

Converting Colors

RGB(144, 153, 119)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(144, 153, 119) contains.

RGB(144, 153, 119)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(144, 153, 119)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	909977
RGB	144, 153, 119
RGB Percent	56%, 60%, 47%
CMY	0.4353, 0.4000, 0.5333
CMYK	0.06, 0.00, 0.22, 0.40
HSL	76°, 14%, 53%
HSV	76°, 22%, 60%
XYZ	26.2226, 30.0437, 21.8697
YIQ	146.4330, 5.5500, -12.4820

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

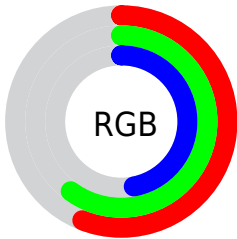
Format	Color
RYB	119, 153, 128
Decimal	9476471
CIELab	61.69, -9.38, 16.82
CIELCh	62, 19.263, 119.141
Yxy	30.0437, 0.3356, 0.3845
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287666551 (0xFF909977)
YUV	146.4330, -13.5245, -2.1337
Hunter-Lab	54.8121, -10.5252, 14.7121

Details

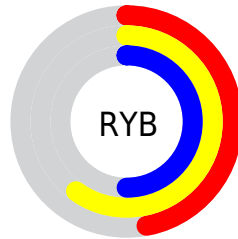
The RGB color **144, 153, 119** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **128, 119, 153**, and the grayscale version is **147, 147, 147**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **198, 207, 171**, and **93, 102, 70** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **140, 153, 104**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **148, 153, 134**.

Distribution



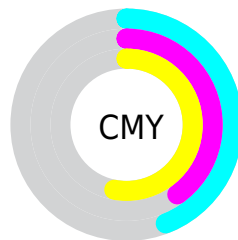
- Red (56%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (47%)



- Red (47%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (50%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Black (40%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (53%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 144, 153, 119 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, 153, 119 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 144, 153, 119


255, 255, 255


 198, 207, 171

 226, 236, 199

 255, 255, 227

 144, 153, 119

 118, 127, 94

 93, 102, 70


 69, 78, 48

 47, 55, 26


 27, 34, 1

 0, 12, 0

 0, 0, 0

 144, 153, 119

 140, 153, 104

 144, 153, 119

 148, 153, 134

■ 136, 153, 88

■ 152, 153, 150

■ 132, 153, 73

■ 156, 153, 165

■ 128, 153, 58

■ 160, 153, 180

■ 124, 153, 43

■ 164, 153, 196

■ 120, 153, 27

■ 168, 153, 211

■ 116, 153, 12

■ 172, 153, 226

■ 113, 153, 0

■ 176, 153, 241

■ 180, 153, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



162, 148, 115



144, 153, 119



125, 157, 131

Triad

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



144, 153, 119



109, 155, 178



182, 137, 150

Complementary

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



144, 153, 119



128, 119, 153

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.



171, 140, 167



144, 153, 119



128, 151, 183

Square

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



144, 153, 119



101, 158, 165



151, 145, 179



184, 138, 133

Rectangle

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



144, 153, 119



113, 158, 142



151, 145, 179



179, 137, 156

Sweetspot

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



144, 153, 119



195, 199, 185



153, 128, 119



97, 99, 91



227, 227, 227



99, 99, 99

Same Dimension

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



144, 153, 119



185, 199, 145



128, 153, 119



74, 77, 69



103, 140, 0



9, 13, 0

Inverse Universe

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



128, 119, 153



159, 145, 199



145, 119, 153



71, 69, 77



37, 0, 140



3, 0, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 144, 153, 119 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, 153, 119 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

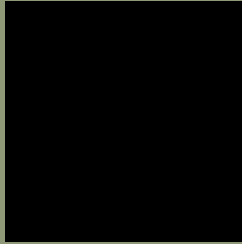
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

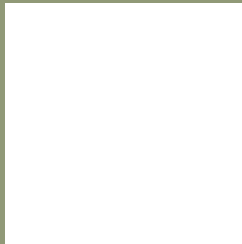
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 144, 153, 119 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 144, 153, 119.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 144, 153, 119.

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, 153, 119

Protanopia
158, 149, 117

Deuteranopia
173, 143, 121



Tritanopia
150, 148, 159

Trichromacy



Original Color
144, 153, 119

Protanomaly
153, 150, 118

Deuteranomaly
162, 147, 120

Tritanomaly
148, 150, 144

Monochromacy



Original Color
144, 153, 119

Achromatopsia
146, 146, 146

Achromatomaly
145, 149, 136

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 144, 153, 119 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, 153, 119)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(144, 153, 119)  
}
```

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, 153, 119) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(144, 153, 119) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 144, 153, 119 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, 153, 119) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(144, 153, 119) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(144, 153, 119)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(144, 153, 119); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 153, 119);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 153,  
119) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 144, 153, 119 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(144, 153, 119) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(144,  
153, 119) }
```

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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