

Converting Colors

RGB(144, 158, 230)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(144, 158, 230) contains.

RGB(144, 158, 230)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(144, 158, 230)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	909EE6
RGB	144, 158, 230
RGB Percent	56%, 62%, 90%
CMY	0.4353, 0.3804, 0.0980
CMYK	0.37, 0.31, 0.00, 0.10
HSL	230°, 63%, 73%
HSV	230°, 37%, 90%
XYZ	38.0114, 36.0962, 79.8268
YIQ	162.0220, -31.4560, 19.4240

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

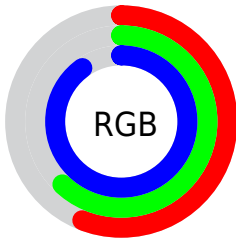
Format	Color
RYB	144, 156, 230
Decimal	9477862
CIELab	66.59, 12.37, -37.94
CIELCh	67, 39.905, 288.064
Yxy	36.0962, 0.2469, 0.2345
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287667942 (0xFF909EE6)
YUV	162.0220, 33.5132, -15.8053
Hunter-Lab	60.0801, 7.7929, -36.7209

Details

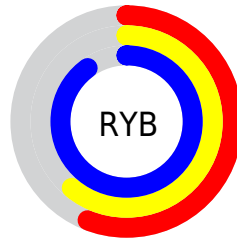
The RGB color **144, 158, 230** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **230, 216, 144**, and the grayscale version is **162, 162, 162**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **200, 212, 255**, and **90, 107, 174** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **121, 139, 230**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **167, 177, 230**.

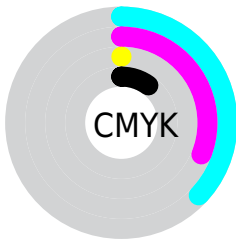
Distribution



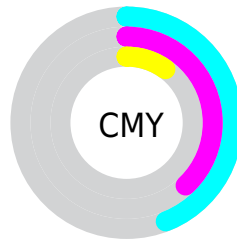
- Red (56%)
- Green (62%)
- Blue (90%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (61%)
- Blue (90%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (10%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (10%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 144, 158, 230 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, 158, 230 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 144, 158, 230

255, 255, 255

■ 200, 212, 255

■ 229, 241, 255

■ 144, 158, 230

■ 117, 132, 202

■ 90, 107, 174

■ 63, 83, 147

■ 33, 60, 121


■ 0, 39, 96

■ 0, 19, 72


■ 0, 4, 49

■ 0, 1, 27


■ 0, 0, 0


 144, 158, 230


 144, 158, 230

 121, 139, 230

 167, 177, 230

 98, 119, 230

 190, 197, 230

 75, 100, 230

 213, 216, 230

 52, 81, 230

 236, 235, 230

 29, 62, 230

 255, 254, 230

 6, 42, 230

 255, 255, 230

 0, 37, 230

Harmonies

Analogous

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



78, 170, 232



144, 158, 230



193, 145, 210

Triad

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



144, 158, 230



222, 142, 110



73, 180, 146

Complementary

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



144, 158, 230



230, 216, 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.



122, 175, 113



144, 158, 230



197, 155, 91

Square

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



144, 158, 230



231, 134, 142



163, 167, 92



0, 181, 183

Rectangle

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



144, 158, 230



215, 137, 190



163, 167, 92



91, 179, 134

Sweetspot

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



144, 158, 230



227, 232, 255



144, 230, 216



111, 114, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



144, 158, 230



140, 159, 255



173, 144, 230



103, 105, 115



0, 29, 179



0, 8, 51

Inverse Universe

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



230, 144, 158



255, 140, 159



201, 230, 144



115, 103, 105



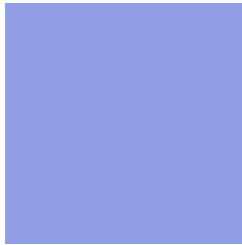
179, 0, 29



51, 0, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 144, 158, 230 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

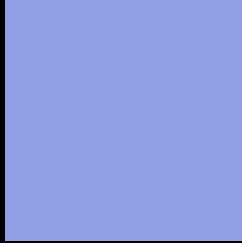
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 158, 230 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, 158, 230 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 144, 158, 230.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 144, 158, 230.

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, 158, 230

Protanopia
139, 159, 231

Deuteranopia
137, 160, 230



Tritanopia
132, 168, 181

Trichromacy



Original Color

144, 158, 230

Protanomaly

141, 159, 231

Deuteranomaly

140, 159, 230

Tritanomaly

136, 164, 199

Monochromacy



Original Color

144, 158, 230

Achromatopsia

162, 162, 162

Achromatomaly

155, 161, 187

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 144, 158, 230 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, 158, 230)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(144, 158, 230)  
}
```

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, 158, 230) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(144, 158, 230) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 144, 158, 230 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, 158, 230) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(144, 158, 230) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(144, 158, 230)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(144, 158, 230); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 158, 230);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 158,  
230) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 144, 158, 230 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(144, 158, 230) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(144,  
158, 230) }
```

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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