

# Converting Colors

`RYB(144, 144, 144)`

Have a look what the booklet for  
RYB(144, 144, 144) contains.

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# **Color**

**RYB(144, 144, 144)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	909090
RGB	144, 144, 144
RGB Percent	56%, 56%, 56%
CMY	0.4353, 0.4353, 0.4353
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.44
HSL	0°, 0%, 56%
HSV	0°, 0%, 56%
XYZ	26.5089, 27.8894, 30.3716
YIQ	144.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

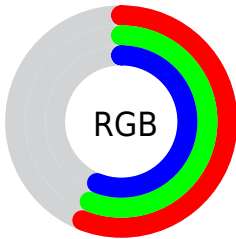
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">144, 144, 144</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">9474192</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">59.79, 0.00, -0.01</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">60, 0.008, 296.813</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">27.8894, 0.3127, 0.3290</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4287664272</a> (0xFF909090)
YUV	<a href="#">144.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">52.8104, -2.8178, 2.8693</a>

# Details

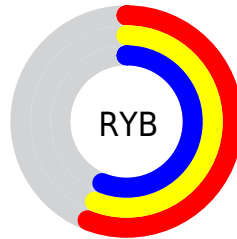
The RYB color **144, 144, 144** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **144, 144, 144**, and the grayscale version is **144, 144, 144**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **198, 198, 198**, and **94, 94, 94** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **144, 130, 130**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **144, 151, 158**.

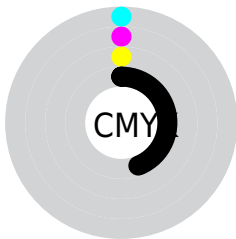
# Distribution



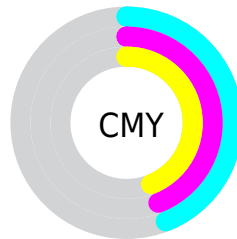
- Red (56%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (56%)



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



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (44%)




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

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RYB color 144, 144, 144 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 RYB color 144, 144, 144 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 144, 144, 144


255, 255, 255

 198, 198, 198


 226, 226, 226


 254, 254, 254

 144, 144, 144

 118, 118, 118

 94, 94, 94


 70, 70, 70


 48, 48, 48

 27, 27, 27


 0, 0, 0


 144, 144, 144

 144, 130, 130

 144, 115, 115

 144, 144, 144


 144, 151, 158

 144, 159, 173

 144, 101, 101

 144, 166, 187

 144, 86, 86

 144, 173, 202


 144, 72, 72

 144, 180, 216

 144, 58, 58

 144, 187, 230

 144, 43, 43

 144, 195, 245

 144, 29, 29

 144, 200, 255

 144, 14, 14

# Harmonies

# Sweetspot

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



144, 144, 144



186, 186, 186



94, 94, 94



222, 222, 222

# Same Dimension

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



144, 144, 144



186, 186, 186



71, 71, 71



135, 0, 0



8, 0, 0

# Inverse Universe

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



144, 144, 144



186, 186, 186



71, 71, 71



0, 68, 135



0, 4, 8

# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 144, 144, 144 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 RYB color 144, 144, 144 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

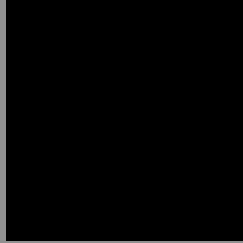
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

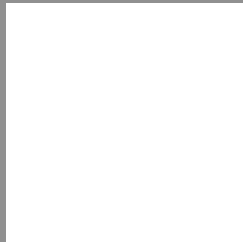
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## R Y B 144, 144, 144 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the R Y B color 144, 144, 144.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the R Y B color 144, 144, 144.

# 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, 144, 144

### Protanopia

146, 143, 144

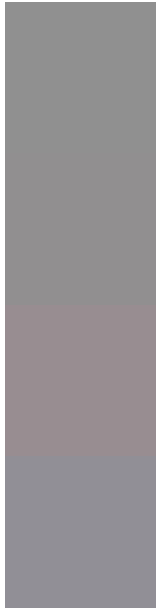
### Deuteranopia

157, 139, 145



**Tritanopia**  
146, 142, 154

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

144, 144, 144

**Protanomaly**

145, 143, 144

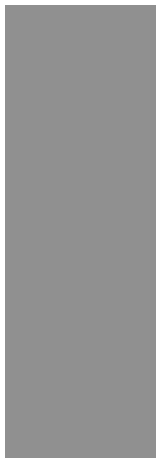
**Deuteranomaly**

152, 141, 145

**Tritanomaly**

145, 143, 150

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

144, 144, 144

**Achromatopsia**

144, 144, 144

**Achromatomaly**

144, 144, 144

# CSS Examples

## Text

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

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

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, 144, 144) colored shadow looks like.

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

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 144, 144, 144 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, 144, 144) }
```

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

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

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

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

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

# Background

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

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

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

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

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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