

# Converting Colors

RGB(144, 144, 149)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(144, 144, 149) contains.

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# **Color**

**RGB(144, 144, 149)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	909095
RGB	144, 144, 149
RGB Percent	56%, 56%, 58%
CMY	0.4353, 0.4353, 0.4157
CMYK	0.03, 0.03, 0.00, 0.42
HSL	240°, 2%, 57%
HSV	240°, 3%, 58%
XYZ	26.8997, 28.0457, 32.4294
YIQ	144.5700, -1.6050, 1.5550

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

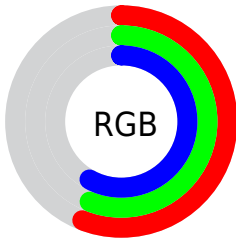
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">144, 144, 149</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">9474197</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">59.93, 0.99, -2.65</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">60, 2.830, 290.515</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">28.0457, 0.3079, 0.3210</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4287664277 (0xFF909095)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">144.5700, 2.1840, -0.4999</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">52.9582, -2.0094, 0.7641</a>

# Details

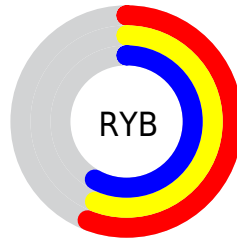
The RGB color **144, 144, 149** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **149, 149, 144**, and the grayscale version is **145, 145, 145**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **198, 198, 203**, and **94, 94, 98** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **129, 129, 149**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **159, 159, 149**.

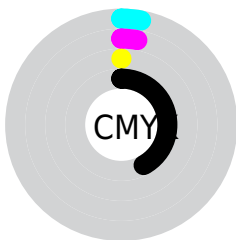
# Distribution



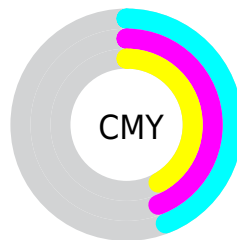
- Red (56%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (58%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (58%)



- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (42%)




- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (42%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 144, 144, 149 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, 149 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 144, 144, 149


255, 255, 255

 198, 198, 203


 226, 226, 231

254, 254, 255

 144, 144, 149

 118, 118, 123

 94, 94, 98

 70, 70, 75

 48, 48, 52

 27, 27, 31

 0, 0, 6

 0, 0, 0

 144, 144, 149

 129, 129, 149

 144, 144, 149

 159, 159, 149

■ 114, 114, 149

■ 174, 174, 149

■ 99, 99, 149

■ 189, 189, 149

■ 84, 84, 149

■ 204, 204, 149

■ 70, 70, 149

■ 219, 219, 149

■ 55, 55, 149

■ 233, 233, 149

■ 40, 40, 149

■ 248, 248, 149

■ 25, 25, 149

■ 255, 255, 149

■ 10, 10, 149

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



141, 145, 149



144, 144, 149



147, 143, 148

# Triad

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



144, 144, 149



149, 143, 141



139, 146, 143

# Complementary

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



144, 144, 149



149, 149, 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.



142, 145, 141



144, 144, 149



147, 144, 140

# Square

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



144, 144, 149



150, 143, 143



145, 145, 140



138, 146, 146

# Rectangle

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



144, 144, 149



149, 143, 146



145, 145, 140



140, 146, 143



# Sweetspot

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



144, 144, 149



192, 192, 194



144, 149, 149



96, 96, 97



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97

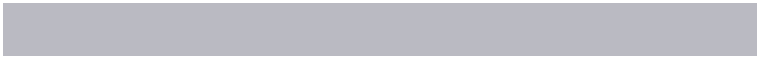


# Same Dimension

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



144, 144, 149



186, 186, 194



147, 144, 149



70, 70, 74



0, 0, 138



0, 0, 10



# Inverse Universe

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



149, 144, 149



194, 186, 194



147, 149, 144



74, 70, 74



138, 0, 138

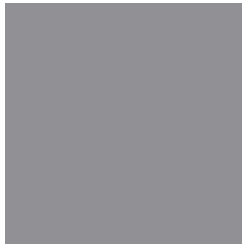


10, 0, 10



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 144, 144, 149 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, 149 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

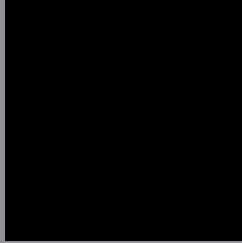
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

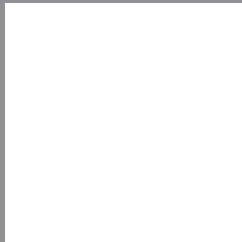
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RGB 144, 144, 149 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 144, 144, 149.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 144, 144, 149.

# 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, 149

### Protanopia

146, 144, 149

### Deuteranopia

156, 140, 150



# Tritanopia

145, 143, 154

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

144, 144, 149

## Protanomaly

145, 144, 149

## Deuteranomaly

152, 141, 150

## Tritanomaly

145, 143, 152

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

144, 144, 149

## Achromatopsia

145, 145, 145

## Achromatomaly

145, 145, 146

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 144, 144, 149 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, 149) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(144, 144, 149)  
}
```

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, 149) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(144, 144, 149) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 144, 144, 149 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, 149) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(144, 144, 149) }
```

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, 149)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(144, 144, 149); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 144, 149);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 144,  
149) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 144, 144, 149 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, 149) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(144,  
144, 149) }
```

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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