

# Converting Colors

`RYB(143, 162, 163)`

Have a look what the booklet for  
RYB(143, 162, 163) contains.

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# **Color**

**R<sub>YB</sub>(143, 162, 163)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8FA390
RGB	143, 163, 144
RGB Percent	56%, 64%, 56%
CMY	0.4392, 0.3608, 0.4351
CMYK	0.12, 0.00, 0.12, 0.36
HSL	123°, 10%, 60%
HSV	123°, 12%, 64%
XYZ	29.4630, 34.0493, 31.4260
YIQ	154.8540, -5.8210, -10.1490

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

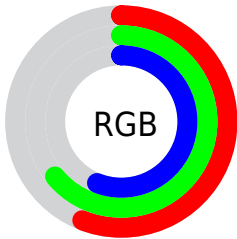
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	143, 162, 163
Decimal	9413520
CIELab	65.00, -10.76, 7.49
CIELCh	65, 13.105, 145.163
Yxy	34.0493, 0.3103, 0.3586
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287603600 (0xFF8FA390)
YUV	154.8540, -5.3510, -10.3960
Hunter-Lab	58.3517, -11.9873, 8.9150

# Details

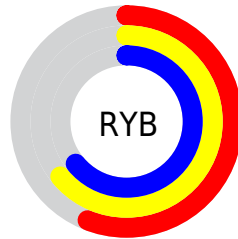
The RYB color **143, 162, 163** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **163, 143, 162**, and the grayscale version is **155, 155, 155**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **197, 217, 218**, and **93, 110, 111** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **127, 161, 163**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **159, 163, 163**.

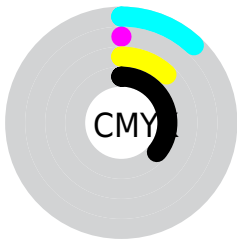
# Distribution



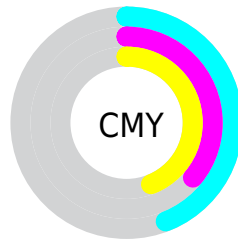
- Red (56%)
- Green (64%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Black (36%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (44%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 143, 162, 163 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, 162, 163 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 143, 162, 163


255, 255, 255


 197, 217, 218

 225, 245, 246

254, 255, 255

 143, 162, 163

 117, 136, 137

 93, 110, 111

 69, 86, 87

 46, 62, 64

 25, 40, 42

 0, 22, 22


 0, 0, 0

 143, 162, 163


 127, 161, 163


 143, 162, 163


 159, 163, 163

 110, 160, 163


 176, 163, 175

 94, 159, 163


 192, 163, 190


 78, 159, 163


 208, 163, 206

 62, 158, 163


 225, 163, 221

 45, 157, 163

 241, 163, 237

 29, 156, 163

 255, 163, 252

 13, 155, 163

 255, 163, 255

 0, 154, 163

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



136, 160, 140



143, 162, 163



132, 151, 165

# Triad

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



143, 162, 163



143, 154, 181



183, 150, 148

# Complementary

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



143, 162, 163



163, 143, 162

# 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.



180, 150, 160



143, 162, 163



158, 155, 179

# Square

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



143, 162, 163



131, 150, 177



171, 152, 171



179, 161, 139

# Rectangle

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



143, 162, 163



128, 147, 165



171, 152, 171



183, 150, 152



# Sweetspot

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



143, 162, 163



203, 211, 212



143, 163, 144



102, 107, 107



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107



# Same Dimension

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



143, 162, 163



180, 210, 212



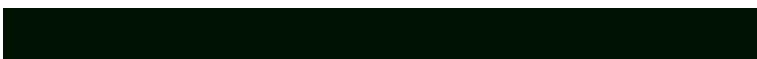
143, 156, 163



73, 81, 82



0, 137, 145



0, 17, 18



# Inverse Universe

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



163, 143, 162



212, 180, 210



163, 143, 152



82, 73, 81



145, 0, 138

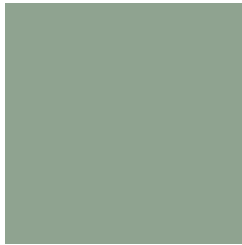


18, 0, 17



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 143, 162, 163 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, 162, 163 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

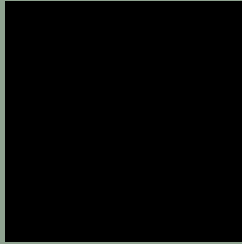
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## **RYB 143, 162, 163 Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 143, 162, 163.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 143, 162, 163.

# 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, 162, 163

**Protanopia**  
151, 164, 141

**Deuteranopia**  
177, 153, 146



**Tritanopia**  
148, 156, 172

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

143, 162, 163

**Protanomaly**

142, 159, 145

**Deuteranomaly**

161, 165, 145

**Tritanomaly**

146, 153, 162

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

143, 162, 163

**Achromatopsia**

155, 155, 155

**Achromatomaly**

151, 158, 158

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 143, 162, 163 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, 163, 144)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(143, 163, 144)  
}
```

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, 163, 144) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(143, 163, 144) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 143, 162, 163 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, 163, 144) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(143, 163, 144) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(143, 163, 144)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(143, 163, 144); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 163, 144);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 163,  
144) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 143, 162, 163 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(143, 163, 144) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(143,  
163, 144) }
```

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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