

Converting Colors

RGB(144, 128, 224)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(144, 128, 224) contains.

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Color

RGB(144, 128, 224)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9080E0
RGB	144, 128, 224
RGB Percent	56%, 50%, 88%
CMY	0.4353, 0.4980, 0.1216
CMYK	0.36, 0.43, 0.00, 0.12
HSL	250°, 61%, 69%
HSV	250°, 43%, 88%
XYZ	32.6753, 26.7495, 73.9620
YIQ	143.7280, -21.2800, 33.2480

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

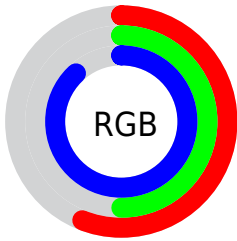
Format	Color
RYB	144, 128, 224
Decimal	9470176
CIELab	58.74, 28.10, -46.95
CIELCh	59, 54.715, 300.906
Yxy	26.7495, 0.2450, 0.2005
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287660256 (0xFF9080E0)
YUV	143.7280, 39.5741, 0.2385
Hunter-Lab	51.7199, 22.2620, -48.5837

Details

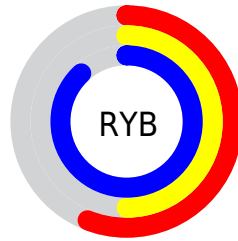
The RGB color **144, 128, 224** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999FF**. A complement of this color would be **208, 224, 128**, and the grayscale version is **143, 143, 143**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **200, 181, 255**, and **89, 79, 168** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **125, 106, 224**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **163, 150, 224**.

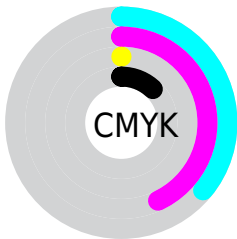
Distribution



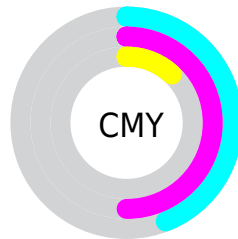
- Red (56%)
- Green (50%)
- Blue (88%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (50%)
- Blue (88%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (12%)




- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (12%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 144, 128, 224 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, 128, 224 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 144, 128, 224


255, 255, 255

 200, 181, 255

 229, 209, 255

 255, 237, 255

 144, 128, 224

 117, 103, 196

 89, 79, 168

 62, 56, 141

 32, 34, 115

 0, 14, 90

 0, 0, 66

 0, 3, 43

 0, 1, 21

 0, 0, 0

■ 144, 128, 224

■ 144, 128, 224

■ 125, 106, 224

■ 163, 150, 224

■ 107, 83, 224

■ 181, 173, 224

■ 88, 61, 224

■ 200, 195, 224

■ 69, 38, 224

■ 219, 218, 224

■ 51, 16, 224

■ 237, 240, 224

■ 37, 0, 224

■ 255, 255, 224

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 146, 237



144, 128, 224



201, 108, 189

Triad

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



144, 128, 224



203, 121, 56



0, 164, 141

Complementary

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



144, 128, 224



208, 224, 128

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.



44, 161, 92



144, 128, 224



165, 139, 37

Square

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



144, 128, 224



226, 104, 95



117, 153, 53



0, 164, 189

Rectangle

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



144, 128, 224



221, 99, 158



117, 153, 53



0, 164, 125

Sweetspot

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



144, 128, 224



227, 222, 255



128, 208, 224



111, 107, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



144, 128, 224



147, 125, 255



192, 128, 224



103, 101, 112



29, 0, 176



8, 0, 48

Inverse Universe

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



224, 128, 208



255, 125, 233



160, 224, 128



112, 101, 110



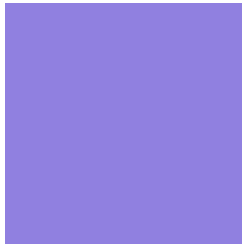
176, 0, 147



48, 0, 40

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 144, 128, 224 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

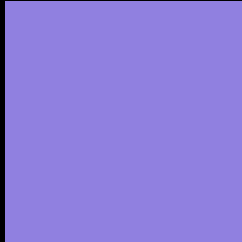
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 128, 224 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, 128, 224 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 144, 128, 224.

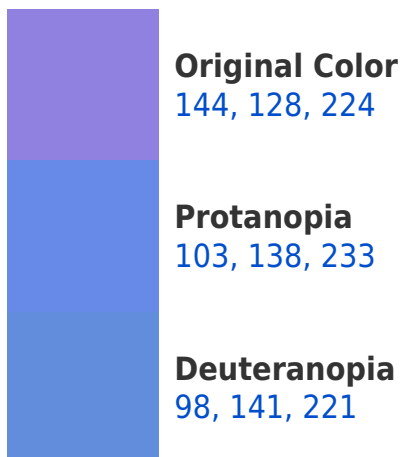


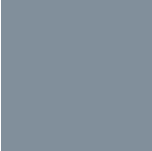
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 144, 128, 224.

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
129, 143, 155

Trichromacy



Original Color
144, 128, 224

Protanomaly
118, 134, 230

Deuteranomaly
115, 136, 222

Tritanomaly
134, 138, 180

Monochromacy



Original Color
144, 128, 224

Achromatopsia
144, 144, 144

Achromatomaly
144, 138, 173

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 144, 128, 224 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, 128, 224)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(144, 128, 224)  
}
```

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, 128, 224) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(144, 128, 224) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 144, 128, 224 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, 128, 224) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(144, 128, 224) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(144, 128, 224)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(144, 128, 224); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 128, 224);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 128,  
224) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 144, 128, 224 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(144, 128, 224) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(144,  
128, 224) }
```

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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