

Converting Colors

`RYB(143, 118, 162)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(143, 118, 162) contains.

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Color

R_YB(143, 118, 162)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8F76A2
RGB	143, 118, 162
RGB Percent	56%, 46%, 64%
CMY	0.4392, 0.5373, 0.3647
CMYK	0.12, 0.27, 0.00, 0.36
HSL	274°, 19%, 55%
HSV	274°, 27%, 64%
XYZ	24.3277, 21.4051, 37.0318
YIQ	130.4910, 0.7760, 18.9840

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

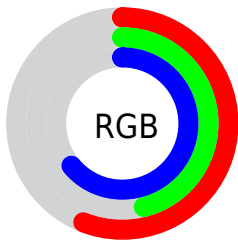
Format	Color
RYB	143, 118, 162
Decimal	9402018
CIELab	53.39, 18.37, -19.97
CIElCh	53, 27.129, 312.609
Yxy	21.4051, 0.2939, 0.2586
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287592098 (0xFF8F76A2)
YUV	130.4910, 15.5339, 10.9704
Hunter-Lab	46.2657, 12.8950, -15.0707

Details

The RYB color **143, 118, 162** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **118, 162, 143**, and the grayscale version is **130, 130, 130**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **197, 170, 217**, and **92, 69, 110** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **136, 102, 162**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **150, 134, 162**.

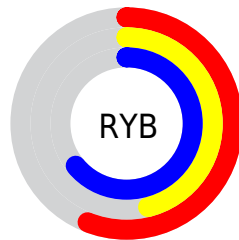
Distribution



Red (56%)

Green (46%)

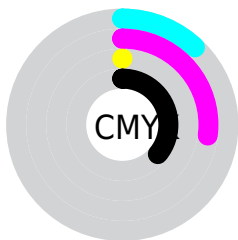
Blue (64%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (46%)

Blue (64%)

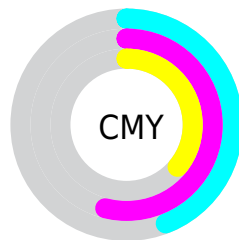


Cyan (12%)

Magenta (27%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (44%)

Magenta (54%)

Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 143, 118, 162 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 RYB color 143, 118, 162 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 143, 118, 162

255, 255, 255

 197, 170, 217


 225, 198, 245

 254, 226, 255

255, 254, 255

 143, 118, 162


 136, 102, 162

 143, 118, 162

 117, 93, 136

 92, 69, 110

 68, 47, 86


 45, 25, 62

 25, 0, 40

 0, 1, 19

 0, 0, 0

 143, 118, 162

 150, 134, 162

129, 86, 162

157, 150, 162

122, 69, 162

162, 167, 165

115, 53, 162

162, 183, 174

108, 37, 162

162, 199, 183

101, 21, 162

162, 215, 192

94, 5, 162

162, 231, 201

92, 0, 162

162, 248, 211

162, 255, 211

Harmonies

Analogous

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



111, 123, 173



143, 118, 162



165, 111, 142

Triad

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



143, 118, 162



147, 155, 83



53, 97, 140

Complementary

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



143, 118, 162



118, 162, 143

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.



80, 118, 139



143, 118, 162



88, 134, 82

Square

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



143, 118, 162



170, 119, 97



92, 135, 119



47, 97, 158

Rectangle

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



143, 118, 162



172, 110, 126



92, 135, 119



61, 103, 140

Sweetspot

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



143, 118, 162



204, 195, 212



118, 131, 162



102, 96, 107



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



143, 118, 162



181, 142, 212



162, 118, 159



78, 73, 82



83, 0, 145



10, 0, 18

Inverse Universe

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



162, 118, 137



212, 142, 172



118, 159, 162



82, 73, 77



145, 0, 63



18, 0, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 143, 118, 162 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

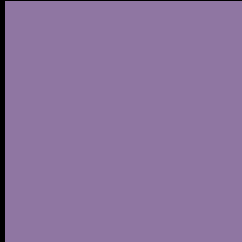
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 143, 118, 162 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

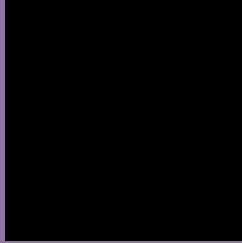
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RYB 143, 118, 162 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 143, 118, 162.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 143, 118, 162.

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



Original Color
[143, 118, 162](#)

Protanopia
[116, 124, 168](#)

Deuteranopia
[123, 125, 161](#)



Tritanopia
138, 123, 133

Trichromacy



Original Color
143, 118, 162

Protanomaly
126, 123, 166

Deuteranomaly
130, 122, 161

Tritanomaly
140, 121, 144

Monochromacy



Original Color
143, 118, 162

Achromatopsia
130, 130, 130

Achromatomaly
135, 126, 142

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 143, 118, 162 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, 118, 162) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(143, 118, 162)  
}
```

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, 118, 162) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(143, 118, 162) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 143, 118, 162 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, 118, 162) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(143, 118, 162) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(143, 118, 162)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(143, 118, 162); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 118, 162);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 118,  
162) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 143, 118, 162 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(143, 118, 162) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(143,  
118, 162) }
```

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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