

Converting Colors

`RYB(144, 96, 120)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(144, 96, 120) contains.

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Color

R_YB(144, 96, 120)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	906078
RGB	144, 96, 120
RGB Percent	56%, 38%, 47%
CMY	0.4353, 0.6235, 0.5294
CMYK	0.00, 0.33, 0.17, 0.44
HSL	330°, 20%, 47%
HSV	330°, 33%, 56%
XYZ	19.0746, 15.6511, 19.7849
YIQ	113.0880, 20.9040, 17.6400

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

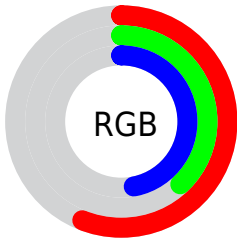
Format	Color
R_{YB}	144, 96, 120
Decimal	9461880
CIE Lab	46.51, 23.28, -5.50
CIE LCh	47, 23.922, 346.711
Yxy	15.6511, 0.3499, 0.2871
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287651960 (0xFF906078)
YUV	113.0880, 3.4076, 27.1098
Hunter-Lab	39.5615, 16.8315, -1.9582

Details

The RYB color **144, 96, 120** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **96, 128, 144**, and the grayscale version is **113, 113, 113**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **199, 147, 172**, and **92, 49, 72** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **144, 82, 113**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **144, 110, 127**.

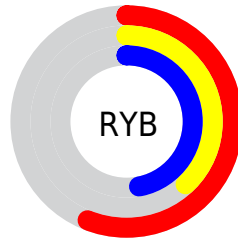
Distribution



Red (56%)

Green (38%)

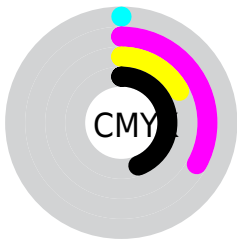
Blue (47%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (38%)

Blue (47%)

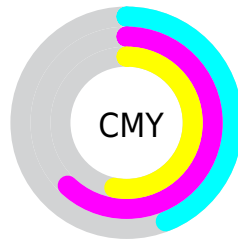


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (17%)

Black (44%)



Cyan (44%)

Magenta (62%)

Yellow (53%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 144, 96, 120 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, 96, 120 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 144, 96, 120

 144, 96, 120

255, 255, 255

 118, 72, 95

 199, 147, 172

 92, 49, 72

 227, 174, 200

 68, 26, 49

 255, 202, 228

 45, 4, 28

 255, 230, 255


 19, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0


 144, 96, 120

 144, 96, 120

 144, 82, 113

 144, 110, 127

 144, 67, 106

 144, 125, 134

144, 53, 98

144, 139, 142

144, 38, 91

144, 151, 154

144, 24, 84

144, 160, 168

144, 10, 77

144, 169, 182

144, 0, 72

144, 180, 197

144, 188, 211

144, 199, 226

Harmonies

Analogous

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



127, 101, 138



144, 96, 120



150, 95, 100

Triad

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



144, 96, 120



71, 113, 71



44, 86, 139

Complementary

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



144, 96, 120



96, 128, 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.



45, 83, 121



144, 96, 120



82, 118, 110

Square

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



144, 96, 120



116, 132, 71



66, 100, 121



69, 98, 149

Rectangle

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



144, 96, 120



148, 100, 87



66, 100, 121



41, 84, 133

Sweetspot

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



144, 96, 120



186, 168, 177



120, 96, 144



94, 83, 89



222, 222, 222



94, 94, 94

Same Dimension

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



144, 96, 120



186, 112, 149



144, 96, 96



71, 64, 68



135, 0, 68



8, 0, 4

Inverse Universe

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



144, 96, 120



186, 112, 149



96, 120, 144



71, 64, 68



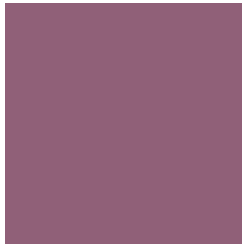
135, 0, 68



8, 0, 4

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 144, 96, 120 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

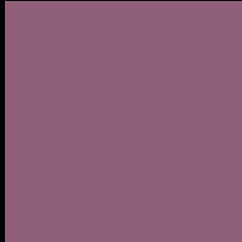
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 96, 120 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

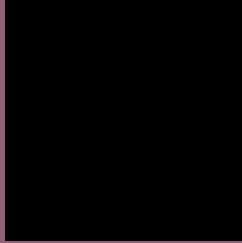
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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](#).

R Y B 144, 96, 120 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 144, 96, 120.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 144, 96, 120.

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, 96, 120

Protanopia

107, 110, 129

Deuteranopia

118, 107, 118



Tritanopia
142, 98, 106

Trichromacy



Original Color

144, 96, 120

Protanomaly

120, 105, 126

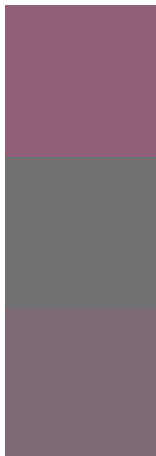
Deuteranomaly

127, 103, 119

Tritanomaly

143, 97, 111

Monochromacy



Original Color

144, 96, 120

Achromatopsia

113, 113, 113

Achromatomaly

124, 107, 116

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 144, 96, 120 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, 96, 120)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(144, 96, 120)  
}
```

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, 96, 120) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(144, 96, 120) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 144, 96, 120 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, 96, 120) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(144, 96, 120) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(144, 96, 120)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 96, 120); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 96, 120); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 96, 120) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 144, 96, 120 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(144, 96, 120) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(144, 96,  
120) }
```

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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