

Converting Colors

RGB(144, 151, 197)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(144, 151, 197) contains.

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Color

RGB(144, 151, 197)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9097C5
RGB	144, 151, 197
RGB Percent	56%, 59%, 77%
CMY	0.4353, 0.4078, 0.2275
CMYK	0.27, 0.23, 0.00, 0.23
HSL	232°, 31%, 67%
HSV	232°, 27%, 77%
XYZ	32.6463, 32.0937, 57.2974
YIQ	154.1510, -18.9380, 12.8220

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

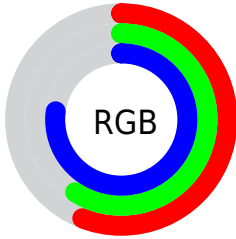
Format	Color
RYB	144, 150, 197
Decimal	9476037
CIELab	63.42, 7.83, -24.54
CIElCh	63, 25.757, 287.704
Yxy	32.0937, 0.2675, 0.2630
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287666117 (0xFF9097C5)
YUV	154.1510, 21.1246, -8.9024
Hunter-Lab	56.6513, 3.7237, -20.3102

Details

The RGB color **144, 151, 197** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **197, 190, 144**, and the grayscale version is **154, 154, 154**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **199, 205, 254**, and **92, 100, 143** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **124, 134, 197**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **164, 168, 197**.

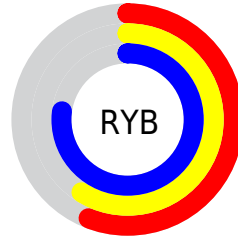
Distribution



Red (56%)

Green (59%)

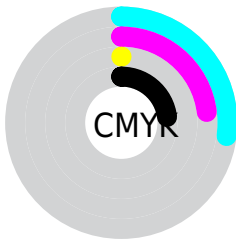
Blue (77%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (59%)

Blue (77%)

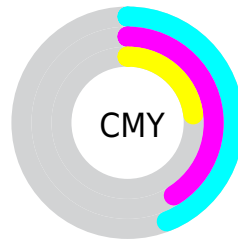


Cyan (27%)

Magenta (23%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (23%)



Cyan (44%)

Magenta (41%)

Yellow (23%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 144, 151, 197 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, 151, 197 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 144, 151, 197

255, 255, 255

■ 199, 205, 254

■ 227, 233, 255

■ 144, 151, 197

■ 118, 125, 170

■ 92, 100, 143

■ 67, 76, 117

■ 43, 54, 93

■ 18, 33, 69


■ 0, 9, 46

■ 0, 1, 25


■ 0, 0, 0


■ 144, 151, 197


■ 144, 151, 197

 124, 134, 197

 164, 168, 197

 105, 117, 197

 183, 185, 197

 85, 100, 197

 203, 202, 197

 65, 83, 197

 223, 219, 197

 46, 66, 197

 243, 236, 197

 26, 48, 197

 255, 254, 197

 6, 31, 197

 255, 255, 197

 0, 26, 197

Harmonies

Analogous

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



111, 159, 198



144, 151, 197



173, 143, 185

Triad

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



144, 151, 197



194, 142, 121



104, 166, 143

Complementary

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



144, 151, 197



197, 190, 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.



130, 162, 122



144, 151, 197



179, 149, 109

Square

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



144, 151, 197



200, 137, 141



156, 156, 110



85, 166, 167

Rectangle

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



144, 151, 197



188, 139, 171



156, 156, 110



112, 165, 135

Sweetspot

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



144, 151, 197



235, 237, 255



144, 197, 190



115, 116, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



144, 151, 197



173, 184, 255



163, 144, 197



90, 91, 99



0, 22, 163



0, 5, 36

Inverse Universe

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



197, 144, 151



255, 173, 184



178, 197, 144



99, 90, 91



163, 0, 22



36, 0, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 144, 151, 197 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

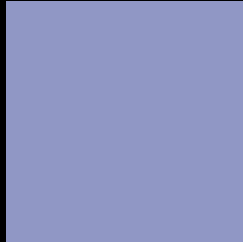
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 151, 197 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

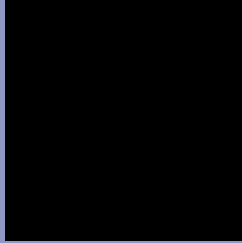
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 144, 151, 197 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 144, 151, 197.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 144, 151, 197.

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, 151, 197

Protanopia
141, 152, 197

Deuteranopia
145, 151, 197



Tritanopia
138, 156, 169

Trichromacy



Original Color

144, 151, 197

Protanomaly

142, 152, 197

Deuteranomaly

145, 151, 197

Tritanomaly

140, 154, 179

Monochromacy



Original Color

144, 151, 197

Achromatopsia

154, 154, 154

Achromatomaly

150, 153, 170

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 144, 151, 197 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, 151, 197)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(144, 151, 197)  
}
```

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, 151, 197) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(144, 151, 197) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 144, 151, 197 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, 151, 197) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(144, 151, 197) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(144, 151, 197)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(144, 151, 197); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 151, 197);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 151,  
197) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 144, 151, 197 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(144, 151, 197) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(144,  
151, 197) }
```

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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