

# Converting Colors

RGB(144, 136, 136)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(144, 136, 136) contains.

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# Color

**RGB(144, 136, 136)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	908888
RGB	144, 136, 136
RGB Percent	56%, 53%, 53%
CMY	0.4353, 0.4667, 0.4667
CMYK	0.00, 0.06, 0.06, 0.44
HSL	0°, 3%, 55%
HSV	0°, 6%, 56%
XYZ	24.7497, 25.3152, 26.8744
YIQ	138.3920, 4.7680, 1.6960

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

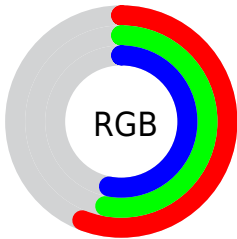
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	144, 136, 136
Decimal	9472136
CIE Lab	57.38, 2.99, 1.06
CIE LCh	57, 3.172, 19.598
Yxy	25.3152, 0.3217, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287662216 (0xFF908888)
YUV	138.3920, -1.1793, 4.9182
Hunter-Lab	50.3142, -0.2452, 3.5513

# Details

The RGB color `144, 136, 136` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `999999`. A complement of this color would be `136, 144, 144`, and the grayscale version is `138, 138, 138`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `198, 189, 189`, and `94, 86, 86` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `144, 122, 122`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `144, 150, 150`.

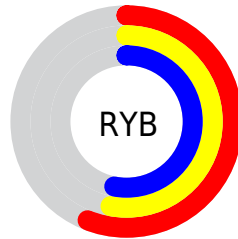
# Distribution



Red (56%)

Green (53%)

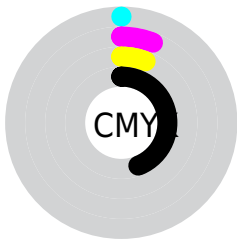
Blue (53%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (53%)

Blue (53%)

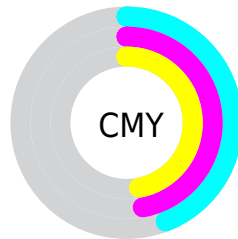


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (6%)

Yellow (6%)

Black (44%)



Cyan (44%)

Magenta (47%)


Yellow (47%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 144, 136, 136 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, 136, 136 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 144, 136, 136


255, 255, 255

 198, 189, 189

 226, 217, 217


 254, 245, 245

 144, 136, 136

 118, 111, 111

 94, 86, 86


 70, 63, 63


 48, 41, 41

 27, 21, 21

 0, 0, 0


 144, 136, 136

 144, 122, 122

 144, 107, 107

 144, 136, 136

 144, 150, 150

 144, 165, 165

 144, 93, 93

 144, 179, 179

 144, 78, 78

 144, 194, 194

 144, 64, 64

 144, 208, 208

 144, 50, 50

 144, 222, 222

 144, 35, 35

 144, 237, 237

 144, 21, 21

 144, 251, 251

 144, 6, 6

 144, 255, 255

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



143, 136, 139



144, 136, 136



143, 136, 134

# Triad

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



144, 136, 136



135, 139, 134



134, 138, 143

# Complementary

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



144, 136, 136



136, 144, 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.



132, 139, 142



144, 136, 136



132, 139, 137

# Square

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



144, 136, 136



138, 138, 133



131, 139, 139



137, 137, 143

# Rectangle

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



144, 136, 136



142, 137, 133



131, 139, 139



133, 139, 143



# Sweetspot

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



144, 136, 136



186, 182, 182



144, 136, 144



94, 92, 92



222, 222, 222



94, 94, 94



# Same Dimension

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



144, 136, 136



186, 173, 173



144, 140, 136



71, 66, 66



135, 0, 0



8, 0, 0



# Inverse Universe

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



136, 144, 144



173, 186, 186



136, 140, 144



66, 71, 71



0, 135, 135



0, 8, 8



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 144, 136, 136 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 144, 136, 136 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

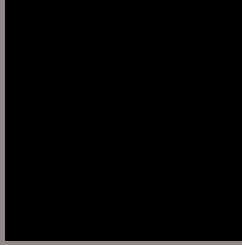
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

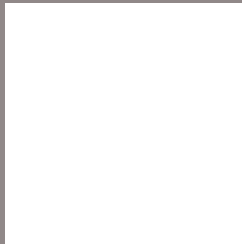
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RGB 144, 136, 136 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 144, 136, 136.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 144, 136, 136.

# 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

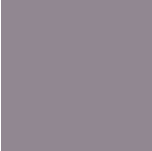
144, 136, 136

### Protanopia

140, 137, 137

### Deuteranopia

151, 133, 137



**Tritanopia**  
145, 135, 145

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

144, 136, 136

## Protanomaly

141, 137, 137

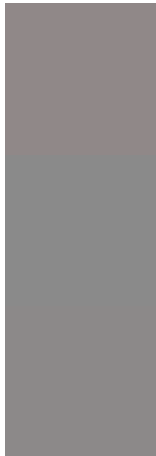
## Deuteranomaly

148, 134, 137

## Tritanomaly

145, 135, 142

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

144, 136, 136

## Achromatopsia

138, 138, 138

## Achromatomaly

140, 137, 137

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 144, 136, 136 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, 136, 136) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(144, 136, 136)  
}
```

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, 136, 136) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(144, 136, 136) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 144, 136, 136 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, 136, 136) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(144, 136, 136) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(144, 136, 136)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(144, 136, 136); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 136, 136);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 136,  
136) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 144, 136, 136 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(144, 136, 136) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(144,  
136, 136) }
```

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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