

Converting Colors

`RYB(144, 100, 162)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(144, 100, 162) contains.

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Color

R_YB(144, 100, 162)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9064A2
RGB	144, 100, 162
RGB Percent	56%, 39%, 64%
CMY	0.4353, 0.6078, 0.3647
CMYK	0.11, 0.38, 0.00, 0.36
HSL	283°, 25%, 51%
HSV	283°, 38%, 64%
XYZ	22.5804, 17.6523, 36.3995
YIQ	120.2240, 6.3220, 28.6100

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

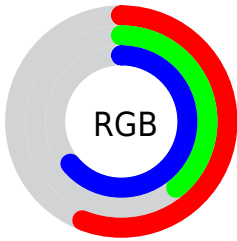
Format	Color
RYB	144, 100, 162
Decimal	9462946
CIELab	49.07, 29.19, -26.61
CIElCh	49, 39.501, 317.643
Yxy	17.6523, 0.2947, 0.2304
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287653026 (0xFF9064A2)
YUV	120.2240, 20.5956, 20.8516
Hunter-Lab	42.0146, 22.4076, -21.9559

Details

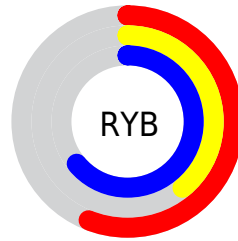
The RYB color **144, 100, 162** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **100, 162, 144**, and the grayscale version is **120, 120, 120**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **199, 152, 217**, and **92, 52, 110** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **139, 84, 162**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **149, 116, 162**.

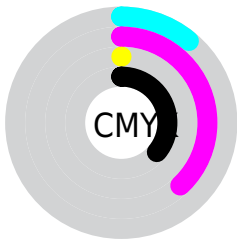
Distribution



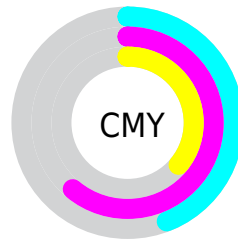
- Red (56%)
- Green (39%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (36%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 144, 100, 162 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 RYB color 144, 100, 162 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 144, 100, 162

255, 255, 255

 199, 152, 217

 227, 179, 246

 255, 206, 255

 255, 235, 255

 144, 100, 162

 118, 76, 136

 92, 52, 110

 68, 29, 85

 44, 6, 62


 26, 0, 40

 0, 1, 17

 0, 0, 0

 144, 100, 162

 139, 84, 162

 144, 100, 162

 149, 116, 162

■ 135, 68, 162

■ 153, 132, 162

■ 130, 51, 162

■ 158, 149, 162

■ 125, 35, 162

■ 162, 165, 164

■ 120, 19, 162

■ 162, 181, 175

■ 116, 3, 162

■ 162, 197, 187

■ 115, 0, 162

■ 162, 213, 198

■ 162, 230, 210

■ 162, 246, 222

Harmonies

Analogous

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



96, 110, 180



144, 100, 162



171, 90, 132

Triad

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



144, 100, 162



112, 148, 50



0, 67, 136

Complementary

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



144, 100, 162



100, 162, 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.



5, 78, 133



144, 100, 162



50, 121, 54

Square

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



144, 100, 162



170, 111, 68



70, 129, 121



0, 73, 165

Rectangle

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



144, 100, 162



179, 88, 109



70, 129, 121



0, 70, 134

Sweetspot

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



144, 100, 162



205, 188, 212



100, 115, 162



103, 93, 107



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



144, 100, 162



183, 114, 212



162, 100, 150



79, 73, 82



103, 0, 145



13, 0, 18

Inverse Universe

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



162, 100, 118



212, 114, 143



100, 152, 162



82, 73, 76



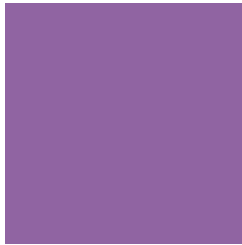
145, 0, 42



18, 0, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 144, 100, 162 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 RYB color 144, 100, 162 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

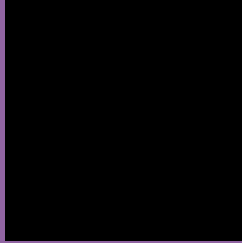
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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](#).

RYP 144, 100, 162 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 144, 100, 162.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 144, 100, 162.

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, 100, 162

Protanopia
97, 112, 174

Deuteranopia
104, 113, 159



Tritanopia
137, 109, 118

Trichromacy



Original Color

144, 100, 162

Protanomaly

114, 110, 170

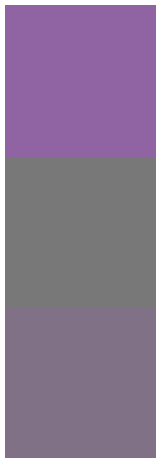
Deuteranomaly

119, 110, 160

Tritanomaly

140, 106, 134

Monochromacy



Original Color

144, 100, 162

Achromatopsia

120, 120, 120

Achromatomaly

129, 113, 135

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 144, 100, 162 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, 100, 162)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(144, 100, 162)  
}
```

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, 100, 162) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(144, 100, 162) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 144, 100, 162 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, 100, 162) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(144, 100, 162) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(144, 100, 162)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(144, 100, 162); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 100, 162);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 100,  
162) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 144, 100, 162 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(144, 100, 162) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(144,  
100, 162) }
```

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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