

Converting Colors

RGB(144, 177, 216)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(144, 177, 216) contains.

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Color

RGB(144, 177, 216)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	90B1D8
RGB	144, 177, 216
RGB Percent	56%, 69%, 85%
CMY	0.4353, 0.3059, 0.1529
CMYK	0.33, 0.18, 0.00, 0.15
HSL	213°, 48%, 71%
HSV	213°, 33%, 85%
XYZ	39.6184, 42.3314, 71.0484
YIQ	171.5790, -32.1870, 5.1330

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

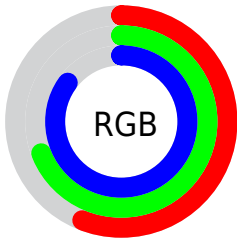
Format	Color
RYB	144, 167, 216
Decimal	9482712
CIELab	71.10, -1.93, -23.30
CIELCh	71, 23.381, 265.273
Yxy	42.3314, 0.2589, 0.2767
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287672792 (0xFF90B1D8)
YUV	171.5790, 21.8996, -24.1868
Hunter-Lab	65.0626, -5.1660, -19.2009

Details

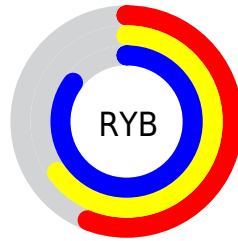
The RGB color **144, 177, 216** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCFF**. A complement of this color would be **216, 183, 144**, and the grayscale version is **171, 171, 171**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **199, 233, 255**, and **91, 125, 161** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **122, 165, 216**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166, 189, 216**.

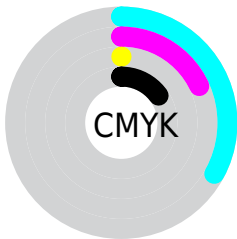
Distribution



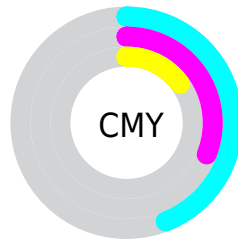
- Red (56%)
- Green (69%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (15%)




- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 144, 177, 216 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, 177, 216 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 144, 177, 216


255, 255, 255


 199, 233, 255

 228, 255, 255

 144, 177, 216

 117, 150, 188

 91, 125, 161

 65, 100, 135

 39, 76, 109

 6, 53, 85

 0, 32, 62

 0, 8, 40

 0, 1, 18

 0, 0, 0

■ 144, 177, 216

■ 144, 177, 216

■ 122, 165, 216

■ 166, 189, 216

■ 101, 154, 216

■ 187, 200, 216

■ 79, 142, 216

■ 209, 212, 216

■ 58, 130, 216

■ 230, 224, 216

■ 36, 118, 216

■ 252, 236, 216

■ 14, 107, 216

■ 255, 247, 216

■ 0, 99, 216

■ 255, 255, 216

Harmonies

Analogous

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



120, 183, 208



144, 177, 216



173, 170, 212

Triad

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



144, 177, 216



218, 160, 157



146, 183, 149

Complementary

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



144, 177, 216



216, 183, 144

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.



171, 178, 135



144, 177, 216



210, 165, 140

Square

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



144, 177, 216



214, 159, 178



193, 171, 132



125, 186, 170

Rectangle

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



144, 177, 216



191, 165, 204



193, 171, 132



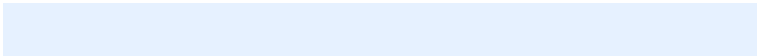
154, 182, 144

Sweetspot

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



144, 177, 216



230, 241, 255



144, 216, 182



112, 119, 128



0, 0, 0



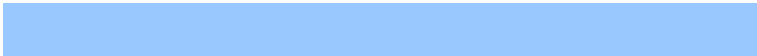
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



144, 177, 216



153, 200, 255



146, 144, 216



96, 101, 107



0, 78, 171



0, 20, 43

Inverse Universe

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



216, 144, 177



255, 153, 200



214, 216, 144



107, 96, 101



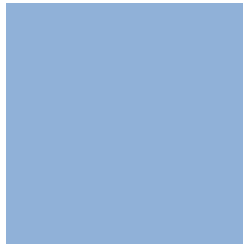
171, 0, 78



43, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 144, 177, 216 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

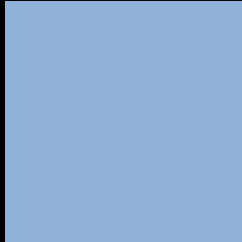
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 177, 216 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

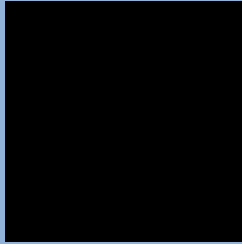
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

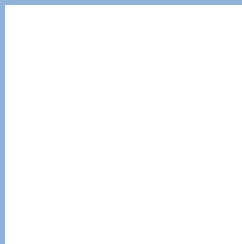
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 144, 177, 216 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 144, 177, 216.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 144, 177, 216.

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](#).

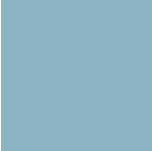
Dichromacy



Original Color
144, 177, 216

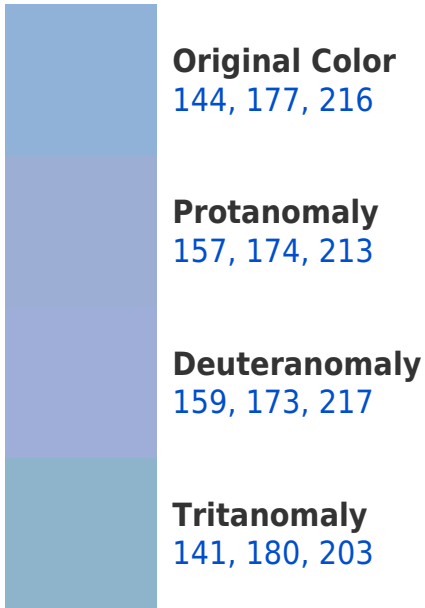
Protanopia
164, 172, 212

Deuteranopia
168, 170, 217

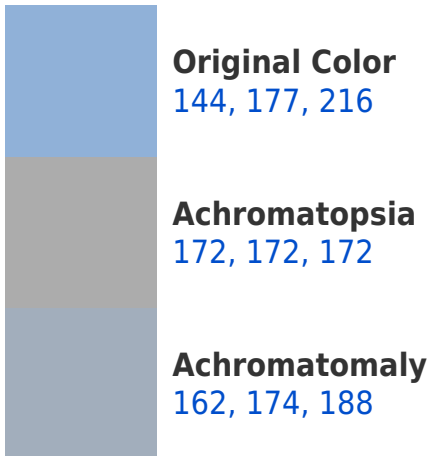


Tritanopia
139, 181, 195

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 144, 177, 216 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, 177, 216)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(144, 177, 216)  
}
```

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, 177, 216) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(144, 177, 216) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 144, 177, 216 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, 177, 216) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(144, 177, 216) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(144, 177, 216)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(144, 177, 216); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 177, 216);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 177,  
216) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 144, 177, 216 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(144, 177, 216) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(144,  
177, 216) }
```

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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