

Converting Colors

RGB(144, 145, 183)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(144, 145, 183) contains.

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Color

RGB(144, 145, 183)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9091B7
RGB	144, 145, 183
RGB Percent	56%, 57%, 72%
CMY	0.4353, 0.4314, 0.2824
CMYK	0.21, 0.21, 0.00, 0.28
HSL	238°, 21%, 64%
HSV	238°, 21%, 72%
XYZ	30.1742, 29.5990, 48.9226
YIQ	149.0330, -12.7940, 11.6060

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

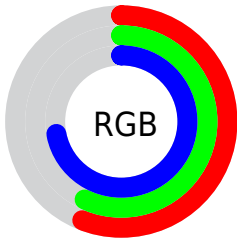
Format	Color
RYB	144, 145, 183
Decimal	9474487
CIELab	61.31, 7.87, -19.90
CIELCh	61, 21.397, 291.586
Yxy	29.5990, 0.2776, 0.2723
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287664567 (0xFF9091B7)
YUV	149.0330, 16.7457, -4.4139
Hunter-Lab	54.4050, 3.7916, -15.2319

Details

The RGB color **144, 145, 183** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **183, 182, 144**, and the grayscale version is **149, 149, 149**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **198, 199, 239**, and **93, 95, 130** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **126, 127, 183**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **162, 163, 183**.

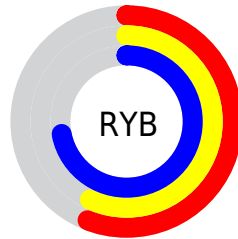
Distribution



Red (56%)

Green (57%)

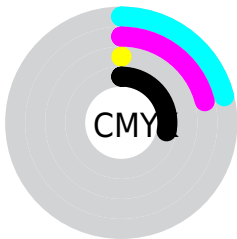
Blue (72%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (57%)

Blue (72%)

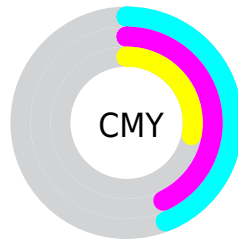


Cyan (21%)

Magenta (21%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (28%)



Cyan (44%)

Magenta (43%)

Yellow (28%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 144, 145, 183 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, 145, 183 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 144, 145, 183

255, 255, 255

■ 198, 199, 239

■ 226, 227, 255

■ 144, 145, 183

■ 118, 119, 156

■ 93, 95, 130

■ 69, 71, 105

■ 45, 49, 80

■ 23, 28, 57

■ 0, 1, 36

■ 0, 0, 12


■ 0, 0, 0


■ 144, 145, 183

■ 144, 145, 183

 126, 127, 183

 162, 163, 183

 107, 109, 183

 181, 181, 183

 89, 92, 183

 199, 198, 183

 71, 74, 183

 217, 216, 183

 53, 56, 183

 236, 234, 183

 34, 38, 183

 254, 252, 183

 16, 20, 183

 255, 255, 183

 0, 5, 183

Harmonies

Analogous

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



118, 151, 185



144, 145, 183



167, 139, 172

Triad

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



144, 145, 183



181, 139, 119



106, 158, 142

Complementary

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



144, 145, 183



183, 182, 144

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.



126, 156, 124



144, 145, 183



167, 145, 111

Square

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



144, 145, 183



187, 135, 135



148, 151, 113



94, 159, 161

Rectangle

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



144, 145, 183



178, 136, 160



148, 151, 113



112, 158, 135

Sweetspot

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



144, 145, 183



223, 223, 237



144, 183, 182



111, 112, 120



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



144, 145, 183



175, 177, 237



162, 144, 183



83, 83, 92



0, 4, 156



0, 1, 28

Inverse Universe

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



183, 144, 145



237, 175, 177



165, 183, 144



92, 83, 83



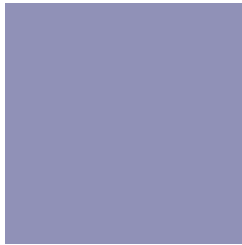
156, 0, 4



28, 0, 1

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 144, 145, 183 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

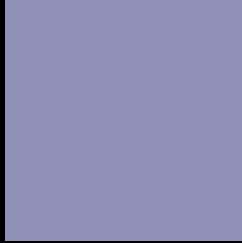
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 145, 183 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

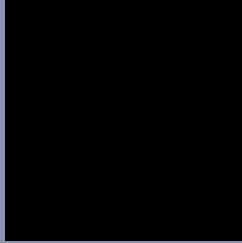
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 145, 183 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 144, 145, 183.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 144, 145, 183.

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, 145, 183](#)

Protanopia

[139, 146, 184](#)

Deuteranopia

[144, 145, 183](#)



Tritanopia

140, 149, 161

Trichromacy



Original Color
144, 145, 183

Protanomaly
141, 146, 184

Deuteranomaly
144, 145, 183

Tritanomaly
141, 148, 169

Monochromacy



Original Color
144, 145, 183

Achromatopsia
149, 149, 149

Achromatomaly
147, 148, 161

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 144, 145, 183 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, 145, 183) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(144, 145, 183)  
}
```

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, 145, 183) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(144, 145, 183) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 144, 145, 183 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, 145, 183) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(144, 145, 183) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(144, 145, 183)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(144, 145, 183); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 145, 183);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 145,  
183) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 144, 145, 183 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(144, 145, 183) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(144,  
145, 183) }
```

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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