

Converting Colors

RGB(144, 159, 123)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(144, 159, 123) contains.

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Color

RGB(144, 159, 123)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	909F7B
RGB	144, 159, 123
RGB Percent	56%, 62%, 48%
CMY	0.4353, 0.3765, 0.5176
CMYK	0.09, 0.00, 0.23, 0.38
HSL	85°, 16%, 55%
HSV	85°, 23%, 62%
XYZ	27.4749, 32.1556, 23.4975
YIQ	150.4110, 2.6160, -14.3760

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

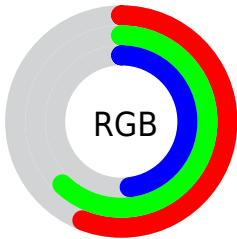
Format	Color
RYB	123, 159, 138
Decimal	9478011
CIELab	63.47, -11.95, 17.06
CIELCh	63, 20.825, 125.015
Yxy	32.1556, 0.3305, 0.3868
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287668091 (0xFF909F7B)
YUV	150.4110, -13.5136, -5.6224
Hunter-Lab	56.7059, -12.7494, 15.1259

Details

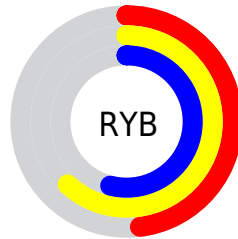
The RGB color **144, 159, 123** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **138, 123, 159**, and the grayscale version is **151, 151, 151**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **198, 214, 176**, and **93, 108, 74** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **137, 159, 107**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **151, 159, 139**.

Distribution



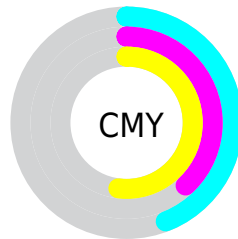
- Red (56%)
- Green (62%)
- Blue (48%)



- Red (48%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Blue (54%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Black (38%)




- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (52%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 144, 159, 123 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, 159, 123 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 144, 159, 123

255, 255, 255

 198, 214, 176

 226, 242, 203

 255, 255, 231

 144, 159, 123

 118, 133, 98

 93, 108, 74

 69, 83, 51


 47, 60, 30


 26, 38, 6


 0, 19, 0


 0, 0, 0

 144, 159, 123


 137, 159, 107

 144, 159, 123


 151, 159, 139


 131, 159, 91


 157, 159, 155

 124, 159, 75


 164, 159, 171


 118, 159, 59

 171, 159, 187


 111, 159, 43


 177, 159, 203

 104, 159, 28

 184, 159, 218

 98, 159, 12

 190, 159, 234

 93, 159, 0

 197, 159, 250

 204, 159, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



164, 153, 117



144, 159, 123



123, 163, 137

Triad

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



144, 159, 123



113, 160, 187



191, 140, 151

Complementary

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



144, 159, 123



138, 123, 159

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.



180, 143, 170



144, 159, 123



136, 154, 190

Square

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



144, 159, 123



101, 163, 174



161, 148, 184



191, 142, 133

Rectangle

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



144, 159, 123



111, 164, 150



161, 148, 184



188, 141, 158

Sweetspot

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



144, 159, 123



201, 207, 192



159, 138, 123



101, 105, 96



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



144, 159, 123



183, 207, 151



126, 159, 123



76, 79, 71



83, 143, 0



9, 15, 0

Inverse Universe

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



138, 123, 159



174, 151, 207



156, 123, 159



74, 71, 79



60, 0, 143



6, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 144, 159, 123 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, 159, 123 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

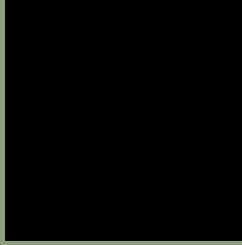
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 159, 123 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 144, 159, 123.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 144, 159, 123.

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, 159, 123

Protanopia
163, 153, 120

Deuteranopia
178, 147, 125



Tritanopia
150, 153, 165

Trichromacy



Original Color

144, 159, 123

Protanomaly

156, 155, 121

Deuteranomaly

166, 151, 124

Tritanomaly

148, 155, 150

Monochromacy



Original Color

144, 159, 123

Achromatopsia

150, 150, 150

Achromatomaly

148, 153, 140

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 144, 159, 123 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, 159, 123) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(144, 159, 123)  
}
```

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, 159, 123) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(144, 159, 123) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 144, 159, 123 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, 159, 123) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(144, 159, 123) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(144, 159, 123)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(144, 159, 123); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 159, 123);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 159,  
123) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 144, 159, 123 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(144, 159, 123) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(144,  
159, 123) }
```

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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