

# Converting Colors

RGB(144, 131, 163)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(144, 131, 163) contains.

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# Color

**RGB(144, 131, 163)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	9083A3
RGB	144, 131, 163
RGB Percent	56%, 51%, 64%
CMY	0.4353, 0.4863, 0.3608
CMYK	0.12, 0.20, 0.00, 0.36
HSL	264°, 15%, 58%
HSV	264°, 20%, 64%
XYZ	26.2288, 24.8062, 38.0560
YIQ	138.5350, -2.5240, 12.7080

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

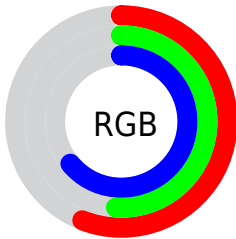
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	144, 131, 163
Decimal	9470883
CIELab	56.89, 11.36, -15.21
CIELCh	57, 18.988, 306.746
Yxy	24.8062, 0.2944, 0.2784
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287660963 (0xFF9083A3)
YUV	138.5350, 12.0612, 4.7928
Hunter-Lab	49.8059, 6.8414, -10.4386

# Details

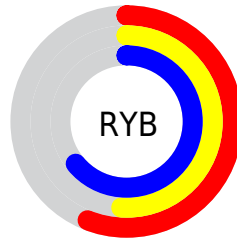
The RGB color **144, 131, 163** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **150, 163, 131**, and the grayscale version is **138, 138, 138**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **198, 184, 218**, and **93, 82, 111** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **134, 115, 163**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **154, 147, 163**.

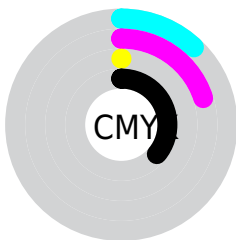
# Distribution



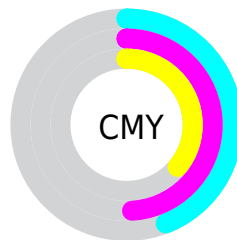
- Red (56%)
- Green (51%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (36%)




- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (49%)
- Yellow (36%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 144, 131, 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, 131, 163 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 144, 131, 163

255, 255, 255

 198, 184, 218

 226, 212, 246

 255, 240, 255

 144, 131, 163


 118, 106, 137

 93, 82, 111


 69, 59, 87


 47, 37, 63


 25, 17, 41


 0, 1, 21

 0, 0, 0

 144, 131, 163

 134, 115, 163

 144, 131, 163

 154, 147, 163

 125, 98, 163

 163, 164, 163

 115, 82, 163

 173, 180, 163

 105, 66, 163

 183, 196, 163

 96, 50, 163

 192, 212, 163

 86, 33, 163

 202, 229, 163

 76, 17, 163

 212, 245, 163

 67, 1, 163

 221, 255, 163

 66, 0, 163

 231, 255, 163

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



122, 137, 169



144, 131, 163



161, 126, 150

# Triad

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



144, 131, 163



160, 131, 107



94, 146, 140

# Complementary

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



144, 131, 163



150, 163, 131

# 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.



108, 145, 123



144, 131, 163



145, 137, 104

# Square

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



144, 131, 163



169, 127, 117



127, 141, 110



90, 145, 156

# Rectangle

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



144, 131, 163



168, 125, 139



127, 141, 110



98, 146, 134



# Sweetspot

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



144, 131, 163



204, 199, 212



131, 150, 163



103, 100, 107



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107



# Same Dimension

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



144, 131, 163



181, 161, 212



160, 131, 163



77, 73, 82



59, 0, 145



7, 0, 18



# Inverse Universe

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



163, 131, 150



212, 161, 191



134, 163, 131



82, 73, 78



145, 0, 86



18, 0, 11



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 144, 131, 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, 131, 163 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

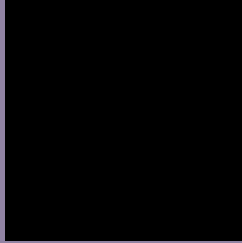
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



## RGB 144, 131, 163 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 144, 131, 163.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 144, 131, 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, 131, 163

**Protanopia**  
130, 135, 166

**Deuteranopia**  
137, 133, 163



# Tritanopia

141, 134, 145

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
144, 131, 163

**Protanomaly**  
135, 134, 165

**Deuteranomaly**  
140, 132, 163

**Tritanomaly**  
142, 133, 152

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
144, 131, 163

**Achromatopsia**  
139, 139, 139

**Achromatomaly**  
141, 136, 148

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 144, 131, 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, 131, 163) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(144, 131, 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, 131, 163) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(144, 131, 163) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 144, 131, 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, 131, 163) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(144, 131, 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, 131, 163)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(144, 131, 163); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 131, 163);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 131,  
163) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 144, 131, 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, 131, 163) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(144,  
131, 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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