

# Converting Colors

RGB(144, 147, 141)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(144, 147, 141) contains.

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# Color

**RGB(144, 147, 141)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	90938D
RGB	144, 147, 141
RGB Percent	56%, 58%, 55%
CMY	0.4353, 0.4235, 0.4471
CMYK	0.02, 0.00, 0.04, 0.42
HSL	90°, 3%, 56%
HSV	90°, 4%, 58%
XYZ	26.7430, 28.7198, 29.3333
YIQ	145.4190, 0.1380, -2.5020

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

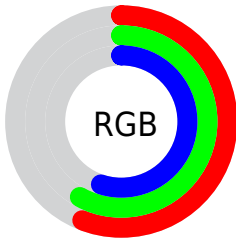
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	141, 147, 144
Decimal	9474957
CIE Lab	60.53, -2.25, 2.78
CIE LCh	61, 3.578, 128.923
Yxy	28.7198, 0.3154, 0.3387
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287665037 (0xFF90938D)
YUV	145.4190, -2.1786, -1.2445
Hunter-Lab	53.5909, -4.7086, 5.0609

# Details

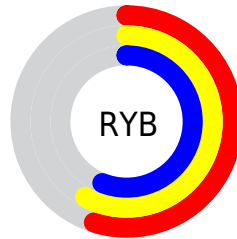
The RGB color **144, 147, 141** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **144, 141, 147**, and the grayscale version is **145, 145, 145**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **198, 201, 195**, and **94, 97, 91** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **137, 147, 126**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **151, 147, 156**.

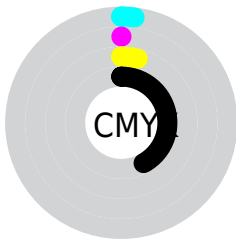
# Distribution



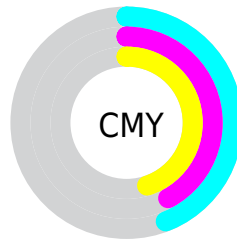
- Red (56%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (55%)



- Red (55%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (56%)



- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (42%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (45%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 144, 147, 141 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, 147, 141 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 144, 147, 141


255, 255, 255

 198, 201, 195


 226, 229, 222

 254, 255, 251

 144, 147, 141

 118, 121, 115

 94, 97, 91


 70, 73, 67


 48, 50, 45


 27, 29, 25


 0, 4, 0

 0, 0, 0

 144, 147, 141

 137, 147, 126

 144, 147, 141


 151, 147, 156

 129, 147, 112

 159, 147, 170


 122, 147, 97


 166, 147, 185

 115, 147, 82

 173, 147, 200

 107, 147, 68

 181, 147, 215

 100, 147, 53


 188, 147, 229


 93, 147, 38

 195, 147, 244

 85, 147, 23

 203, 147, 255

 78, 147, 9

 210, 147, 255

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



148, 146, 140



144, 147, 141



141, 148, 144

# Triad

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



144, 147, 141



141, 147, 152



153, 144, 145

# Complementary

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



144, 147, 141



144, 141, 147

# 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.



151, 144, 148



144, 147, 141



144, 146, 152

# Square

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



144, 147, 141



139, 148, 150



148, 145, 151



153, 144, 142

# Rectangle

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



144, 147, 141



139, 148, 146



148, 145, 151



152, 144, 146



# Sweetspot

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



144, 147, 141



190, 191, 189



147, 144, 141



96, 97, 96



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97



# Same Dimension

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



144, 147, 141



186, 191, 182



141, 147, 141



72, 74, 70



69, 138, 0



5, 10, 0



# Inverse Universe

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



144, 141, 147



186, 182, 191



147, 141, 147



72, 70, 74



69, 0, 138



5, 0, 10



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 144, 147, 141 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, 147, 141 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

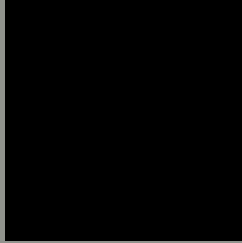
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

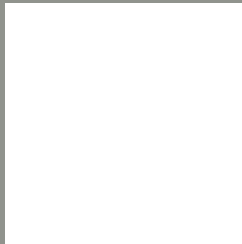
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RGB 144, 147, 141 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 144, 147, 141.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 144, 147, 141.

# 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, 147, 141

### Protanopia

150, 145, 140

### Deuteranopia

161, 141, 142



# Tritanopia

146, 145, 156

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

144, 147, 141

## Protanomaly

148, 146, 140

## Deuteranomaly

155, 143, 142

## Tritanomaly

145, 146, 151

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

144, 147, 141

## Achromatopsia

145, 145, 145

## Achromatomaly

145, 146, 144

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 144, 147, 141 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, 147, 141) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(144, 147, 141)  
}
```

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, 147, 141) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(144, 147, 141) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 144, 147, 141 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, 147, 141) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(144, 147, 141) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(144, 147, 141)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(144, 147, 141); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 147, 141);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 147,  
141) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 144, 147, 141 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(144, 147, 141) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(144,  
147, 141) }
```

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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