

Converting Colors

RGB(144, 153, 163)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(144, 153, 163) contains.

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Color

RGB(144, 153, 163)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9099A3
RGB	144, 153, 163
RGB Percent	56%, 60%, 64%
CMY	0.4353, 0.4000, 0.3608
CMYK	0.12, 0.06, 0.00, 0.36
HSL	212°, 9%, 60%
HSV	212°, 12%, 64%
XYZ	29.5037, 31.3561, 39.1477
YIQ	151.4490, -8.5740, 1.2020

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

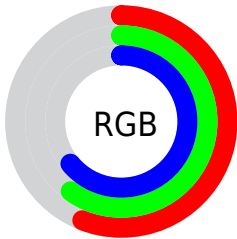
Format	Color
RYB	144, 150, 163
Decimal	9476515
CIELab	62.81, -1.14, -6.34
CIElCh	63, 6.442, 259.798
Yxy	31.3561, 0.2950, 0.3135
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287666595 (0xFF9099A3)
YUV	151.4490, 5.6946, -6.5328
Hunter-Lab	55.9965, -3.9450, -2.2526

Details

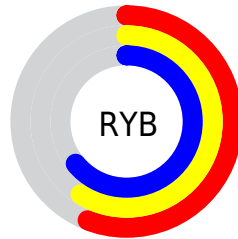
The RGB color **144, 153, 163** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **163, 154, 144**, and the grayscale version is **151, 151, 151**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **198, 207, 218**, and **94, 102, 111** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **128, 144, 163**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **160, 162, 163**.

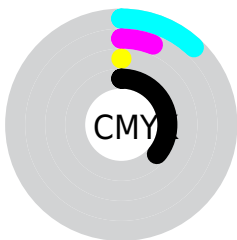
Distribution



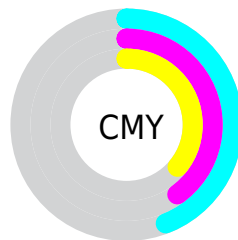
- Red (56%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (59%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (36%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 144, 153, 163 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, 163 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 144, 153, 163

255, 255, 255

■ 198, 207, 218

■ 226, 236, 246

255, 255, 255

■ 144, 153, 163

■ 118, 127, 137

■ 94, 102, 111

■ 70, 78, 87

■ 47, 55, 64

■ 26, 34, 42

■ 0, 12, 22

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 144, 153, 163

■ 128, 144, 163

■ 144, 153, 163

■ 160, 162, 163

■ 111, 136, 163

■ 177, 170, 163

■ 95, 127, 163

■ 193, 179, 163

■ 79, 119, 163

■ 209, 187, 163

■ 63, 110, 163

■ 226, 196, 163

■ 46, 102, 163

■ 242, 204, 163

■ 30, 93, 163

■ 255, 213, 163

■ 14, 84, 163

■ 255, 222, 163

■ 0, 77, 163

■ 255, 230, 163

Harmonies

Analogous

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



139, 155, 160



144, 153, 163



151, 151, 163

Triad

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



144, 153, 163



165, 148, 148



146, 154, 144

Complementary

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



144, 153, 163



163, 154, 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.



153, 153, 141



144, 153, 163



163, 149, 143

Square

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



144, 153, 163



163, 148, 154



159, 151, 141



141, 155, 150

Rectangle

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



144, 153, 163



155, 150, 161



159, 151, 141



148, 154, 143

Sweetspot

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



144, 153, 163



205, 208, 212



144, 163, 154



103, 105, 107



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



144, 153, 163



182, 196, 212



144, 144, 163



73, 77, 82



0, 69, 145



0, 8, 18

Inverse Universe

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



163, 144, 153



212, 182, 196



163, 163, 144



82, 73, 77



145, 0, 69



18, 0, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 144, 153, 163 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 163 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

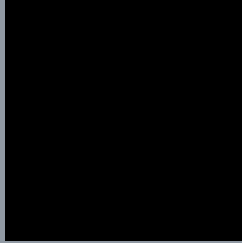
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

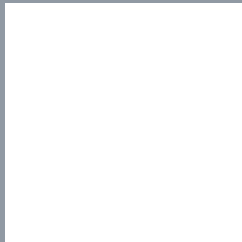
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 144, 153, 163 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 144, 153, 163.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 144, 153, 163.

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](#).

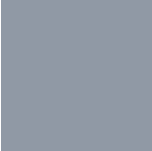
Dichromacy



Original Color
[144](#), [153](#), [163](#)

Protanopia
[152](#), [151](#), [162](#)

Deuteranopia
[161](#), [147](#), [164](#)



Tritanopia
144, 153, 165

Trichromacy



Original Color

144, 153, 163

Protanomaly

149, 152, 162

Deuteranomaly

155, 149, 164

Tritanomaly

144, 153, 164

Monochromacy



Original Color

144, 153, 163

Achromatopsia

151, 151, 151

Achromatomaly

148, 152, 155

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 144, 153, 163 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, 163) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(144, 153, 163)  
}
```

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, 163) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(144, 153, 163) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 144, 153, 163 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, 163) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(144, 153, 163) }
```

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, 163)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(144, 153, 163); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 153, 163);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 153,  
163) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 144, 153, 163 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, 163) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(144,  
153, 163) }
```

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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