

Converting Colors

RGB(144, 179, 145)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(144, 179, 145) contains.

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Color

RGB(144, 179, 145)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	90B391
RGB	144, 179, 145
RGB Percent	56%, 70%, 57%
CMY	0.4353, 0.2980, 0.4314
CMYK	0.20, 0.00, 0.19, 0.30
HSL	122°, 19%, 63%
HSV	122°, 20%, 70%
XYZ	32.7325, 40.2138, 32.8249
YIQ	164.6590, -9.9460, -17.9940

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

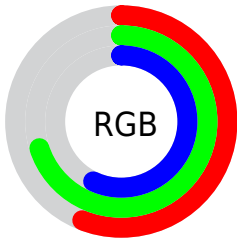
Format	Color
RYB	144, 178, 179
Decimal	9483153
CIELab	69.62, -18.59, 13.52
CIELCh	70, 22.985, 143.974
Yxy	40.2138, 0.3095, 0.3802
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287673233 (0xFF90B391)
YUV	164.6590, -9.6919, -18.1179
Hunter-Lab	63.4144, -18.8390, 13.7000

Details

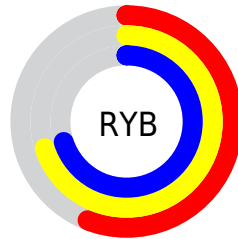
The RGB color **144, 179, 145** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **179, 144, 178**, and the grayscale version is **165, 165, 165**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **198, 235, 199**, and **93, 126, 94** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **126, 179, 128**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **162, 179, 162**.

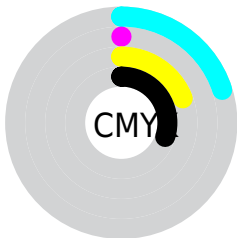
Distribution



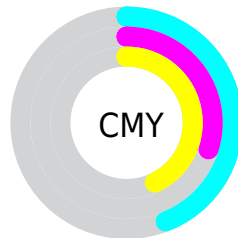
- Red (56%)
- Green (70%)
- Blue (57%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (70%)
- Blue (70%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Black (30%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (30%)
- Yellow (43%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 144, 179, 145 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, 179, 145 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 144, 179, 145

255, 255, 255

 198, 235, 199

 226, 255, 227

 144, 179, 145

 118, 152, 119

 93, 126, 94


 69, 101, 71

 46, 77, 48


 23, 54, 27


 2, 33, 1

 0, 0, 0

 144, 179, 145

 126, 179, 128

 144, 179, 145

 162, 179, 162

■ 108, 179, 110

■ 180, 179, 180

■ 90, 179, 93

■ 198, 179, 197

■ 72, 179, 75

■ 216, 179, 215

■ 55, 179, 58

■ 234, 179, 232

■ 37, 179, 41

■ 251, 179, 249

■ 19, 179, 23

■ 255, 179, 255

■ 1, 179, 6

■ 0, 179, 5

Harmonies

Analogous

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



168, 174, 132



144, 179, 145



123, 182, 165

Triad

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



144, 179, 145



139, 173, 211



213, 156, 154

Complementary

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



144, 179, 145



179, 144, 178

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.



209, 155, 175



144, 179, 145



168, 166, 208

Square

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



144, 179, 145



117, 179, 203



193, 159, 195



206, 160, 137

Rectangle

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



144, 179, 145



113, 182, 179



193, 159, 195



213, 155, 161

Sweetspot

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



144, 179, 145



218, 232, 219



178, 179, 144



109, 117, 109



245, 245, 245



117, 117, 117

Same Dimension

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



144, 179, 145



179, 232, 180



144, 179, 162



80, 89, 81



0, 153, 4



0, 26, 1

Inverse Universe

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



179, 144, 178



232, 179, 231



179, 144, 161



89, 80, 89



153, 0, 149



26, 0, 25

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 144, 179, 145 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

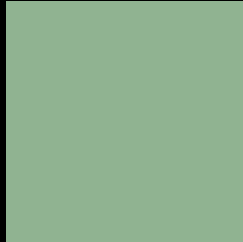
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 179, 145 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

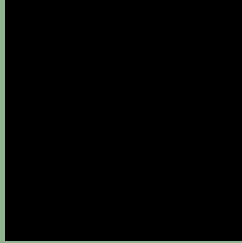
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

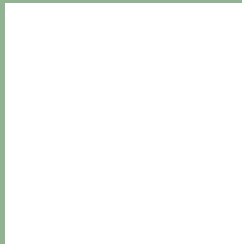
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 144, 179, 145 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 144, 179, 145.

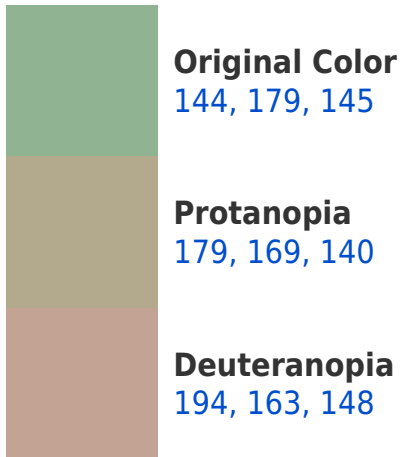


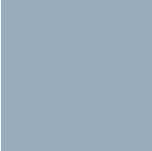
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 144, 179, 145.

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, 173, 187

Trichromacy



Original Color
144, 179, 145

Protanomaly
166, 173, 142

Deuteranomaly
176, 169, 147

Tritanomaly
148, 175, 172

Monochromacy



Original Color
144, 179, 145

Achromatopsia
165, 165, 165

Achromatomaly
157, 170, 158

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 144, 179, 145 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, 179, 145)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(144, 179, 145)  
}
```

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, 179, 145) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(144, 179, 145) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 144, 179, 145 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

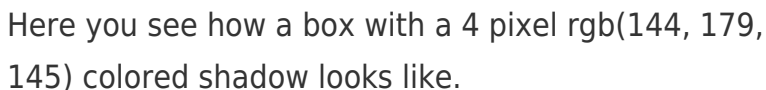
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(144, 179, 145) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(144, 179, 145) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(144, 179, 145)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(144, 179, 145); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 179, 145);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 179,  
145) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 144, 179, 145 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(144, 179, 145) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(144,  
179, 145) }
```

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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