

Converting Colors

RGB(144, 124, 176)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(144, 124, 176) contains.

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Color

RGB(144, 124, 176)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	907CB0
RGB	144, 124, 176
RGB Percent	56%, 49%, 69%
CMY	0.4353, 0.5137, 0.3098
CMYK	0.18, 0.30, 0.00, 0.31
HSL	263°, 25%, 59%
HSV	263°, 30%, 69%
XYZ	26.5457, 23.4792, 44.2071
YIQ	135.9080, -4.7720, 20.4120

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

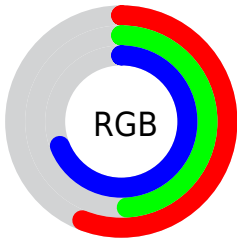
Format	Color
RYB	144, 124, 176
Decimal	9469104
CIELab	55.56, 18.37, -24.71
CIELCh	56, 30.792, 306.628
Yxy	23.4792, 0.2817, 0.2492
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287659184 (0xFF907CB0)
YUV	135.9080, 19.7654, 7.0967
Hunter-Lab	48.4553, 12.9925, -20.1732

Details

The RGB color **144, 124, 176** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **156, 176, 124**, and the grayscale version is **136, 136, 136**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **198, 177, 232**, and **93, 75, 123** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **133, 106, 176**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **155, 142, 176**.

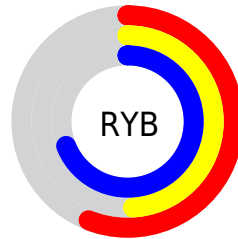
Distribution



Red (56%)

Green (49%)

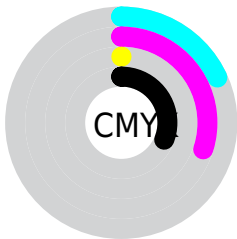
Blue (69%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (49%)

Blue (69%)

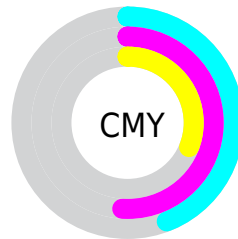


Cyan (18%)

Magenta (30%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (31%)



Cyan (44%)

Magenta (51%)

Yellow (31%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 144, 124, 176 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, 124, 176 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 144, 124, 176

255, 255, 255

 198, 177, 232

 227, 204, 255

 255, 232, 255

 144, 124, 176

 118, 99, 149

 93, 75, 123

 68, 52, 98

 45, 31, 74


 23, 9, 51

 0, 2, 30

 0, 0, 0

 144, 124, 176

 133, 106, 176

 144, 124, 176

 155, 142, 176

122, 89, 176

166, 159, 176

112, 71, 176

176, 177, 176

101, 54, 176

187, 194, 176

90, 36, 176

198, 212, 176

79, 18, 176

209, 230, 176

68, 1, 176

220, 247, 176

68, 0, 176

231, 255, 176

241, 255, 176

Harmonies

Analogous

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



104, 134, 186



144, 124, 176



172, 116, 155

Triad

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



144, 124, 176



168, 124, 85



47, 147, 138

Complementary

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



144, 124, 176



156, 176, 124

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.



84, 146, 111



144, 124, 176



145, 133, 79

Square

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



144, 124, 176



183, 116, 103



116, 141, 89



23, 146, 164

Rectangle

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



144, 124, 176



182, 113, 137



116, 141, 89



60, 147, 129

Sweetspot

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



144, 124, 176



217, 209, 230



124, 156, 176



107, 102, 115



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



144, 124, 176



180, 149, 230



170, 124, 176



84, 80, 89



59, 0, 153



10, 0, 26

Inverse Universe

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



176, 124, 156



230, 149, 199



130, 176, 124



89, 80, 86



153, 0, 94



26, 0, 16

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 144, 124, 176 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

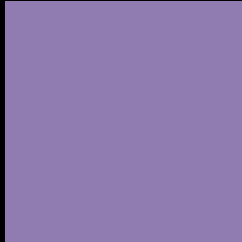
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 124, 176 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

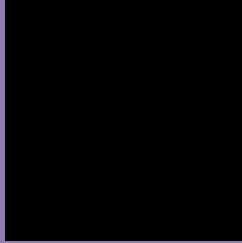
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 124, 176 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 144, 124, 176.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 144, 124, 176.

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, 124, 176

Protanopia
119, 131, 182

Deuteranopia
124, 131, 175



Tritanopia
138, 131, 141

Trichromacy



Original Color
144, 124, 176

Protanomaly
128, 128, 180

Deuteranomaly
131, 128, 175

Tritanomaly
140, 128, 154

Monochromacy



Original Color
144, 124, 176

Achromatopsia
136, 136, 136

Achromatomaly
139, 132, 151

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 144, 124, 176 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, 124, 176) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(144, 124, 176)  
}
```

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, 124, 176) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(144, 124, 176) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 144, 124, 176 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, 124, 176) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(144, 124, 176) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(144, 124, 176)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 124, 176); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 124, 176); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 124, 176) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 144, 124, 176 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(144, 124, 176) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(144,  
124, 176) }
```

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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