

Converting Colors

RGB(144, 119, 163)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(144, 119, 163) contains.

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Color

RGB(144, 119, 163)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9077A3
RGB	144, 119, 163
RGB Percent	56%, 47%, 64%
CMY	0.4353, 0.5333, 0.3608
CMYK	0.12, 0.27, 0.00, 0.36
HSL	274°, 19%, 55%
HSV	274°, 27%, 64%
XYZ	24.7093, 21.7673, 37.5495
YIQ	131.4910, 0.7760, 18.9840

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

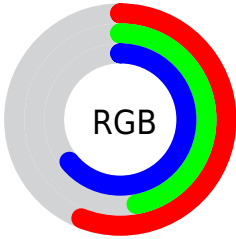
Format	Color
R_{YB}	144, 119, 163
Decimal	9467811
CIE _{Lab}	53.78, 18.34, -19.94
CIE _{LCh}	54, 27.095, 312.601
Yxy	21.7673, 0.2941, 0.2591
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287657891 (0xFF9077A3)
YUV	131.4910, 15.5339, 10.9704
Hunter-Lab	46.6554, 12.8888, -15.0594

Details

The RGB color **144, 119, 163** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **138, 163, 119**, and the grayscale version is **131, 131, 131**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **198, 171, 218**, and **93, 70, 111** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **137, 103, 163**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **151, 135, 163**.

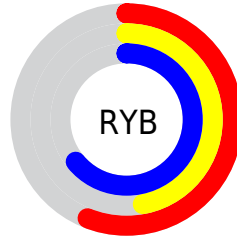
Distribution



Red (56%)

Green (47%)

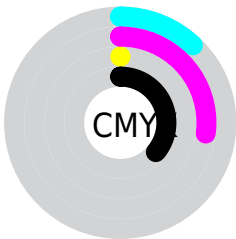
Blue (64%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (47%)

Blue (64%)

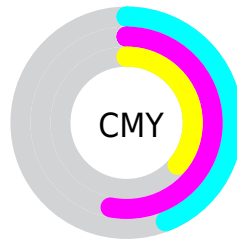


Cyan (12%)

Magenta (27%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (44%)


Magenta (53%)

Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 144, 119, 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 RGB color 144, 119, 163 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 144, 119, 163

255, 255, 255

 198, 171, 218

 226, 199, 247

 255, 227, 255

 144, 119, 163

 118, 94, 137

 93, 70, 111


 69, 48, 87


 46, 26, 63

 26, 2, 41


 0, 1, 20

 0, 0, 0

 144, 119, 163


 137, 103, 163

 144, 119, 163

 151, 135, 163

 130, 86, 163

 158, 152, 163

 123, 70, 163


 165, 168, 163

 116, 54, 163


 172, 184, 163

 109, 38, 163


 179, 201, 163

 102, 21, 163

 186, 217, 163

 95, 5, 163

 193, 233, 163

 93, 0, 163

 200, 249, 163

 207, 255, 163

Harmonies

Analogous

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



112, 127, 174



144, 119, 163



166, 112, 143

Triad

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



144, 119, 163



156, 122, 84



55, 141, 138

Complementary

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



144, 119, 163



138, 163, 119

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.



81, 140, 114



144, 119, 163



135, 130, 83

Square

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



144, 119, 163



171, 115, 98



109, 136, 93



49, 139, 159

Rectangle

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



144, 119, 163



173, 111, 127



109, 136, 93



62, 141, 130

Sweetspot

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



144, 119, 163



204, 195, 212



119, 138, 163



102, 96, 107



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



144, 119, 163



182, 144, 212



163, 119, 160



78, 73, 82



83, 0, 145



10, 0, 18

Inverse Universe

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



163, 119, 138



212, 144, 173



119, 163, 122



82, 73, 77



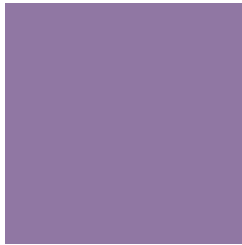
145, 0, 63



18, 0, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 144, 119, 163 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

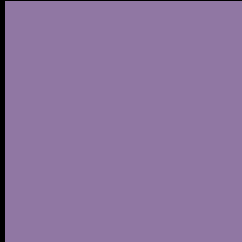
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 119, 163 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

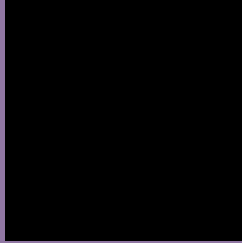
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 144, 119, 163 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 144, 119, 163.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 144, 119, 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

[144, 119, 163](#)

Protanopia

[117, 127, 169](#)

Deuteranopia

[124, 126, 162](#)



Tritanopia

139, 124, 134

Trichromacy



Original Color
144, 119, 163

Protanomaly
127, 124, 167

Deuteranomaly
131, 123, 162

Tritanomaly
141, 122, 145

Monochromacy



Original Color
144, 119, 163

Achromatopsia
131, 131, 131

Achromatomaly
136, 127, 143

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 144, 119, 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(144, 119, 163) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(144, 119, 163)  
}
```

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, 119, 163) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(144, 119, 163) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 144, 119, 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(144, 119, 163) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(144, 119, 163) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(144, 119, 163)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(144, 119, 163); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 119, 163);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 119,  
163) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 144, 119, 163 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(144, 119, 163) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(144,  
119, 163) }
```

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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