

Converting Colors

RGB(144, 184, 187)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(144, 184, 187) contains.

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Color

RGB(144, 184, 187)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	90B8BB
RGB	144, 184, 187
RGB Percent	56%, 72%, 73%
CMY	0.4353, 0.2784, 0.2667
CMYK	0.23, 0.02, 0.00, 0.27
HSL	184°, 24%, 65%
HSV	184°, 23%, 73%
XYZ	37.6117, 43.7981, 53.4852
YIQ	172.3820, -24.8030, -7.5470

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

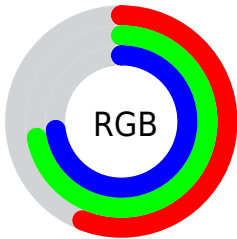
Format	Color
RYB	144, 165, 187
Decimal	9484475
CIELab	72.09, -12.63, -5.92
CIELCh	72, 13.948, 205.115
Yxy	43.7981, 0.2788, 0.3247
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287674555 (0xFF90B8BB)
YUV	172.3820, 7.2067, -24.8910
Hunter-Lab	66.1802, -14.3695, -1.5907

Details

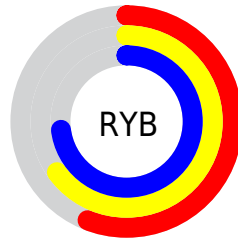
The RGB color **144, 184, 187** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **187, 147, 144**, and the grayscale version is **172, 172, 172**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **199, 240, 243**, and **92, 131, 134** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **125, 183, 187**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **163, 185, 187**.

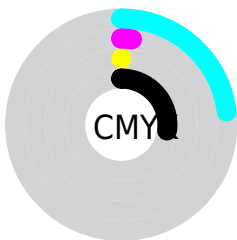
Distribution



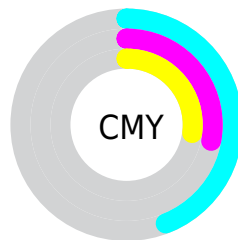
- Red (56%)
- Green (72%)
- Blue (73%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (73%)



- Cyan (23%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (27%)




- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (27%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 144, 184, 187 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, 184, 187 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 144, 184, 187


255, 255, 255


 199, 240, 243

 227, 255, 255

 144, 184, 187

 118, 157, 160


 92, 131, 134

 68, 106, 109


 43, 81, 84


 19, 58, 61

 0, 37, 39

 0, 15, 19

 0, 0, 0

 144, 184, 187

 144, 184, 187

■ 125, 183, 187

■ 163, 185, 187

■ 107, 181, 187

■ 181, 187, 187

■ 88, 180, 187

■ 200, 188, 187

■ 69, 179, 187

■ 219, 189, 187

■ 51, 177, 187

■ 237, 191, 187

■ 32, 176, 187

■ 255, 192, 187

■ 13, 175, 187

■ 255, 193, 187

■ 0, 174, 187

■ 255, 194, 187

■ 255, 196, 187

Harmonies

Analogous

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



149, 184, 174



144, 184, 187



148, 182, 197

Triad

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



144, 184, 187



192, 170, 191



189, 175, 152

Complementary

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



144, 184, 187



187, 147, 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.



200, 171, 156



144, 184, 187



201, 168, 179

Square

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



144, 184, 187



177, 174, 200



204, 169, 166



175, 179, 154

Rectangle

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



144, 184, 187



156, 180, 201



204, 169, 166



193, 174, 152

Sweetspot

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



144, 184, 187



225, 241, 242



144, 187, 147



113, 122, 122



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



144, 184, 187



174, 238, 242



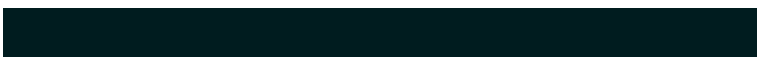
144, 163, 187



85, 94, 94



0, 147, 158



0, 28, 31

Inverse Universe

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



187, 144, 184



242, 174, 238



187, 168, 144



94, 85, 94



158, 0, 147



31, 0, 28

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 144, 184, 187 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

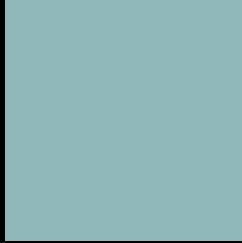
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 184, 187 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

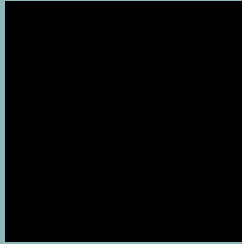
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 184, 187 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 144, 184, 187.



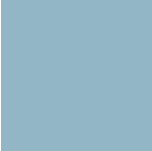
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 144, 184, 187.

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](#).

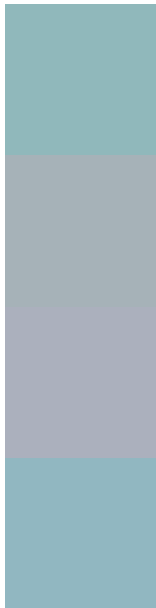
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
146, 182, 197

Trichromacy



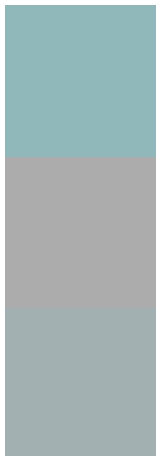
Original Color
144, 184, 187

Protanomaly
166, 178, 184

Deuteranomaly
171, 176, 189

Tritanomaly
145, 183, 193

Monochromacy



Original Color
144, 184, 187

Achromatopsia
172, 172, 172

Achromatomaly
162, 176, 177

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 144, 184, 187 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, 184, 187)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(144, 184, 187)  
}
```

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, 184, 187) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(144, 184, 187) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 144, 184, 187 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, 184, 187) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(144, 184, 187) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(144, 184, 187)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(144, 184, 187); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 184, 187);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 184,  
187) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 144, 184, 187 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(144, 184, 187) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(144,  
184, 187) }
```

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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