

Converting Colors

RGB(144, 160, 112)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(144, 160, 112) contains.

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Color

RGB(144, 160, 112)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	90A070
RGB	144, 160, 112
RGB Percent	56%, 63%, 44%
CMY	0.4353, 0.3725, 0.5608
CMYK	0.10, 0.00, 0.30, 0.37
HSL	80°, 20%, 53%
HSV	80°, 30%, 63%
XYZ	26.9970, 32.2408, 20.1294
YIQ	149.7440, 5.8720, -18.3200

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

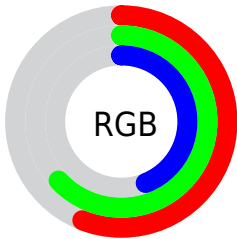
Format	Color
RYB	112, 160, 128
Decimal	9478256
CIELab	63.54, -14.18, 23.21
CIELCh	64, 27.195, 121.425
Yxy	32.2408, 0.3402, 0.4062
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287668336 (0xFF90A070)
YUV	149.7440, -18.6078, -5.0375
Hunter-Lab	56.7809, -14.4971, 18.7277

Details

The RGB color **144, 160, 112** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **128, 112, 160**, and the grayscale version is **150, 150, 150**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **198, 215, 164**, and **93, 109, 64** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **139, 160, 96**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **149, 160, 128**.

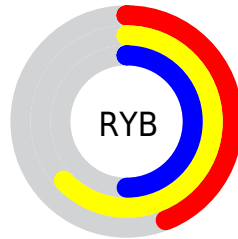
Distribution



Red (56%)

Green (63%)

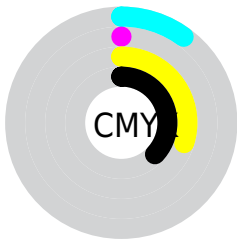
Blue (44%)



Red (44%)

Yellow (63%)

Blue (50%)

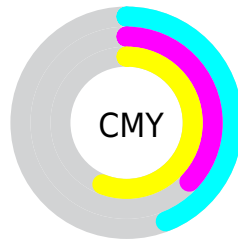


Cyan (10%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (30%)

Black (37%)



Cyan (44%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (56%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 144, 160, 112 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, 160, 112 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 144, 160, 112


255, 255, 255

 198, 215, 164

 226, 243, 191

 255, 255, 219

 255, 255, 248

 144, 160, 112

 139, 160, 96

 144, 160, 112

 118, 134, 87

 93, 109, 64


 69, 84, 41


 46, 61, 19


 26, 39, 0

 0, 20, 0


 0, 0, 0


 144, 160, 112


 149, 160, 128

 133, 160, 80

 155, 160, 144


 128, 160, 64

 160, 160, 160


 123, 160, 48

 165, 160, 176


 117, 160, 32

 171, 160, 192

 112, 160, 16

 176, 160, 208

 107, 160, 0

 181, 160, 224

 187, 160, 240

 192, 160, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



170, 153, 105



144, 160, 112



116, 165, 130

Triad

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



144, 160, 112



91, 163, 196



200, 136, 154

Complementary

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



144, 160, 112



128, 112, 160

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.



186, 140, 177



144, 160, 112



124, 156, 202

Square

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



144, 160, 112



77, 166, 178



159, 147, 195



201, 138, 130

Rectangle

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



144, 160, 112



98, 167, 146



159, 147, 195



197, 137, 162

Sweetspot

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



144, 160, 112



203, 209, 190



160, 128, 112



101, 105, 93



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



144, 160, 112



184, 209, 134



120, 160, 112



76, 79, 71



95, 143, 0



10, 15, 0

Inverse Universe

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



128, 112, 160



159, 134, 209



152, 112, 160



74, 71, 79



48, 0, 143



5, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 144, 160, 112 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, 160, 112 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

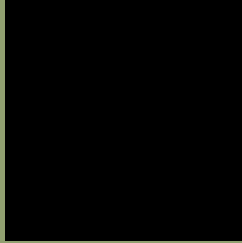
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 160, 112 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 144, 160, 112.




This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 144, 160, 112.

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
151, 153, 165

Trichromacy



Original Color
144, 160, 112

Protanomaly
158, 156, 110

Deuteranomaly
168, 152, 114

Tritanomaly
148, 156, 146

Monochromacy



Original Color
144, 160, 112

Achromatopsia
150, 150, 150

Achromatomaly
148, 154, 136

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 144, 160, 112 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, 160, 112)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(144, 160, 112)  
}
```

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, 160, 112) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(144, 160, 112) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 144, 160, 112 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, 160, 112) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(144, 160, 112) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(144, 160, 112)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(144, 160, 112); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 160, 112);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 160,  
112) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 144, 160, 112 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(144, 160, 112) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(144,  
160, 112) }
```

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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