

Converting Colors

`RYB(144, 156, 243)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(144, 156, 243) contains.

RYB(144, 156, 243)	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

R_YB(144, 156, 243)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	909EF3
RGB	144, 158, 243
RGB Percent	56%, 62%, 95%
CMY	0.4353, 0.3817, 0.0471
CMYK	0.41, 0.35, 0.00, 0.05
HSL	232°, 80%, 76%
HSV	232°, 41%, 95%
XYZ	39.8474, 36.7366, 89.7847
YIQ	163.5040, -35.6290, 23.4670

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

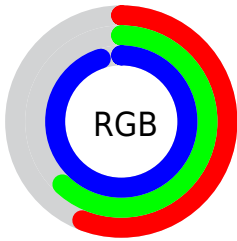
Format	Color
RYB	144, 156, 243
Decimal	9477875
CIELab	67.08, 16.12, -44.31
CIELCh	67, 47.148, 289.990
Yxy	36.7366, 0.2395, 0.2208
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287667955 (0xFF909EF3)
YUV	163.5040, 39.1915, -17.1050
Hunter-Lab	60.6107, 11.2827, -45.4008

Details

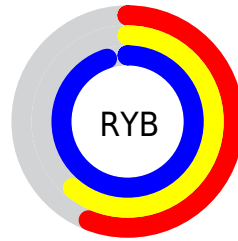
The RYB color **144, 156, 243** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999FF**. A complement of this color would be **160, 243, 144**, and the grayscale version is **163, 163, 163**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **201, 210, 255**, and **88, 104, 186** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **120, 135, 243**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **168, 178, 243**.

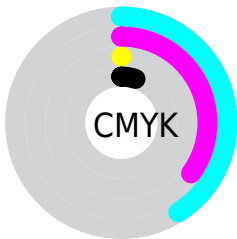
Distribution



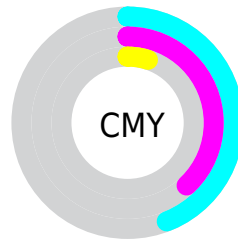
- Red (56%)
- Green (62%)
- Blue (95%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (61%)
- Blue (95%)



- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (5%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (5%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 144, 156, 243 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, 156, 243 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 144, 156, 243

255, 255, 255

■ 201, 210, 255

■ 230, 237, 255

■ 144, 156, 243

■ 116, 130, 214

■ 88, 104, 186

■ 60, 79, 159

■ 26, 52, 133

■ 0, 29, 107

■ 0, 15, 82

■ 0, 3, 59

■ 0, 2, 36

■ 0, 0, 12

■ 144, 156, 243

■ 144, 156, 243

■ 120, 135, 243

■ 168, 178, 243

■ 95, 113, 243

■ 193, 199, 243

■ 71, 92, 243

■ 217, 220, 243

■ 47, 71, 243

■ 241, 241, 243

■ 23, 49, 243

■ 243, 255, 243

■ 0, 30, 243

Harmonies

Analogous

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



46, 123, 246



144, 156, 243



202, 141, 218

Triad

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



144, 156, 243



231, 160, 100



32, 119, 184

Complementary

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



144, 156, 243



160, 243, 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.



107, 179, 175



144, 156, 243



149, 201, 78

Square

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



144, 156, 243



244, 129, 137



81, 170, 90



0, 94, 191

Rectangle

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



144, 156, 243



227, 132, 193



81, 170, 90



68, 141, 183

Sweetspot

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



144, 156, 243



224, 228, 255



144, 198, 243



110, 112, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



144, 156, 243



130, 145, 255



179, 144, 243



110, 112, 122



0, 23, 186



0, 7, 59

Inverse Universe

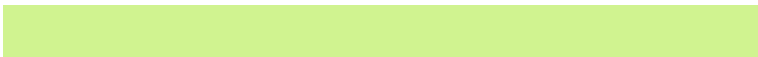
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



243, 144, 158



255, 130, 147



144, 243, 179



122, 110, 112



186, 0, 26



59, 0, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 144, 156, 243 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

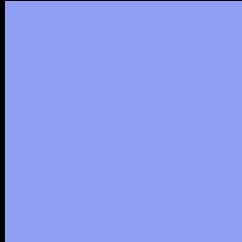
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 144, 156, 243 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

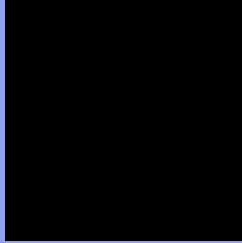
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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](#).

RYB 144, 156, 243 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 144, 156, 243.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 144, 156, 243.

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, 156, 243

Protanopia
134, 155, 245

Deuteranopia
128, 154, 242



Tritanopia
129, 152, 183

Trichromacy



Original Color

144, 156, 243

Protanomaly

138, 156, 244

Deuteranomaly

134, 155, 242

Tritanomaly

134, 156, 205

Monochromacy



Original Color

144, 156, 243

Achromatopsia

163, 163, 163

Achromatomaly

156, 160, 192

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 144, 156, 243 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, 243)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(144, 158, 243)  
}
```

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, 243) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(144, 158, 243) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 144, 156, 243 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, 243) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(144, 158, 243) }
```

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, 243)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(144, 158, 243); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 158, 243);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 158,  
243) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 144, 156, 243 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, 243) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(144,  
158, 243) }
```

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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