

Converting Colors

RGB(144, 100, 107)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(144, 100, 107) contains.

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Color

RGB(144, 100, 107)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	90646B
RGB	144, 100, 107
RGB Percent	56%, 39%, 42%
CMY	0.4353, 0.6078, 0.5804
CMYK	0.00, 0.31, 0.26, 0.44
HSL	350°, 18%, 48%
HSV	350°, 31%, 56%
XYZ	18.7126, 16.1052, 16.0323
YIQ	113.9540, 23.9770, 11.5050

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

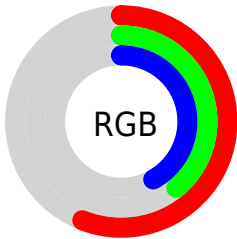
Format	Color
R_{YB}	144, 100, 107
Decimal	9462891
CIE _{Lab}	47.11, 18.84, 3.20
CIE _{LCh}	47, 19.107, 9.651
Yxy	16.1052, 0.3680, 0.3167
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287652971 (0xFF90646B)
YUV	113.9540, -3.4283, 26.3503
Hunter-Lab	40.1312, 13.0022, 4.4058

Details

The RGB color **144, 100, 107** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **100, 144, 137**, and the grayscale version is **114, 114, 114**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **199, 151, 158**, and **92, 53, 60** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **144, 86, 95**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **144, 114, 119**.

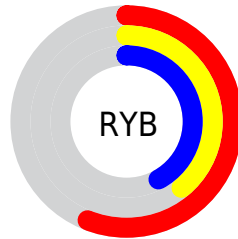
Distribution



Red (56%)

Green (39%)

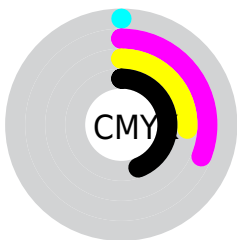
Blue (42%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (39%)

Blue (42%)

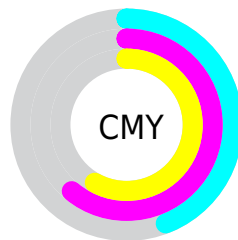


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (26%)

Black (44%)



Cyan (44%)


Magenta (61%)

Yellow (58%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 144, 100, 107 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, 100, 107 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 144, 100, 107


255, 255, 255


 199, 151, 158

 227, 178, 185

 255, 206, 213

 255, 234, 241

 144, 100, 107

 118, 76, 83


 92, 53, 60

 68, 31, 38

 44, 9, 17

 16, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0


 144, 100, 107

 144, 86, 95

 144, 71, 83

 144, 100, 107

 144, 114, 119

 144, 129, 131

144, 57, 71

144, 143, 143

144, 42, 59

144, 158, 155

144, 28, 46

144, 172, 168

144, 14, 34

144, 186, 180

144, 0, 23

144, 201, 192

144, 215, 204

144, 230, 216

Harmonies

Analogous

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



137, 101, 123



144, 100, 107



142, 102, 92

Triad

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



144, 100, 107



100, 117, 87



77, 116, 141

Complementary

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



144, 100, 107



100, 144, 137

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.



64, 120, 132



144, 100, 107



82, 120, 100

Square

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



144, 100, 107



118, 112, 80



68, 121, 116



99, 111, 143

Rectangle

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



144, 100, 107



137, 105, 85



68, 121, 116



72, 118, 139

Sweetspot

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



144, 100, 107



186, 169, 172



137, 100, 144



94, 84, 86



222, 222, 222



94, 94, 94

Same Dimension

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



144, 100, 107



186, 117, 128



144, 115, 100



71, 64, 65



135, 0, 22



8, 0, 1

Inverse Universe

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



144, 100, 107



186, 117, 128



100, 129, 144



71, 64, 65



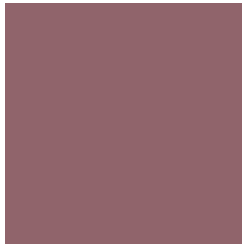
135, 0, 22



8, 0, 1

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 144, 100, 107 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

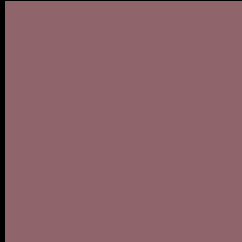
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 100, 107 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

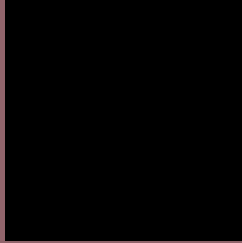
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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, 100, 107 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 144, 100, 107.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 144, 100, 107.

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, 107

Protanopia

114, 111, 113

Deuteranopia

125, 108, 106



Tritanopia
144, 100, 108

Trichromacy



Original Color

144, 100, 107

Protanomaly

125, 107, 111

Deuteranomaly

132, 105, 106

Tritanomaly

144, 100, 108

Monochromacy



Original Color

144, 100, 107

Achromatopsia

114, 114, 114

Achromatomaly

125, 109, 111

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 144, 100, 107 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, 107)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(144, 100, 107)  
}
```

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, 107) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(144, 100, 107) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 144, 100, 107 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, 107) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(144, 100, 107) }
```

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, 107)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 100, 107); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 100, 107); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 100, 107) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 144, 100, 107 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, 107) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(144,  
100, 107) }
```

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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