

Converting Colors

RGB(144, 100, 200)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(144, 100, 200) contains.

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Color

RGB(144, 100, 200)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9064C8
RGB	144, 100, 200
RGB Percent	56%, 39%, 78%
CMY	0.4353, 0.6078, 0.2157
CMYK	0.28, 0.50, 0.00, 0.22
HSL	266°, 48%, 59%
HSV	266°, 50%, 78%
XYZ	26.4841, 19.2138, 56.9563
YIQ	124.5560, -5.8760, 40.4280

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

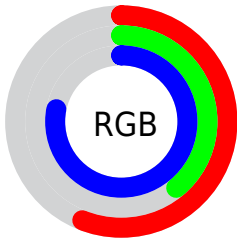
Format	Color
RYB	144, 100, 200
Decimal	9462984
CIELab	50.94, 38.06, -45.74
CIELCh	51, 59.503, 309.762
Yxy	19.2138, 0.2580, 0.1872
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287653064 (0xFF9064C8)
YUV	124.5560, 37.1939, 17.0524
Hunter-Lab	43.8335, 31.1406, -46.3567

Details

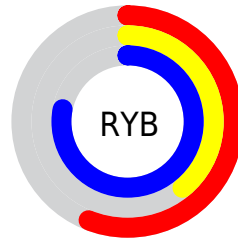
The RGB color **144, 100, 200** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9966CC**. A complement of this color would be **156, 200, 100**, and the grayscale version is **124, 124, 124**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **200, 152, 255**, and **90, 51, 145** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **133, 80, 200**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **155, 120, 200**.

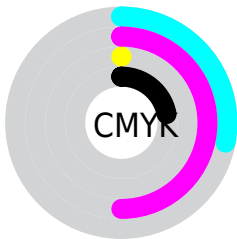
Distribution



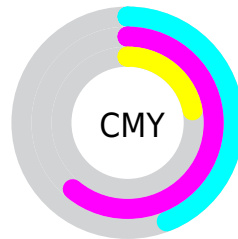
- Red (56%)
- Green (39%)
- Blue (78%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (28%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (22%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 144, 100, 200 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 144, 100, 200 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 144, 100, 200


255, 255, 255

 200, 152, 255

 229, 179, 255

 255, 207, 255

 255, 235, 255

 144, 100, 200

 117, 75, 172

 90, 51, 145

 64, 28, 119


 36, 3, 94


 12, 0, 70

 0, 4, 46

 0, 1, 25

 0, 0, 0

 144, 100, 200

 144, 100, 200

 133, 80, 200

 155, 120, 200


 122, 60, 200

 166, 140, 200

 110, 40, 200


 178, 160, 200

 99, 20, 200

 189, 180, 200

 88, 0, 200

 200, 200, 200

 211, 220, 200

 222, 240, 200

 234, 255, 200

 245, 255, 200

Harmonies

Analogous

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



10, 122, 222



144, 100, 200



194, 77, 158

Triad

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



144, 100, 200



173, 106, 12



0, 145, 137

Complementary

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



144, 100, 200



156, 200, 100

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, 142, 84



144, 100, 200



130, 124, 0

Square

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



144, 100, 200



202, 84, 59



74, 136, 34



0, 143, 185

Rectangle

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



144, 100, 200



209, 68, 124



74, 136, 34



0, 144, 119

Sweetspot

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



144, 100, 200



234, 217, 255



100, 157, 200



115, 105, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



144, 100, 200



169, 102, 255



193, 100, 200



94, 90, 99



72, 0, 163



16, 0, 36

Inverse Universe

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



200, 100, 156



255, 102, 188



107, 200, 100



99, 90, 95



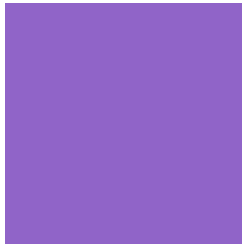
163, 0, 91



36, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 144, 100, 200 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

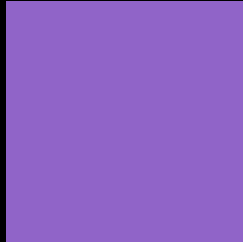
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 144, 100, 200 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

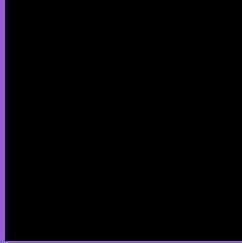
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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](#).

RGB 144, 100, 200 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 144, 100, 200.

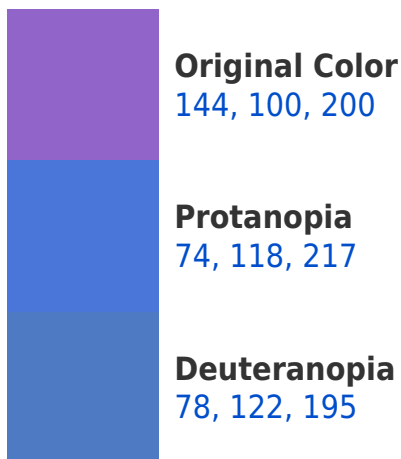


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 144, 100, 200.

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
130, 118, 127

Trichromacy



Original Color
144, 100, 200

Protanomaly
99, 111, 211

Deuteranomaly
102, 114, 197

Tritanomaly
135, 111, 154

Monochromacy



Original Color
144, 100, 200

Achromatopsia
125, 125, 125

Achromatomaly
132, 116, 152

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 144, 100, 200 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(144, 100, 200)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(144, 100, 200)  
}
```

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(144, 100, 200) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(144, 100, 200) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 144, 100, 200 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(144, 100, 200) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(144, 100, 200) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(144, 100, 200) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(144, 100, 200); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 100, 200);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 100,  
200) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 144, 100, 200 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(144, 100, 200) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(144,  
100, 200) }
```

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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