

Converting Colors

`RYB(143, 144, 220)`

Have a look what the booklet for RYB(143, 144, 220) contains.

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Color

$\text{RYB}(143, 144, 220)$

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8F90DC
RGB	143, 144, 220
RGB Percent	56%, 56%, 86%
CMY	0.4392, 0.4352, 0.1373
CMYK	0.35, 0.35, 0.00, 0.14
HSL	239°, 52%, 71%
HSV	239°, 35%, 86%
XYZ	34.2212, 30.9575, 71.8819
YIQ	152.3650, -24.9920, 23.4240

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

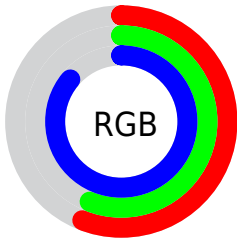
Format	Color
R_{YB}	143, 144, 220
Decimal	9408732
CIE Lab	62.47, 17.46, -38.85
CIE LCh	62, 42.596, 294.205
Yxy	30.9575, 0.2497, 0.2259
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287598812 (0xFF8F90DC)
YUV	152.3650, 33.3441, -8.2131
Hunter-Lab	55.6394, 12.4180, -37.6506

Details

The RYB color **143, 144, 220** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **144, 220, 143**, and the grayscale version is **152, 152, 152**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **199, 198, 255**, and **89, 94, 165** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **121, 122, 220**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **165, 166, 220**.

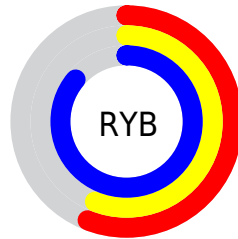
Distribution



Red (56%)

Green (56%)

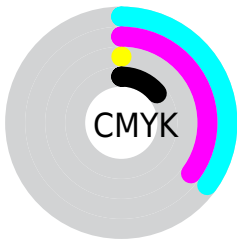
Blue (86%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (86%)

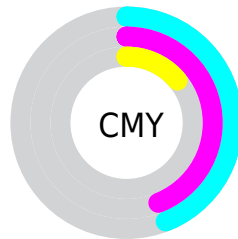


Cyan (35%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (14%)



Cyan (44%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (14%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 143, 144, 220 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, 144, 220 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 143, 144, 220


255, 255, 255

 199, 198, 255

 228, 226, 255

255, 254, 255

 143, 144, 220

 116, 118, 192

 89, 94, 165

 63, 69, 138

 35, 46, 112

 0, 21, 87

 0, 2, 64

 0, 3, 41

 0, 1, 19

 0, 0, 0

■ 143, 144, 220

■ 143, 144, 220

■ 121, 122, 220

■ 165, 166, 220

■ 99, 101, 220

■ 187, 187, 220

■ 77, 79, 220

■ 209, 209, 220

■ 55, 57, 220

■ 220, 231, 220

■ 33, 35, 220

■ 220, 253, 220

■ 11, 14, 220

■ 220, 255, 220

■ 0, 3, 220

Harmonies

Analogous

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



70, 126, 226



143, 144, 220



191, 130, 196

Triad

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



143, 144, 220



209, 156, 91



25, 105, 170

Complementary

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



143, 144, 220



144, 220, 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.



98, 160, 166



143, 144, 220



126, 181, 74

Square

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



143, 144, 220



223, 122, 122



80, 158, 95



0, 88, 181

Rectangle

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



143, 144, 220



211, 123, 173



80, 158, 95



58, 126, 169

Sweetspot

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



143, 144, 220



227, 227, 255



143, 182, 220



111, 111, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



143, 144, 220



148, 149, 255



180, 143, 220



99, 99, 110



0, 2, 173



0, 1, 46

Inverse Universe

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



220, 143, 144



255, 148, 149



143, 220, 180



110, 99, 99



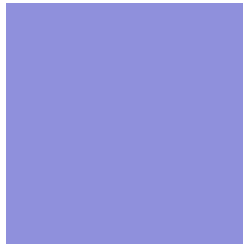
173, 0, 2



46, 0, 1

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 143, 144, 220 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

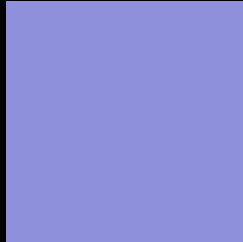
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 143, 144, 220 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

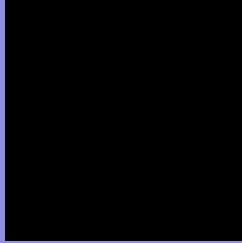
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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](#).

RYB 143, 144, 220 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 143, 144, 220.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 143, 144, 220.

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

131, 145, 167

Trichromacy



Original Color
143, 144, 220

Protanomaly
132, 145, 223

Deuteranomaly
130, 145, 219

Tritanomaly
135, 147, 186

Monochromacy



Original Color
143, 144, 220

Achromatopsia
152, 152, 152

Achromatomaly
149, 149, 177

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 143, 144, 220 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, 144, 220)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(143, 144, 220)  
}
```

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, 144, 220) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(143, 144, 220) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 143, 144, 220 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, 144, 220) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(143, 144, 220) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(143, 144, 220)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(143, 144, 220); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 144, 220);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 144,  
220) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 143, 144, 220 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(143, 144, 220) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(143,  
144, 220) }
```

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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