

# Converting Colors

RGB(144, 88, 116)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(144, 88, 116) contains.

<b>RGB(144, 88, 116)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	11
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	23
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	26
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	29

# Color

**RGB(144, 88, 116)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	905874
RGB	144, 88, 116
RGB Percent	56%, 35%, 45%
CMY	0.4353, 0.6549, 0.5451
CMYK	0.00, 0.39, 0.19, 0.44
HSL	330°, 24%, 45%
HSV	330°, 39%, 56%
XYZ	18.1437, 14.1697, 18.3017
YIQ	107.9360, 24.3880, 20.5800

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

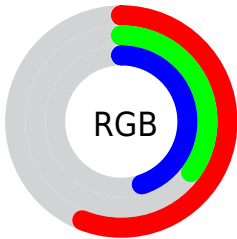
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	144, 88, 116
Decimal	9459828
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	44.48, 27.22, -6.11
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	44, 27.901, 347.355
Yxy	14.1697, 0.3585, 0.2799
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287649908 (0xFF905874)
YUV	107.9360, 3.9756, 31.6281
Hunter-Lab	37.6427, 20.1621, -2.4768

# Details

The RGB color **144, 88, 116** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **88, 144, 116**, and the grayscale version is **108, 108, 108**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **199, 139, 168**, and **92, 41, 68** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **144, 74, 109**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **144, 102, 123**.

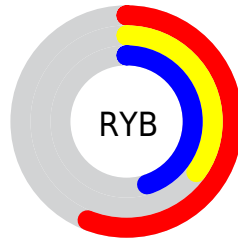
# Distribution



Red (56%)

Green (35%)

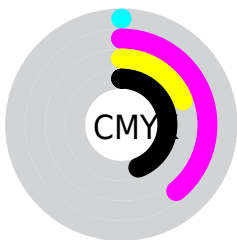
Blue (45%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (35%)

Blue (45%)

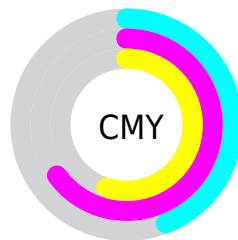


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (39%)

Yellow (19%)

Black (44%)



Cyan (44%)

Magenta (65%)

Yellow (55%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 144, 88, 116 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, 88, 116 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





144, 88, 116



144, 88, 116

255, 255, 255



118, 64, 91



199, 139, 168



92, 41, 68



227, 166, 195



67, 17, 46



255, 193, 223



44, 0, 25



255, 221, 252



9, 0, 0



255, 250, 255



0, 0, 0



144, 88, 116



144, 88, 116



144, 74, 109



144, 102, 123



144, 59, 102



144, 117, 130

144, 45, 94

144, 131, 138

144, 30, 87

144, 146, 145

144, 16, 80

144, 160, 152

144, 2, 73

144, 174, 159

144, 0, 72

144, 189, 166

144, 203, 174

144, 218, 181

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



124, 94, 137



144, 88, 116



150, 87, 92

# Triad

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



144, 88, 116



107, 108, 60



0, 115, 139

# Complementary

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



144, 88, 116



88, 144, 116

# 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.



4, 117, 118



144, 88, 116



80, 114, 73

# Square

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



144, 88, 116



129, 100, 60



50, 117, 94



52, 110, 150

# Rectangle

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



144, 88, 116



148, 90, 78



50, 117, 94



0, 116, 133



# Sweetspot

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



144, 88, 116



186, 164, 175



116, 88, 144



94, 81, 88



222, 222, 222



94, 94, 94



# Same Dimension

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



144, 88, 116



186, 99, 142



144, 88, 88



71, 64, 68



135, 0, 68



8, 0, 4



# Inverse Universe

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



144, 88, 116



186, 99, 142



88, 144, 144



71, 64, 68



135, 0, 68

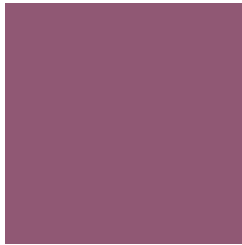


8, 0, 4



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 144, 88, 116 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

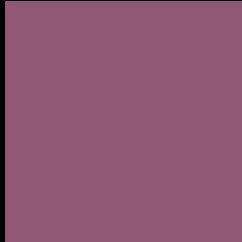
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

# Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 144, 88, 116 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

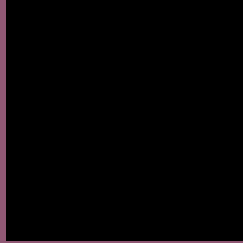
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



## RGB 144, 88, 116 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 144, 88, 116.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 144, 88, 116.

# 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, 88, 116](#)

**Protanopia**

[101, 105, 127](#)

**Deuteranopia**

[112, 103, 113](#)



**Tritanopia**  
142, 91, 98

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

144, 88, 116

**Protanomaly**

117, 99, 123

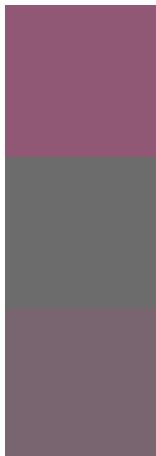
**Deuteranomaly**

124, 98, 114

**Tritanomaly**

143, 90, 105

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

144, 88, 116

**Achromatopsia**

108, 108, 108

**Achromatomaly**

121, 101, 111

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 144, 88, 116 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, 88, 116) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(144, 88, 116)  
}
```

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, 88, 116) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(144, 88, 116) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 144, 88, 116 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, 88, 116) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(144, 88, 116) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(144, 88, 116) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(144, 88, 116); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 88, 116);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 88,  
116) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 144, 88, 116 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(144, 88, 116) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(144, 88,  
116) }
```

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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