

# Converting Colors

Hex(90CF86)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(90CF86) contains.

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**Color**

**Hex(90CF86)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	90CF86
RGB	144, 207, 134
RGB Percent	56%, 81%, 53%
CMY	0.4353, 0.1882, 0.4745
CMYK	0.30, 0.00, 0.35, 0.19
HSL	112°, 43%, 67%
HSV	112°, 35%, 81%
XYZ	38.1175, 52.2762, 30.6356
YIQ	179.8410, -14.1150, -36.0590

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

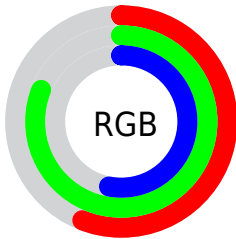
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	134, 207, 197
Decimal	9490310
CIELab	77.45, -34.06, 30.06
CIELCh	77, 45.428, 138.572
Yxy	52.2762, 0.3149, 0.4319
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287680390 (0xFF90CF86)
YUV	179.8410, -22.5996, -31.4326
Hunter-Lab	72.3023, -32.4244, 25.4895

# Details

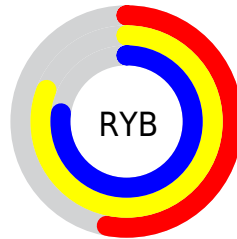
The Hex color **90CF86** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **C586CF**, and the grayscale version is **B4B4B4**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **C7FFBC**, and **5B9853** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **7ECF71**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **A2CF9B**.

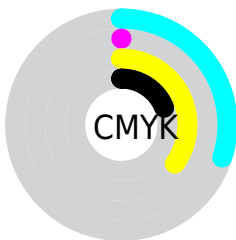
# Distribution



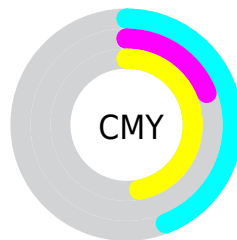
- Red (56%)
- Green (81%)
- Blue (53%)



- Red (53%)
- Yellow (81%)
- Blue (77%)



- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Black (19%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (47%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color 90CF86 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 Hex color 90CF86 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





90CF86



90CF86

FFFFFF



75B36C



C7FFBC



5B9853



E4FFD8



417E3B



FFFFF4



266524



064C0C



003500



002100



000000



90CF86



90CF86

 7ECF71

 A2CF9B

 6CCF5D

 B4CFAF

 5ACF48

 C6CFC4

 49CF33

 D7CFD9

 37CF1E

 E9CFEE

 25CF0A

 FBCFFF

 1CCF00

 FFCFFF

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



C0C56E



90CF86



55D4AD

# Triad

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



90CF86



5EC8FF



FF9FA7

# Complementary

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



90CF86



C586CF

# 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.



FF9FD1



90CF86



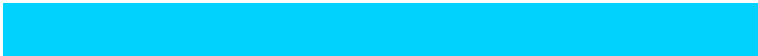
ABBAFF

# Square

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



90CF86



00D2FD



E4ABF7



FFA982

# Rectangle

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



90CF86



0FD6CA



E4ABF7



FF9EB5

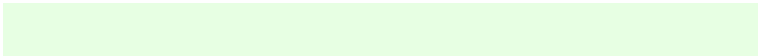


# Sweetspot

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



90CF86



E7FFE3



CFC486



71806F



000000



808080

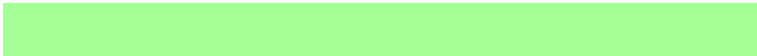


# Same Dimension

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



90CF86



A3FF94



86CFA0



60695E



17A800



062900



# Inverse Universe

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



C586CF



F094FF



CF86B5



675E69



9100A8



230029



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color 90CF86 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

