154

 140, 73, 154

 143, 88, 154

 117, 64, 128

 91, 40, 103

 66, 15, 78

 43, 0, 55


 17, 0, 33

 0, 0, 6

 0, 0, 0


 143, 88, 154


 146, 103, 154


 138, 57, 154


 148, 119, 154


 135, 42, 154

 151, 134, 154


 133, 26, 154


 153, 150, 154

 130, 11, 154

 156, 165, 154

 128, 0, 154

 158, 180, 154

 161, 196, 154

 164, 211, 154

 166, 227, 154

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



92, 103, 176



143, 88, 154



170, 77, 120

# Triad

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



143, 88, 154



137, 103, 33



0, 126, 134

# Complementary

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



143, 88, 154



99, 154, 88

# 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, 126, 97



143, 88, 154



103, 115, 36

# Square

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



143, 88, 154



163, 89, 52



58, 122, 61



0, 123, 165

# Rectangle

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



143, 88, 154



175, 76, 96



58, 122, 61



0, 126, 122



# Sweetspot

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



143, 88, 154



197, 175, 201



88, 99, 154



99, 86, 102



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102



# Same Dimension

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



143, 88, 154



184, 99, 201



154, 88, 132



75, 69, 77



117, 0, 140



11, 0, 13



# Inverse Universe

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



154, 88, 99



201, 99, 116



88, 154, 110



77, 69, 70



140, 0, 23

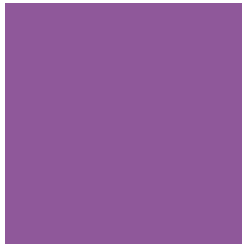


13, 0, 2



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 143, 88, 154 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, 88, 154 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

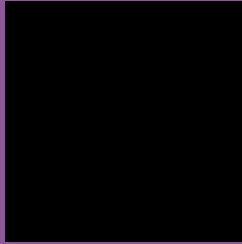
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



## RGB 143, 88, 154 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 143, 88, 154.

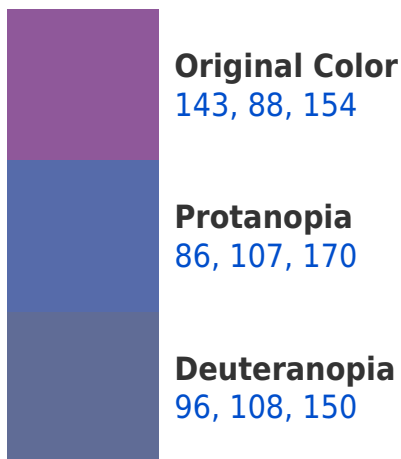



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 143, 88, 154.

# 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**  
136, 99, 106

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

143, 88, 154

**Protanomaly**

107, 100, 164

**Deuteranomaly**

113, 101, 151

**Tritanomaly**

139, 95, 123

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

143, 88, 154

**Achromatopsia**

112, 112, 112

**Achromatomaly**

123, 103, 127

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 143, 88, 154 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, 88, 154) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(143, 88, 154)  
}
```

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, 88, 154) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(143, 88, 154) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 143, 88, 154 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, 88, 154) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(143, 88, 154) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(143, 88, 154)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 88, 154); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 88, 154); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 88, 154) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 143, 88, 154 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(143, 88, 154) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(143, 88,  
154) }
```

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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