

Converting Colors

RGB(144, 185, 156)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(144, 185, 156) contains.

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Color

RGB(144, 185, 156)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	90B99C
RGB	144, 185, 156
RGB Percent	56%, 73%, 61%
CMY	0.4353, 0.2745, 0.3882
CMYK	0.22, 0.00, 0.16, 0.27
HSL	138°, 23%, 65%
HSV	138°, 22%, 73%
XYZ	34.8513, 43.0275, 37.9208
YIQ	169.4350, -15.1270, -17.7110

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

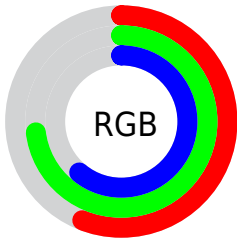
Format	Color
RYB	144, 176, 185
Decimal	9484700
CIELab	71.57, -19.60, 10.28
CIELCh	72, 22.129, 152.332
Yxy	43.0275, 0.3010, 0.3716
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287674780 (0xFF90B99C)
YUV	169.4350, -6.6235, -22.3065
Hunter-Lab	65.5954, -19.9535, 11.6411

Details

The RGB color **144, 185, 156** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **185, 144, 173**, and the grayscale version is **170, 170, 170**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **198, 241, 211**, and **93, 132, 105** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **126, 185, 143**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **163, 185, 169**.

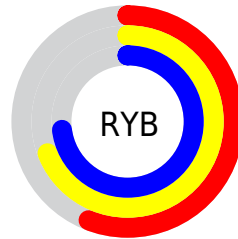
Distribution



Red (56%)

Green (73%)

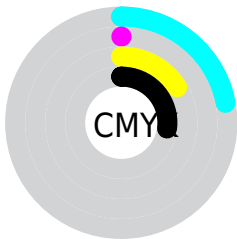
Blue (61%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (69%)

Blue (73%)

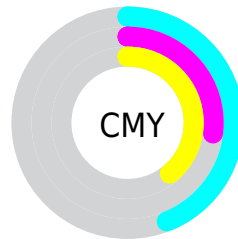


Cyan (22%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (16%)

Black (27%)



Cyan (44%)


Magenta (27%)

Yellow (39%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 144, 185, 156 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, 185, 156 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 144, 185, 156


255, 255, 255

 198, 241, 211

 227, 255, 239

 144, 185, 156

 118, 158, 130

 93, 132, 105

 68, 106, 81


 45, 82, 58

 22, 59, 36

 0, 37, 15

 0, 11, 0


 0, 0, 0


 144, 185, 156


 144, 185, 156


 126, 185, 143

 163, 185, 169

 107, 185, 130


 181, 185, 182

 89, 185, 117

 200, 185, 195

 70, 185, 104

 218, 185, 208

 52, 185, 91


 237, 185, 221

 33, 185, 77

 255, 185, 235

 14, 185, 64

 255, 185, 248

 0, 185, 54

 255, 185, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



167, 181, 141



144, 185, 156



125, 187, 176

Triad

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



144, 185, 156



154, 177, 215



216, 163, 155

Complementary

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



144, 185, 156



185, 144, 173

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.



215, 161, 174



144, 185, 156



181, 170, 209

Square

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



144, 185, 156



130, 182, 210



203, 164, 194



207, 168, 140

Rectangle

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



144, 185, 156



119, 187, 190



203, 164, 194



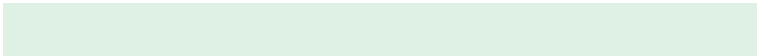
217, 162, 161

Sweetspot

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



144, 185, 156



223, 240, 228



173, 185, 144



110, 120, 113



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



144, 185, 156



175, 240, 194



144, 185, 176



83, 92, 85



0, 156, 46



0, 28, 8

Inverse Universe

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



185, 144, 173



240, 175, 221



185, 144, 153



92, 83, 89



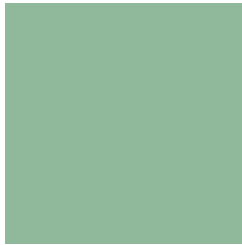
156, 0, 110



28, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 144, 185, 156 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

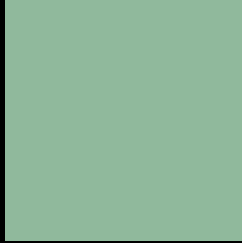
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 185, 156 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

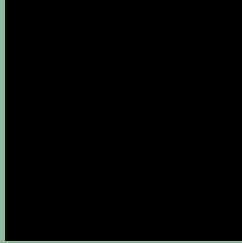
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 185, 156 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 144, 185, 156.

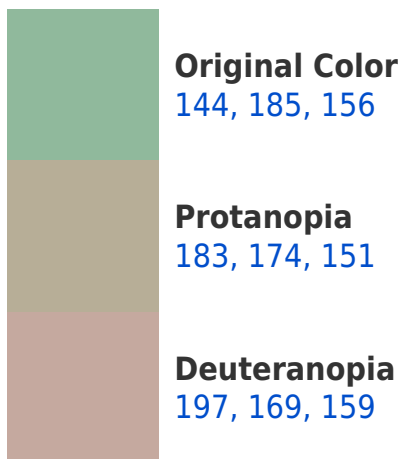


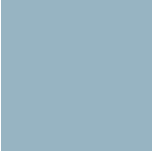
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 144, 185, 156.

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, 180, 194

Trichromacy



Original Color

144, 185, 156

Protanomaly

169, 178, 153

Deuteranomaly

178, 175, 158

Tritanomaly

148, 182, 180

Monochromacy



Original Color

144, 185, 156

Achromatopsia

169, 169, 169

Achromatomaly

160, 175, 164

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 144, 185, 156 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, 185, 156)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(144, 185, 156)  
}
```

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, 185, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(144, 185, 156) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 144, 185, 156 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, 185, 156) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(144, 185, 156) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(144, 185, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(144, 185, 156); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 185, 156);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 185,  
156) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 144, 185, 156 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(144, 185, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(144,  
185, 156) }
```

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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