

Converting Colors

RGB(144, 164, 101)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(144, 164, 101) contains.

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Color

RGB(144, 164, 101)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	90A465
RGB	144, 164, 101
RGB Percent	56%, 64%, 40%
CMY	0.4353, 0.3569, 0.6039
CMYK	0.12, 0.00, 0.38, 0.36
HSL	79°, 26%, 52%
HSV	79°, 38%, 64%
XYZ	27.1260, 33.4198, 17.3329
YIQ	150.8380, 8.3030, -23.8330

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

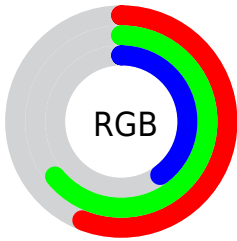
Format	Color
RYB	101, 164, 121
Decimal	9479269
CIELab	64.50, -17.79, 30.40
CIELCh	64, 35.220, 120.331
Yxy	33.4198, 0.3483, 0.4291
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287669349 (0xFF90A465)
YUV	150.8380, -24.5701, -5.9969
Hunter-Lab	57.8099, -17.4100, 22.6902

Details

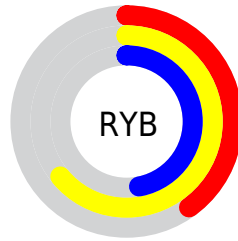
The RGB color **144, 164, 101** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **121, 101, 164**, and the grayscale version is **151, 151, 151**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **199, 219, 153**, and **92, 112, 53** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **139, 164, 85**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **149, 164, 117**.

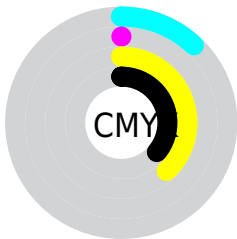
Distribution



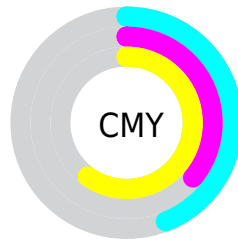
- Red (56%)
- Green (64%)
- Blue (40%)



- Red (40%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Blue (47%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Black (36%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (60%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 144, 164, 101 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, 164, 101 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 144, 164, 101


255, 255, 255

 199, 219, 153


 227, 248, 180

 255, 255, 208

 255, 255, 236

 144, 164, 101

 118, 138, 76

 92, 112, 53


 68, 88, 30

 44, 64, 6


 22, 42, 0


 0, 24, 0

 0, 0, 0

 144, 164, 101


 139, 164, 85


 144, 164, 101


 149, 164, 117

 134, 164, 68


 154, 164, 134


 128, 164, 52


 160, 164, 150

 123, 164, 35


 165, 164, 167


 118, 164, 19

 170, 164, 183


 113, 164, 3

 175, 164, 199

 112, 164, 0

 180, 164, 216

 186, 164, 232

 191, 164, 249

Harmonies

Analogous

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



177, 155, 93



144, 164, 101



106, 170, 124

Triad

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



144, 164, 101



55, 168, 210



215, 132, 157

Complementary

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



144, 164, 101



121, 101, 164

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.



196, 137, 188



144, 164, 101



111, 159, 219

Square

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



144, 164, 101



21, 172, 187



160, 148, 211



217, 135, 126

Rectangle

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



144, 164, 101



79, 173, 145



160, 148, 211



211, 133, 168

Sweetspot

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



144, 164, 101



206, 214, 188



164, 121, 101



102, 107, 92



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



144, 164, 101



183, 214, 116



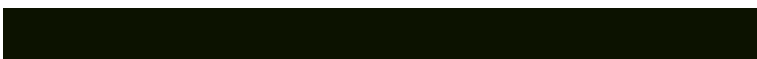
113, 164, 101



79, 82, 73



99, 145, 0



12, 18, 0

Inverse Universe

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



121, 101, 164



147, 116, 214



152, 101, 164



76, 73, 82



46, 0, 145



6, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 144, 164, 101 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, 164, 101 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

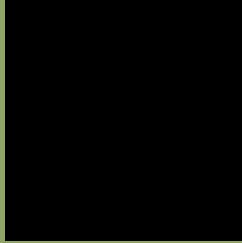
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 164, 101 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 144, 164, 101.

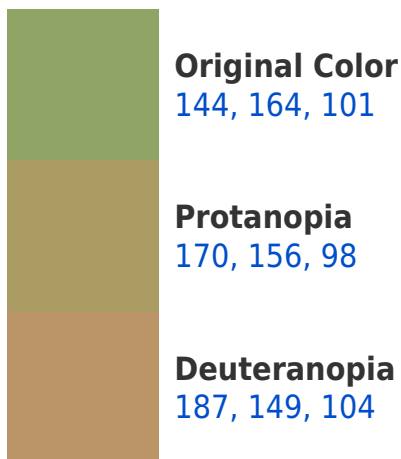



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 144, 164, 101.

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
153, 156, 168

Trichromacy



Original Color
144, 164, 101

Protanomaly
161, 159, 99

Deuteranomaly
171, 154, 103

Tritanomaly
150, 159, 144

Monochromacy



Original Color
144, 164, 101

Achromatopsia
151, 151, 151

Achromatomaly
148, 156, 133

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 144, 164, 101 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, 164, 101)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(144, 164, 101)  
}
```

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, 164, 101) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(144, 164, 101) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 144, 164, 101 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, 164, 101) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(144, 164, 101) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(144, 164, 101)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(144, 164, 101); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 164, 101);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 164,  
101) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 144, 164, 101 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(144, 164, 101) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(144,  
164, 101) }
```

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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