

Converting Colors

RGB(145, 128, 239)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(145, 128, 239) contains.

RGB(145, 128, 239)	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(145, 128, 239)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9180EF
RGB	145, 128, 239
RGB Percent	57%, 50%, 94%
CMY	0.4314, 0.4980, 0.0627
CMYK	0.39, 0.46, 0.00, 0.06
HSL	249°, 78%, 72%
HSV	249°, 46%, 94%
XYZ	34.9762, 27.6901, 85.1626
YIQ	145.7370, -25.4990, 38.1250

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

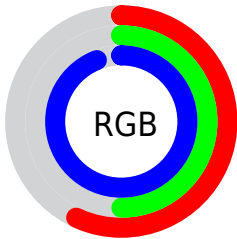
Format	Color
R_{YB}	145, 128, 239
Decimal	9535727
CIE _{Lab}	59.61, 32.41, -53.91
CIE _{LCh}	60, 62.904, 301.009
Yxy	27.6901, 0.2366, 0.1873
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287725807 (0xFF9180EF)
YUV	145.7370, 45.9787, -0.6463
Hunter-Lab	52.6214, 26.5575, -59.1202

Details

The RGB color **145, 128, 239** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999FF**. A complement of this color would be **222, 239, 128**, and the grayscale version is **145, 145, 145**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **202, 181, 255**, and **89, 79, 182** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **125, 104, 239**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **165, 152, 239**.

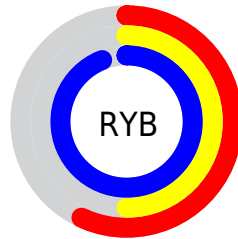
Distribution



Red (57%)

Green (50%)

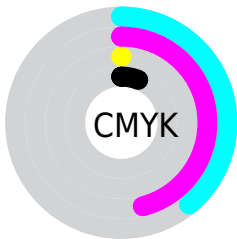
Blue (94%)



Red (57%)

Yellow (50%)

Blue (94%)

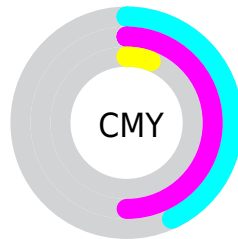


Cyan (39%)

Magenta (46%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (6%)



Cyan (43%)

Magenta (50%)

Yellow (6%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 145, 128, 239 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 145, 128, 239 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 145, 128, 239


255, 255, 255

 202, 181, 255

 232, 209, 255

 255, 237, 255


 145, 128, 239


 117, 103, 210


 89, 79, 182


 59, 55, 155

 25, 33, 128

 0, 13, 103

 0, 0, 78


 0, 5, 54

 0, 2, 32

 0, 0, 4

 145, 128, 239

 145, 128, 239

 125, 104, 239

 165, 152, 239

 105, 80, 239

 185, 176, 239

 84, 56, 239

 206, 200, 239

 64, 32, 239

 226, 224, 239

 44, 8, 239

 246, 248, 239

 37, 0, 239

 255, 255, 239

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 149, 255



145, 128, 239



211, 103, 198

Triad

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



145, 128, 239



212, 120, 43



0, 169, 144

Complementary

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



145, 128, 239



222, 239, 128

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.



0, 165, 87



145, 128, 239



169, 142, 7

Square

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



145, 128, 239



239, 98, 90



114, 157, 37



0, 169, 199

Rectangle

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



145, 128, 239



235, 91, 163



114, 157, 37



0, 168, 124

Sweetspot

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



145, 128, 239



225, 219, 255



128, 222, 239



109, 106, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



145, 128, 239



134, 112, 255



200, 128, 239



110, 108, 120



28, 0, 184



9, 0, 56

Inverse Universe

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



239, 128, 222



255, 112, 233



167, 239, 128



120, 108, 118



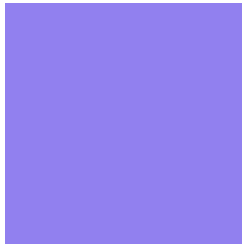
184, 0, 155



56, 0, 48

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 145, 128, 239 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

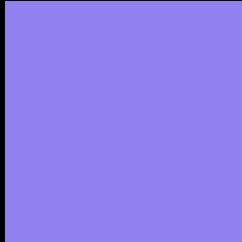
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 145, 128, 239 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 145, 128, 239 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 145, 128, 239.

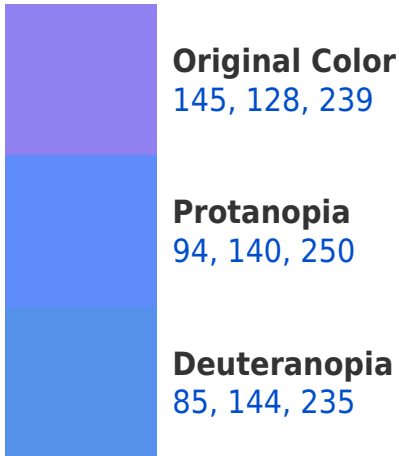


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 145, 128, 239.

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](#).

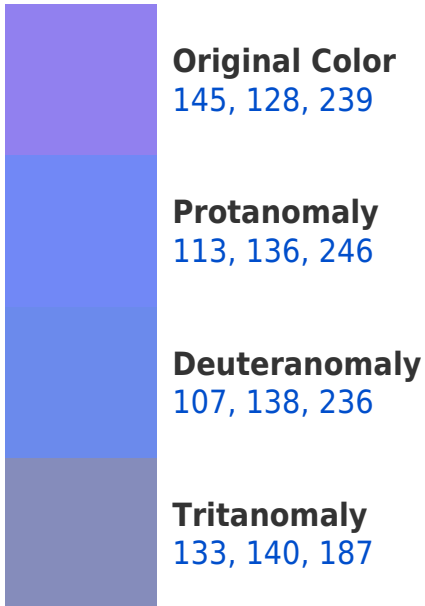
Dichromacy



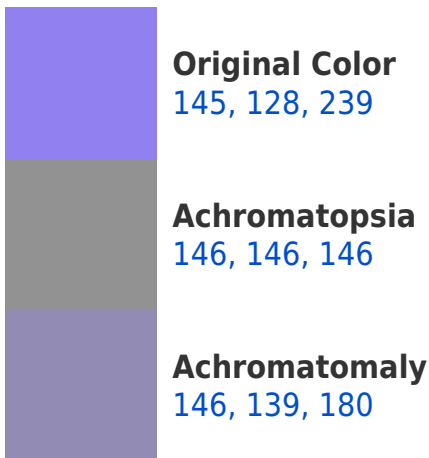


Tritanopia
126, 147, 158

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 145, 128, 239 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(145, 128, 239)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(145, 128, 239)  
}
```

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(145, 128, 239) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(145, 128, 239) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 145, 128, 239 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(145, 128, 239) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(145, 128, 239) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(145, 128, 239)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(145, 128, 239); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 128, 239);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 128,  
239) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 145, 128, 239 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(145, 128, 239) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(145,  
128, 239) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor