

Converting Colors

RGB(144, 127, 191)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(144, 127, 191) contains.

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Color

RGB(144, 127, 191)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	907FBF
RGB	144, 127, 191
RGB Percent	56%, 50%, 75%
CMY	0.4353, 0.5020, 0.2510
CMYK	0.25, 0.34, 0.00, 0.25
HSL	256°, 33%, 62%
HSV	256°, 34%, 75%
XYZ	28.4949, 24.8696, 52.5887
YIQ	139.3790, -10.4120, 23.5080

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

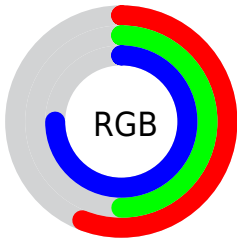
Format	Color
R_{YB}	144, 127, 191
Decimal	9469887
CIE _{Lab}	56.95, 20.21, -31.15
CIE _{LCh}	57, 37.128, 302.979
Yxy	24.8696, 0.2689, 0.2347
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287659967 (0xFF907FBF)
YUV	139.3790, 25.4492, 4.0526
Hunter-Lab	49.8695, 14.7217, -27.6143

Details

The RGB color **144, 127, 191** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **174, 191, 127**, and the grayscale version is **139, 139, 139**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **199, 180, 248**, and **92, 78, 137** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **130, 108, 191**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **158, 146, 191**.

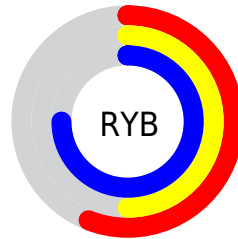
Distribution



Red (56%)

Green (50%)

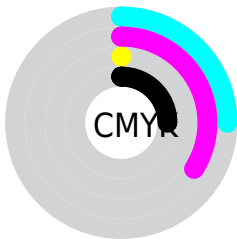
Blue (75%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (50%)

Blue (75%)

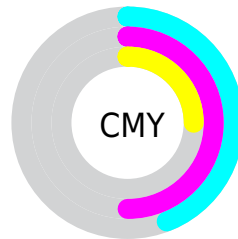


Cyan (25%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (44%)

Magenta (50%)

Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 144, 127, 191 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, 127, 191 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 144, 127, 191

255, 255, 255

 199, 180, 248

 227, 207, 255

 255, 236, 255

 144, 127, 191

 118, 102, 164


 92, 78, 137

 67, 55, 112

 43, 33, 87

 18, 13, 63

 0, 0, 41


 0, 1, 19

 0, 0, 0


 144, 127, 191

 144, 127, 191


 130, 108, 191

 158, 146, 191

 116, 89, 191

 172, 165, 191

 102, 70, 191


 186, 184, 191

 88, 51, 191


 200, 203, 191

 74, 32, 191

 214, 223, 191

 60, 12, 191

 228, 242, 191

 51, 0, 191

 242, 255, 191

 255, 255, 191

Harmonies

Analogous

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



91, 139, 201



144, 127, 191



180, 116, 167

Triad

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



144, 127, 191



181, 124, 80



7, 154, 139

Complementary

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



144, 127, 191



174, 191, 127

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.



79, 151, 106



144, 127, 191



154, 136, 71

Square

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



144, 127, 191



196, 114, 103



120, 145, 81



0, 153, 171

Rectangle

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



144, 127, 191



193, 111, 146



120, 145, 81



43, 153, 128

Sweetspot

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



144, 127, 191



229, 223, 247



127, 175, 191



114, 110, 125



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



144, 127, 191



175, 148, 247



175, 127, 191



87, 85, 94



42, 0, 158



8, 0, 31

Inverse Universe

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



191, 127, 174



247, 148, 221



143, 191, 127



94, 85, 92



158, 0, 116



31, 0, 22

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 144, 127, 191 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

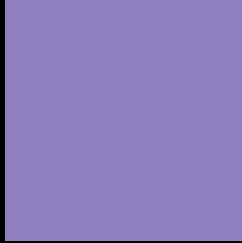
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 127, 191 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, 127, 191 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 144, 127, 191.

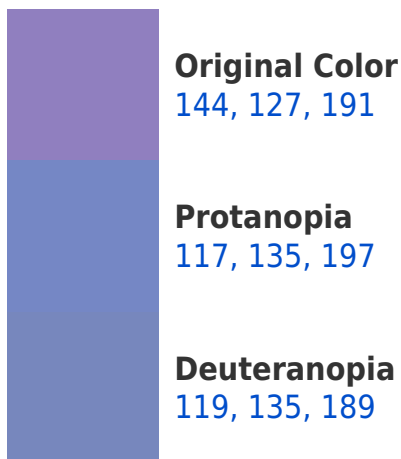



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 144, 127, 191.

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
136, 136, 147

Trichromacy



Original Color

144, 127, 191

Protanomaly

127, 132, 195

Deuteranomaly

128, 132, 190

Tritanomaly

139, 133, 163

Monochromacy



Original Color

144, 127, 191

Achromatopsia

139, 139, 139

Achromatomaly

141, 135, 158

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 144, 127, 191 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, 127, 191)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(144, 127, 191)  
}
```

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, 127, 191) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(144, 127, 191) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 144, 127, 191 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, 127, 191) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(144, 127, 191) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(144, 127, 191)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(144, 127, 191); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 127, 191);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 127,  
191) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 144, 127, 191 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(144, 127, 191) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(144,  
127, 191) }
```

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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