

Converting Colors

RGB(144, 162, 129)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(144, 162, 129) contains.

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Color

RGB(144, 162, 129)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	90A281
RGB	144, 162, 129
RGB Percent	56%, 64%, 51%
CMY	0.4353, 0.3647, 0.4941
CMYK	0.11, 0.00, 0.20, 0.36
HSL	93°, 15%, 57%
HSV	93°, 20%, 64%
XYZ	28.3844, 33.3549, 25.7110
YIQ	152.8560, -0.1350, -14.0790

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

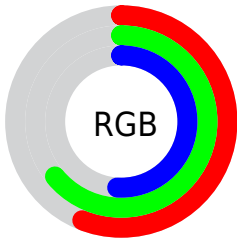
Format	Color
RYB	129, 162, 147
Decimal	9478785
CIELab	64.45, -12.55, 15.08
CIELCh	64, 19.620, 129.755
Yxy	33.3549, 0.3246, 0.3814
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287668865 (0xFF90A281)
YUV	152.8560, -11.7610, -7.7667
Hunter-Lab	57.7537, -13.3412, 14.0327

Details

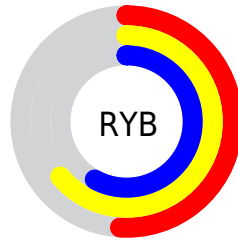
The RGB color **144, 162, 129** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **147, 129, 162**, and the grayscale version is **153, 153, 153**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **198, 217, 182**, and **93, 110, 80** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **135, 162, 113**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **153, 162, 145**.

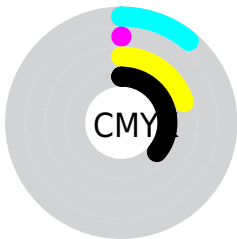
Distribution



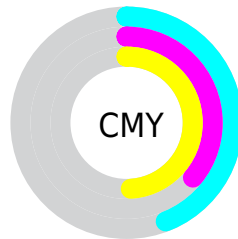
- Red (56%)
- Green (64%)
- Blue (51%)



- Red (51%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Blue (58%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Black (36%)




- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (49%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 144, 162, 129 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, 162, 129 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 144, 162, 129


255, 255, 255

 198, 217, 182

 226, 245, 210

 255, 255, 238

 144, 162, 129

 118, 136, 104

 93, 110, 80


 69, 86, 57

 47, 63, 35


 25, 41, 14

 0, 21, 0

 0, 0, 0


 144, 162, 129

 135, 162, 113


 144, 162, 129

 153, 162, 145

 126, 162, 97


 162, 162, 161

 117, 162, 80


 171, 162, 178

 109, 162, 64


 179, 162, 194

 100, 162, 48

 188, 162, 210

 91, 162, 32

 197, 162, 226

 82, 162, 16

 206, 162, 242

 74, 162, 0

 215, 162, 255

 224, 162, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



164, 157, 122



144, 162, 129



125, 165, 144

Triad

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



144, 162, 129



121, 161, 189



192, 144, 151

Complementary

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



144, 162, 129



147, 129, 162

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.



184, 145, 169



144, 162, 129



143, 156, 191

Square

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



144, 162, 129



109, 165, 178



166, 150, 183



191, 146, 135

Rectangle

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



144, 162, 129



114, 166, 155



166, 150, 183



190, 144, 157

Sweetspot

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



144, 162, 129



205, 212, 199



162, 147, 129



103, 107, 100



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



144, 162, 129



184, 212, 161



129, 162, 130



77, 82, 73



66, 145, 0



8, 18, 0

Inverse Universe

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



147, 129, 162



189, 161, 212



162, 129, 161



78, 73, 82



79, 0, 145



10, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 144, 162, 129 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, 162, 129 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

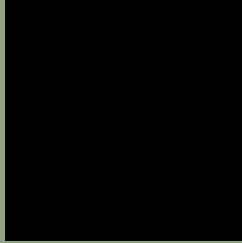
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 162, 129 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 144, 162, 129.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 144, 162, 129.

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, 162, 129

Protanopia
165, 156, 126

Deuteranopia
180, 150, 131



Tritanopia
150, 157, 169

Trichromacy



Original Color

144, 162, 129

Protanomaly

157, 158, 127

Deuteranomaly

167, 154, 130

Tritanomaly

148, 159, 154

Monochromacy



Original Color

144, 162, 129

Achromatopsia

153, 153, 153

Achromatomaly

150, 156, 144

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 144, 162, 129 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, 162, 129) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(144, 162, 129)  
}
```

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, 162, 129) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(144, 162, 129) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 144, 162, 129 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, 162, 129) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(144, 162, 129) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(144, 162, 129)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(144, 162, 129); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 162, 129);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 162,  
129) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 144, 162, 129 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(144, 162, 129) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(144,  
162, 129) }
```

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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