

Converting Colors

RGB(144, 139, 142)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(144, 139, 142) contains.

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Color

RGB(144, 139, 142)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	908B8E
RGB	144, 139, 142
RGB Percent	56%, 55%, 56%
CMY	0.4353, 0.4549, 0.4431
CMYK	0.00, 0.03, 0.01, 0.44
HSL	324°, 2%, 55%
HSV	324°, 3%, 56%
XYZ	25.6167, 26.3475, 29.3266
YIQ	140.8370, 2.0170, 1.9930

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

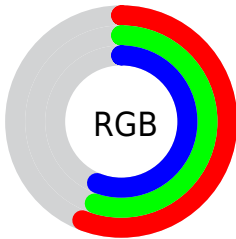
Format	Color
RYB	144, 139, 142
Decimal	9472910
CIELab	58.37, 2.43, -0.94
CIELCh	58, 2.608, 338.771
Yxy	26.3475, 0.3151, 0.3241
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287662990 (0xFF908B8E)
YUV	140.8370, 0.5734, 2.7740
Hunter-Lab	51.3298, -0.7449, 2.0563

Details

The RGB color `144, 139, 142` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `999999`. A complement of this color would be `139, 144, 141`, and the grayscale version is `141, 141, 141`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `198, 192, 196`, and `94, 89, 92` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `144, 125, 136`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `144, 153, 148`.

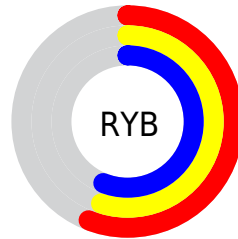
Distribution



Red (56%)

Green (55%)

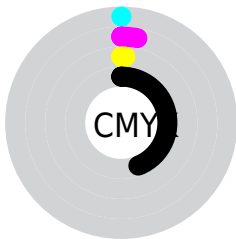
Blue (56%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (55%)

Blue (56%)

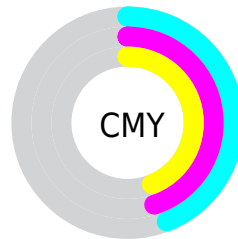


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (3%)

Yellow (1%)

Black (44%)



Cyan (44%)


Magenta (45%)

Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 144, 139, 142 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, 139, 142 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 144, 139, 142


255, 255, 255

 198, 192, 196

 226, 220, 224

 254, 249, 252

 144, 139, 142

 118, 114, 116


 94, 89, 92

 70, 66, 68


 48, 44, 46

 27, 23, 26

 0, 0, 0


 144, 139, 142

 144, 125, 136

 144, 110, 130

 144, 139, 142

 144, 153, 148


 144, 168, 154

 144, 96, 125

 144, 182, 159

 144, 81, 119


 144, 197, 165

 144, 67, 113

 144, 211, 171

 144, 53, 107

 144, 225, 177

 144, 38, 102

 144, 240, 182

 144, 24, 96

 144, 254, 188

 144, 9, 90

 144, 255, 194

Harmonies

Analogous

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



142, 140, 144



144, 139, 142



145, 139, 140

Triad

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



144, 139, 142



142, 140, 136



135, 142, 143

Complementary

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



144, 139, 142



139, 144, 141

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.



135, 142, 141



144, 139, 142



139, 141, 137

Square

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



144, 139, 142



144, 140, 136



137, 142, 139



136, 141, 144

Rectangle

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



144, 139, 142



145, 139, 138



137, 142, 139



135, 142, 142

Sweetspot

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



144, 139, 142



186, 184, 185



141, 139, 144



94, 93, 94



222, 222, 222



94, 94, 94

Same Dimension

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



144, 139, 142



186, 179, 183



144, 139, 140



71, 68, 70



135, 0, 81



8, 0, 5

Inverse Universe

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



144, 139, 142



186, 179, 183



139, 144, 143



71, 68, 70



135, 0, 81



8, 0, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 144, 139, 142 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, 139, 142 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

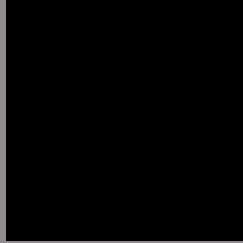
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 139, 142 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 144, 139, 142.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 144, 139, 142.

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](#), [139](#), [142](#)

Protanopia

[142](#), [140](#), [142](#)

Deuteranopia

[153](#), [136](#), [143](#)



Tritanopia

145, 138, 149

Trichromacy



Original Color

144, 139, 142

Protanomaly

143, 140, 142

Deuteranomaly

150, 137, 143

Tritanomaly

145, 138, 146

Monochromacy



Original Color

144, 139, 142

Achromatopsia

141, 141, 141

Achromatomaly

142, 140, 141

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 144, 139, 142 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, 139, 142) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(144, 139, 142)  
}
```

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, 139, 142) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(144, 139, 142) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 144, 139, 142 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, 139, 142) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(144, 139, 142) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(144, 139, 142)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 139, 142); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 139, 142); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 139, 142) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 144, 139, 142 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(144, 139, 142) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(144,  
139, 142) }
```

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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