

Converting Colors

`RYB(143, 163, 226)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(143, 163, 226) contains.

RYB(143, 163, 226)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

R_YB(143, 163, 226)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8FA9E2
RGB	143, 169, 226
RGB Percent	56%, 66%, 89%
CMY	0.4392, 0.3359, 0.1137
CMYK	0.37, 0.25, 0.00, 0.11
HSL	221°, 59%, 72%
HSV	221°, 37%, 89%
XYZ	39.3082, 39.8367, 77.5690
YIQ	167.7240, -33.7930, 12.2150

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

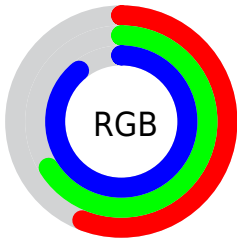
Format	Color
R_{YB}	143, 163, 226
Decimal	9415138
CIE _{Lab}	69.35, 4.62, -31.46
CIE _{LCh}	69, 31.801, 278.355
Yxy	39.8367, 0.2508, 0.2542
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287605218 (0xFF8FA9E2)
YUV	167.7240, 28.7301, -21.6829
Hunter-Lab	63.1163, 0.7144, -28.6851

Details

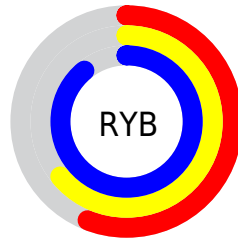
The RYB color **143, 163, 226** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **181, 226, 143**, and the grayscale version is **168, 168, 168**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **199, 216, 255**, and **89, 110, 170** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **120, 146, 226**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166, 180, 226**.

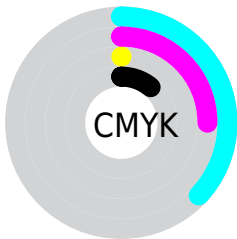
Distribution



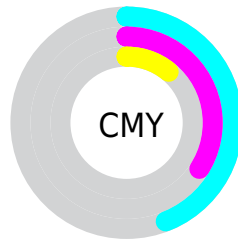
- Red (56%)
- Green (66%)
- Blue (89%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (11%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 143, 163, 226 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, 163, 226 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 143, 163, 226

255, 255, 255

■ 199, 216, 255

■ 228, 241, 255

■ 143, 163, 226

■ 116, 136, 198

■ 89, 110, 170

■ 62, 84, 144

■ 34, 59, 118

■ 0, 32, 93

■ 0, 19, 69

■ 0, 2, 47

■ 0, 1, 25

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 143, 163, 226

■ 143, 163, 226

■ 120, 146, 226

■ 166, 180, 226

■ 98, 128, 226

■ 188, 197, 226

■ 75, 111, 226

■ 211, 215, 226

■ 53, 95, 226

■ 229, 233, 226

■ 30, 77, 226

■ 239, 255, 226

■ 7, 60, 226

■ 226, 255, 226

■ 0, 55, 226

Harmonies

Analogous

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



100, 148, 222



143, 163, 226



184, 159, 215

Triad

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



143, 163, 226



223, 156, 135



116, 162, 183

Complementary

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



143, 163, 226



181, 226, 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.



123, 178, 151



143, 163, 226



207, 201, 116

Square

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



143, 163, 226



226, 148, 162



125, 181, 112



84, 137, 185

Rectangle

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



143, 163, 226



205, 153, 200



125, 181, 112



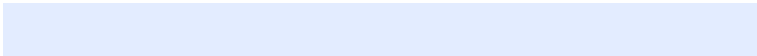
127, 173, 182

Sweetspot

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



143, 163, 226



227, 234, 255



143, 193, 226



111, 115, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



143, 163, 226



143, 170, 255



157, 143, 226



101, 104, 112



0, 42, 176



0, 11, 48

Inverse Universe

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



226, 143, 169



255, 143, 178



143, 226, 157



112, 101, 105



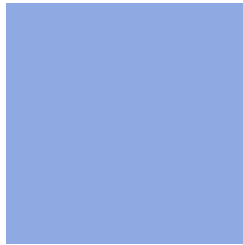
176, 0, 56



48, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 143, 163, 226 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

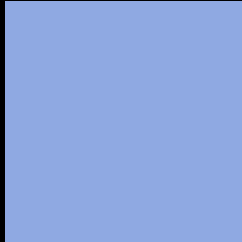
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 163, 226 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, 163, 226 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 143, 163, 226.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 143, 163, 226.

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, 163, 226

Protanopia
153, 165, 224

Deuteranopia
153, 164, 227



Tritanopia
134, 158, 190

Trichromacy



Original Color
143, 163, 226

Protanomaly
149, 164, 225

Deuteranomaly
149, 164, 227

Tritanomaly
137, 161, 203

Monochromacy



Original Color
143, 163, 226

Achromatopsia
168, 168, 168

Achromatomaly
159, 166, 189

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 143, 163, 226 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, 169, 226)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(143, 169, 226)  
}
```

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, 169, 226) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(143, 169, 226) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 143, 163, 226 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, 169, 226) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(143, 169, 226) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(143, 169, 226)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 169, 226); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 169, 226); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 169, 226) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 143, 163, 226 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(143, 169, 226) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(143,  
169, 226) }
```

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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