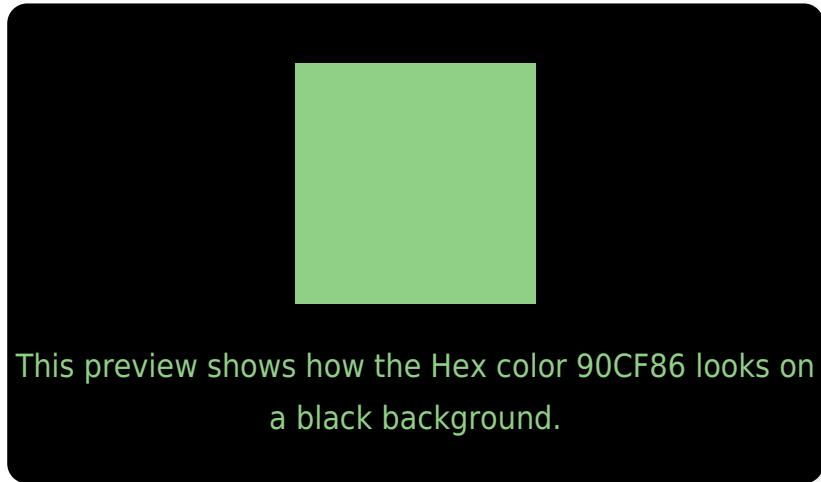
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

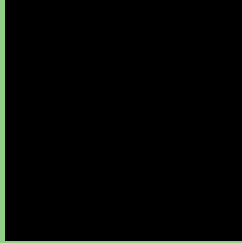
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## Hex 90CF86 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color 90CF86.

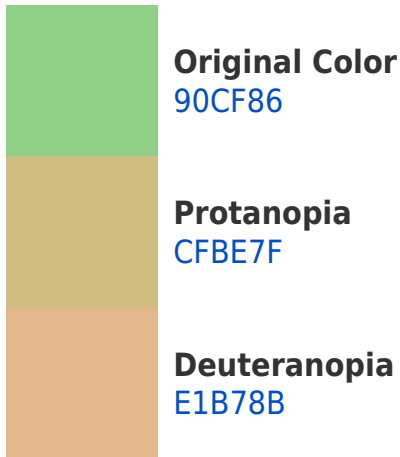


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color 90CF86.

# 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](#).

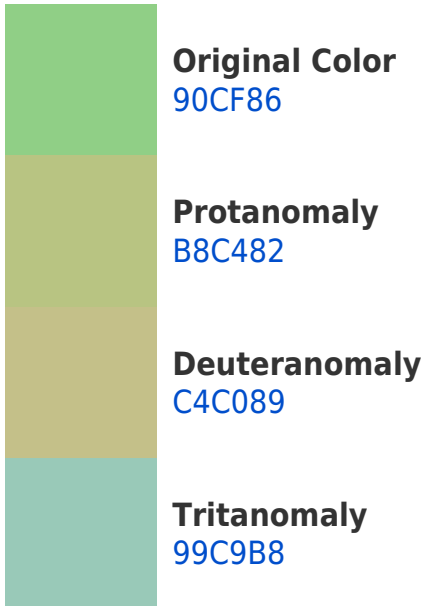
## Dichromacy



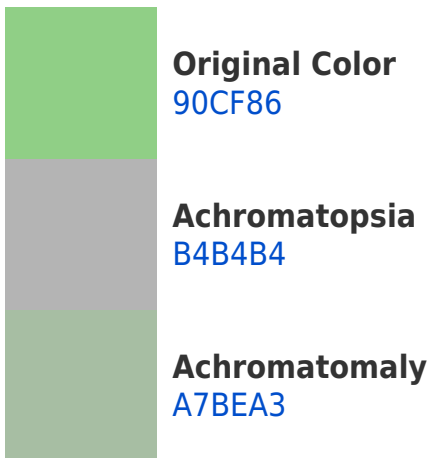


**Tritanopia**  
9EC5D5

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex 90CF86 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 #90CF86 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#90CF86  
}
```

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 #90CF86 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #90CF86
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex 90CF86 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
#90CF86 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#90CF86 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #90CF86 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #90CF86; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #90CF86; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #90CF86 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex 90CF86 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#90CF86 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#90CF86 }
```

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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