

Converting Colors

RGB(144, 144, 115)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(144, 144, 115) contains.

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Color

RGB(144, 144, 115)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	909073
RGB	144, 144, 115
RGB Percent	56%, 56%, 45%
CMY	0.4353, 0.4353, 0.5490
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.20, 0.44
HSL	60°, 12%, 51%
HSV	60°, 20%, 56%
XYZ	24.5694, 27.1136, 20.1582
YIQ	140.6940, 9.3090, -9.0190

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

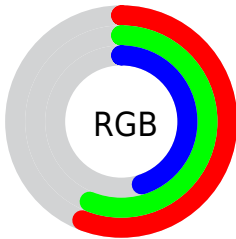
Format	Color
R_{YB}	115, 144, 115
Decimal	9474163
CIE _{Lab}	59.08, -5.11, 15.46
CIE _{LCh}	59, 16.281, 108.287
Yxy	27.1136, 0.3420, 0.3774
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287664243 (0xFF909073)
YUV	140.6940, -12.6671, 2.8994
Hunter-Lab	52.0707, -6.8993, 13.4966

Details

The RGB color **144, 144, 115** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **115, 115, 144**, and the grayscale version is **141, 141, 141**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **198, 198, 167**, and **93, 94, 67** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **144, 144, 101**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **144, 144, 129**.

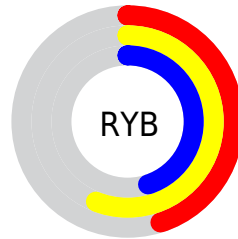
Distribution



Red (56%)

Green (56%)

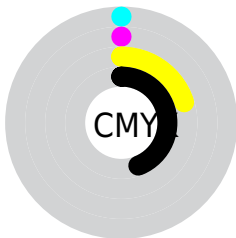
Blue (45%)



Red (45%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (45%)

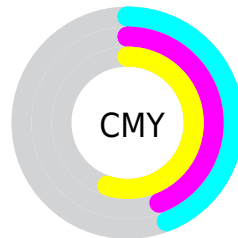


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (20%)

Black (44%)



Cyan (44%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 144, 144, 115 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, 144, 115 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 144, 144, 115

255, 255, 255

 198, 198, 167

 226, 226, 194

 255, 254, 222

 255, 255, 251

 144, 144, 115

 118, 118, 90

 93, 94, 67

 69, 70, 44

 47, 48, 23

 28, 27, 0


 0, 0, 0


 144, 144, 115

 144, 144, 101

 144, 144, 86

 144, 144, 115

 144, 144, 129

 144, 144, 144

■ 144, 144, 72

■ 144, 144, 158

■ 144, 144, 57

■ 144, 144, 173

■ 144, 144, 43

■ 144, 144, 187

■ 144, 144, 29

■ 144, 144, 201

■ 144, 144, 14

■ 144, 144, 216

■ 144, 144, 0

■ 144, 144, 230

■ 144, 144, 245

Harmonies

Analogous

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



159, 139, 115



144, 144, 115



128, 148, 123

Triad

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



144, 144, 115



106, 149, 163



168, 133, 148

Complementary

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



144, 144, 115



115, 115, 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.



155, 136, 161



144, 144, 115



119, 145, 170

Square

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



144, 144, 115



104, 150, 151



137, 140, 169



172, 132, 134

Rectangle

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



144, 144, 115



117, 150, 131



137, 140, 169



164, 133, 153

Sweetspot

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



144, 144, 115



186, 186, 175



144, 115, 115



94, 94, 88



222, 222, 222



94, 94, 94

Same Dimension

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



144, 144, 115



186, 186, 141



130, 144, 115



71, 71, 64



135, 135, 0



8, 8, 0

Inverse Universe

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



115, 115, 144



141, 141, 186



130, 115, 144



64, 64, 71



0, 0, 135



0, 0, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 144, 144, 115 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, 144, 115 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

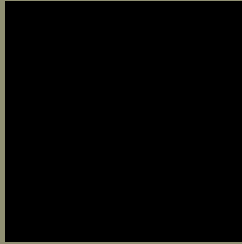
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

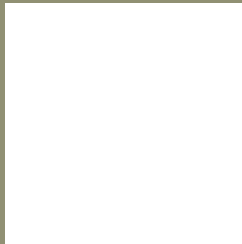
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 144, 144, 115 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 144, 144, 115.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 144, 144, 115.

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, 144, 115

Protanopia

151, 142, 114

Deuteranopia

165, 137, 117



Tritanopia
149, 139, 150

Trichromacy



Original Color

144, 144, 115

Protanomaly

148, 143, 114

Deuteranomaly

157, 140, 116

Tritanomaly

147, 141, 137

Monochromacy



Original Color

144, 144, 115

Achromatopsia

141, 141, 141

Achromatomaly

142, 142, 132

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 144, 144, 115 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, 144, 115) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(144, 144, 115)  
}
```

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, 144, 115) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(144, 144, 115) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 144, 144, 115 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, 144, 115) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(144, 144, 115) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(144, 144, 115)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(144, 144, 115); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 144, 115);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 144,  
115) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 144, 144, 115 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(144, 144, 115) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(144,  
144, 115) }
```

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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