

Converting Colors

RGB(144, 142, 188)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(144, 142, 188) contains.

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Color

RGB(144, 142, 188)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	908EBC
RGB	144, 142, 188
RGB Percent	56%, 56%, 74%
CMY	0.4353, 0.4431, 0.2627
CMYK	0.23, 0.24, 0.00, 0.26
HSL	243°, 26%, 65%
HSV	243°, 24%, 74%
XYZ	30.2517, 28.9061, 51.5620
YIQ	147.8420, -13.5740, 14.7300

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

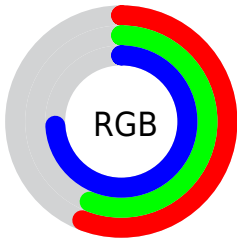
Format	Color
RYB	144, 142, 188
Decimal	9473724
CIELab	60.70, 10.78, -23.65
CIELCh	61, 25.994, 294.511
Yxy	28.9061, 0.2732, 0.2611
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287663804 (0xFF908EBC)
YUV	147.8420, 19.7979, -3.3694
Hunter-Lab	53.7644, 6.3491, -19.2261

Details

The RGB color **144, 142, 188** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **186, 188, 142**, and the grayscale version is **148, 148, 148**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **198, 196, 244**, and **93, 92, 135** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **126, 123, 188**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **162, 161, 188**.

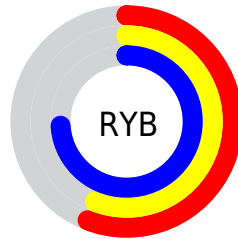
Distribution



Red (56%)

Green (56%)

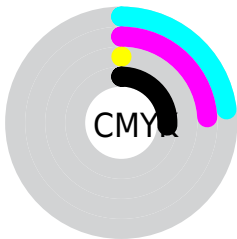
Blue (74%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (74%)

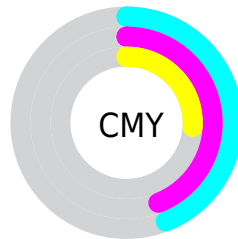


Cyan (23%)

Magenta (24%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (26%)



Cyan (44%)


Magenta (44%)

Yellow (26%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 144, 142, 188 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, 142, 188 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 144, 142, 188

255, 255, 255

 198, 196, 244

 227, 224, 255

 255, 252, 255


 144, 142, 188

 118, 116, 161

 93, 92, 135

 68, 68, 109


 44, 46, 85


 21, 26, 61

 0, 0, 40

 0, 1, 17


 0, 0, 0


 144, 142, 188


 144, 142, 188

 126, 123, 188

 162, 161, 188

 108, 104, 188

 180, 180, 188

 90, 86, 188

 198, 198, 188

 72, 67, 188

 216, 217, 188

 54, 48, 188

 234, 236, 188

 36, 29, 188

 252, 255, 188

 18, 10, 188

 255, 255, 188

 8, 0, 188

Harmonies

Analogous

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



111, 150, 192



144, 142, 188



172, 134, 173

Triad

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



144, 142, 188



184, 136, 110



91, 159, 141

Complementary

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



144, 142, 188



186, 188, 142

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.



117, 156, 119



144, 142, 188



167, 143, 101

Square

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



144, 142, 188



192, 130, 128



143, 151, 104



75, 159, 165

Rectangle

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



144, 142, 188



184, 131, 159



143, 151, 104



99, 158, 133

Sweetspot

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



144, 142, 188



228, 228, 245



142, 186, 188



113, 113, 122



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



144, 142, 188



177, 174, 245



167, 142, 188



85, 85, 94



7, 0, 158



1, 0, 31

Inverse Universe

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



188, 142, 186



245, 174, 242



163, 188, 142



94, 85, 94



158, 0, 151



31, 0, 29

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 144, 142, 188 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

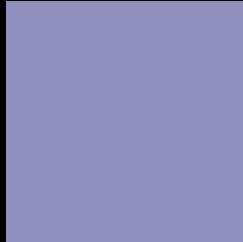
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 142, 188 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

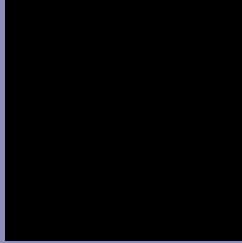
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 142, 188 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 144, 142, 188.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 144, 142, 188.

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, 142, 188

Protanopia

134, 145, 190

Deuteranopia

139, 144, 188



Tritanopia
138, 147, 159

Trichromacy



Original Color

144, 142, 188

Protanomaly

138, 144, 189

Deuteranomaly

141, 143, 188

Tritanomaly

140, 145, 170

Monochromacy



Original Color

144, 142, 188

Achromatopsia

148, 148, 148

Achromatomaly

147, 146, 163

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 144, 142, 188 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, 142, 188)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(144, 142, 188)  
}
```

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, 142, 188) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(144, 142, 188) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 144, 142, 188 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, 142, 188) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(144, 142, 188) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(144, 142, 188)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(144, 142, 188); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 142, 188);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 142,  
188) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 144, 142, 188 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(144, 142, 188) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(144,  
142, 188) }
```

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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