

# Converting Colors

RGB(144, 157, 148)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(144, 157, 148) contains.

<b>RGB(144, 157, 148)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	11
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	23
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	26
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	29

# Color

**RGB(144, 157, 148)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	909D94
RGB	144, 157, 148
RGB Percent	56%, 62%, 58%
CMY	0.4353, 0.3843, 0.4196
CMYK	0.08, 0.00, 0.06, 0.38
HSL	138°, 6%, 59%
HSV	138°, 8%, 62%
XYZ	28.9039, 32.1814, 32.7052
YIQ	152.0870, -4.8590, -5.5550

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

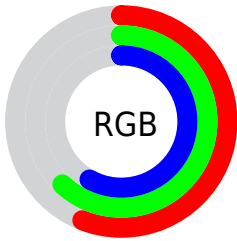
Format	Color
<b>RYB</b>	144, 154, 157
Decimal	9477524
CIELab	63.49, -6.41, 3.11
CIELCh	63, 7.122, 154.070
Yxy	32.1814, 0.3082, 0.3431
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287667604 (0xFF909D94)
YUV	152.0870, -2.0149, -7.0923
Hunter-Lab	56.7286, -8.3273, 5.5281

# Details

The RGB color **144, 157, 148** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **157, 144, 153**, and the grayscale version is **152, 152, 152**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **198, 212, 202**, and **94, 106, 97** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **128, 157, 137**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **160, 157, 159**.

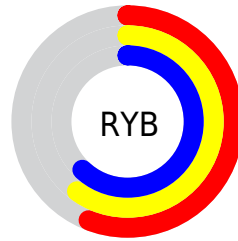
# Distribution



Red (56%)

Green (62%)

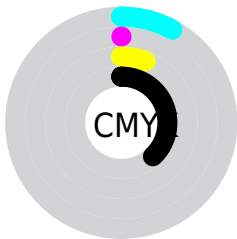
Blue (58%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (60%)

Blue (62%)

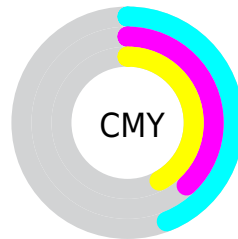


Cyan (8%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (6%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (44%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (42%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 144, 157, 148 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, 157, 148 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 144, 157, 148


255, 255, 255


 198, 212, 202

 226, 240, 230


254, 255, 255

 144, 157, 148

 118, 131, 122

 94, 106, 97


 70, 82, 74


 48, 59, 51


 27, 37, 30

 0, 16, 5

 0, 0, 0

 144, 157, 148


 128, 157, 137


 144, 157, 148


 160, 157, 159

 113, 157, 126

 175, 157, 170

 97, 157, 115


 191, 157, 181

 81, 157, 105

 207, 157, 191

 66, 157, 94

 223, 157, 202

 50, 157, 83


 238, 157, 213

 34, 157, 72

 254, 157, 224

 18, 157, 61

 255, 157, 235

 3, 157, 50

 255, 157, 246

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



151, 156, 143



144, 157, 148



139, 158, 154

# Triad

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



144, 157, 148



148, 154, 166



167, 150, 147

# Complementary

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



144, 157, 148



157, 144, 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.



167, 150, 153



144, 157, 148



156, 152, 164

# Square

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



144, 157, 148



142, 156, 165



163, 150, 159



164, 152, 143

# Rectangle

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



144, 157, 148



138, 157, 159



163, 150, 159



168, 150, 149



# Sweetspot

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



144, 157, 148



200, 204, 201



153, 157, 144



100, 102, 101



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102



# Same Dimension

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



144, 157, 148



184, 204, 190



144, 157, 154



71, 79, 74



0, 143, 44



0, 15, 5



# Inverse Universe

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



157, 144, 153



204, 184, 198



157, 144, 147



79, 71, 77



143, 0, 99

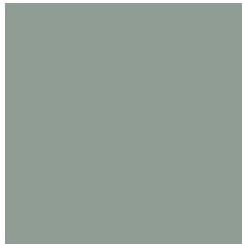


15, 0, 11



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 144, 157, 148 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

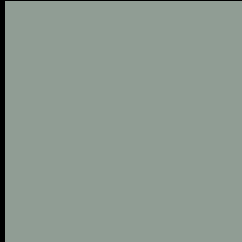
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 157, 148 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

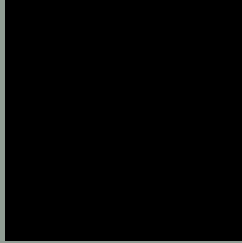
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

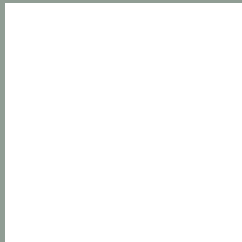
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RGB 144, 157, 148 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 144, 157, 148.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 144, 157, 148.

# 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, 157, 148

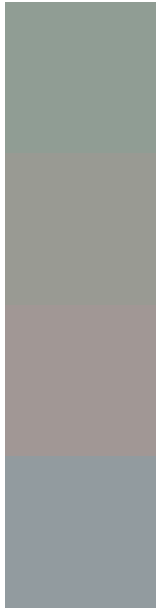
**Protanopia**  
158, 153, 146

**Deuteranopia**  
170, 148, 150



**Tritanopia**  
147, 154, 166

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

144, 157, 148

**Protanomaly**

153, 154, 147

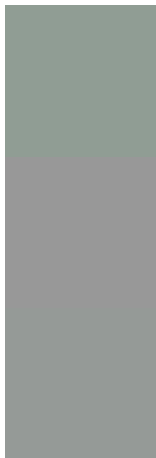
**Deuteranomaly**

161, 151, 149

**Tritanomaly**

146, 155, 159

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

144, 157, 148

**Achromatopsia**

152, 152, 152

**Achromatomaly**

149, 154, 151

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 144, 157, 148 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, 157, 148)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(144, 157, 148)  
}
```

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, 157, 148) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(144, 157, 148) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 144, 157, 148 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, 157, 148) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(144, 157, 148) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(144, 157, 148)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(144, 157, 148); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 157, 148);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 157,  
148) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 144, 157, 148 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(144, 157, 148) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(144,  
157, 148) }
```

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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