

Converting Colors

RGB(144, 158, 162)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(144, 158, 162) contains.

RGB(144, 158, 162)	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, 158, 162)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	909EA2
RGB	144, 158, 162
RGB Percent	56%, 62%, 64%
CMY	0.4353, 0.3804, 0.3647
CMYK	0.11, 0.02, 0.00, 0.36
HSL	193°, 9%, 60%
HSV	193°, 11%, 64%
XYZ	30.2500, 32.9916, 38.9561
YIQ	154.2700, -9.6280, -1.7240

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

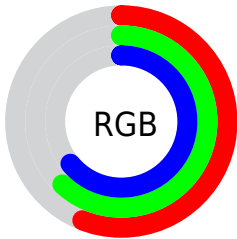
Format	Color
RYB	144, 152, 162
Decimal	9477794
CIELab	64.15, -4.12, -3.79
CIElCh	64, 5.593, 222.605
Yxy	32.9916, 0.2960, 0.3228
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287667874 (0xFF909EA2)
YUV	154.2700, 3.8109, -9.0068
Hunter-Lab	57.4384, -6.5097, -0.0051

Details

The RGB color **144, 158, 162** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **162, 148, 144**, and the grayscale version is **154, 154, 154**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **198, 213, 217**, and **94, 107, 110** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **128, 154, 162**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **160, 162, 162**.

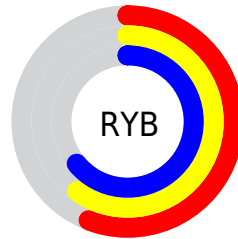
Distribution



Red (56%)

Green (62%)

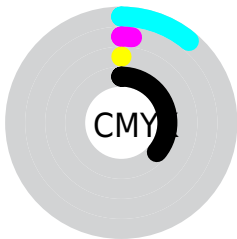
Blue (64%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (60%)

Blue (64%)

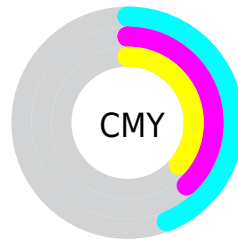


Cyan (11%)

Magenta (2%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (44%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 144, 158, 162 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, 158, 162 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 144, 158, 162


255, 255, 255


 198, 213, 217

 226, 241, 245

255, 255, 255

 144, 158, 162

 118, 132, 136

 94, 107, 110


 70, 83, 86


 47, 60, 63


 26, 38, 41

 0, 17, 21

 0, 0, 0

 144, 158, 162

 128, 154, 162

 144, 158, 162

 160, 162, 162

■ 112, 151, 162

■ 176, 165, 162

■ 95, 147, 162

■ 193, 169, 162

■ 79, 144, 162

■ 209, 172, 162

■ 63, 140, 162

■ 225, 176, 162

■ 47, 136, 162

■ 241, 180, 162

■ 31, 133, 162

■ 255, 183, 162

■ 14, 129, 162

■ 255, 187, 162

■ 0, 126, 162

■ 255, 190, 162

Harmonies

Analogous

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



144, 159, 157



144, 158, 162



147, 157, 165

Triad

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



144, 158, 162



164, 152, 159



158, 156, 146

Complementary

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



144, 158, 162



162, 148, 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.



163, 154, 146



144, 158, 162



166, 152, 153

Square

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



144, 158, 162



159, 154, 163



166, 153, 149



152, 157, 148

Rectangle

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



144, 158, 162



151, 156, 165



166, 153, 149



159, 155, 146

Sweetspot

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



144, 158, 162



205, 210, 212



144, 162, 148



103, 106, 107



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



144, 158, 162



184, 206, 212



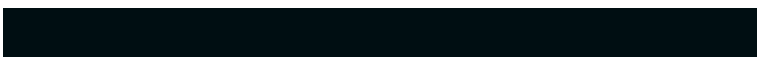
144, 149, 162



73, 80, 82



0, 113, 145



0, 14, 18

Inverse Universe

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



162, 144, 158



212, 184, 206



162, 157, 144



82, 73, 80



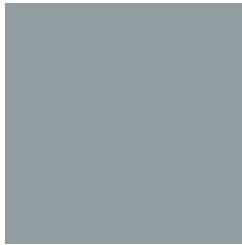
145, 0, 113



18, 0, 14

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 144, 158, 162 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

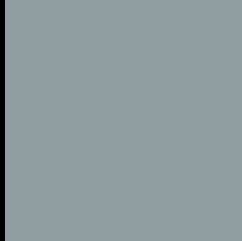
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 158, 162 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

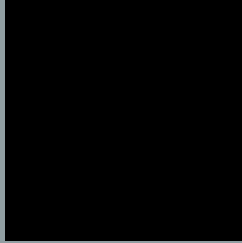
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

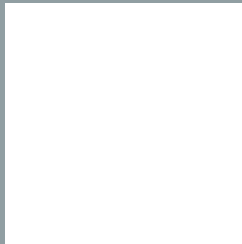
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 144, 158, 162 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 144, 158, 162.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 144, 158, 162.

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, 158, 162

Protanopia
157, 154, 160

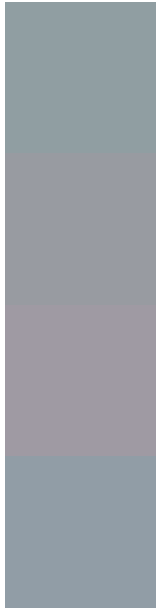
Deuteranopia
167, 151, 163



Tritanopia

145, 157, 169

Trichromacy



Original Color

144, 158, 162

Protanomaly

152, 155, 161

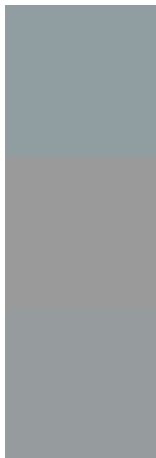
Deuteranomaly

159, 154, 163

Tritanomaly

145, 157, 166

Monochromacy



Original Color

144, 158, 162

Achromatopsia

154, 154, 154

Achromatomaly

150, 155, 157

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 144, 158, 162 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, 158, 162) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(144, 158, 162)  
}
```

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, 158, 162) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(144, 158, 162) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 144, 158, 162 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, 158, 162) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(144, 158, 162) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(144, 158, 162)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 158, 162); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 158, 162); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 158, 162) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 144, 158, 162 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(144, 158, 162) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(144,  
158, 162) }
```

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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