

Converting Colors

RGB(144, 191, 153)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(144, 191, 153) contains.

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Color

RGB(144, 191, 153)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	90BF99
RGB	144, 191, 153
RGB Percent	56%, 75%, 60%
CMY	0.4353, 0.2510, 0.4000
CMYK	0.25, 0.00, 0.20, 0.25
HSL	131°, 27%, 66%
HSV	131°, 25%, 75%
XYZ	35.8822, 45.4908, 37.0264
YIQ	172.6150, -15.8140, -21.7820

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

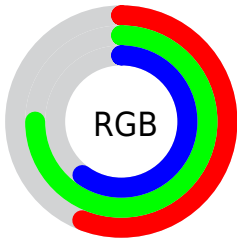
Format	Color
RYB	144, 183, 191
Decimal	9486233
CIELab	73.21, -23.17, 14.22
CIELCh	73, 27.189, 148.469
Yxy	45.4908, 0.3031, 0.3842
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287676313 (0xFF90BF99)
YUV	172.6150, -9.6702, -25.0954
Hunter-Lab	67.4469, -23.0689, 14.6643

Details

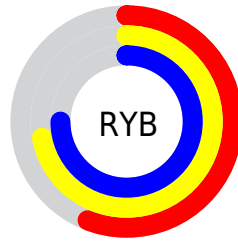
The RGB color **144, 191, 153** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **191, 144, 182**, and the grayscale version is **173, 173, 173**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **199, 248, 207**, and **92, 137, 102** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **125, 191, 138**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **163, 191, 168**.

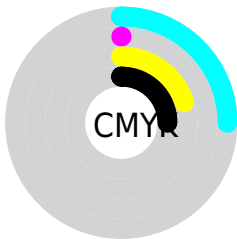
Distribution



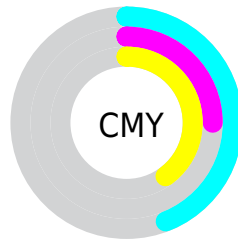
- Red (56%)
- Green (75%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (72%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (25%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Black (25%)




- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 144, 191, 153 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, 191, 153 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 144, 191, 153


255, 255, 255


 199, 248, 207

 227, 255, 236

 144, 191, 153

 118, 164, 127

 92, 137, 102

 68, 112, 78


 44, 87, 55


 19, 63, 33

 0, 41, 12

 0, 19, 0


 0, 0, 0


 144, 191, 153


 144, 191, 153


 125, 191, 138

 163, 191, 168


 106, 191, 122

 182, 191, 184

 87, 191, 107

 201, 191, 199

 68, 191, 91


 220, 191, 215

 49, 191, 76


 239, 191, 230

 29, 191, 60

 255, 191, 246

 10, 191, 45

 255, 191, 255

 0, 191, 37

Harmonies

Analogous

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



173, 185, 136



144, 191, 153



118, 194, 178

Triad

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



144, 191, 153



147, 182, 229



230, 163, 157

Complementary

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



144, 191, 153



191, 144, 182

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.



227, 162, 182



144, 191, 153



182, 174, 223

Square

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



144, 191, 153



116, 189, 221



211, 166, 206



219, 169, 138

Rectangle

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



144, 191, 153



107, 194, 195



211, 166, 206



231, 162, 165

Sweetspot

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



144, 191, 153



230, 247, 233



182, 191, 144



115, 125, 117



252, 252, 252



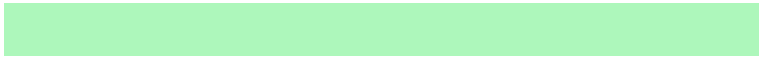
125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



144, 191, 153



173, 247, 187



144, 191, 176



85, 94, 87



0, 158, 30



0, 31, 6

Inverse Universe

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



191, 144, 182



247, 173, 233



191, 144, 159



94, 85, 93



158, 0, 128



31, 0, 25

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 144, 191, 153 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

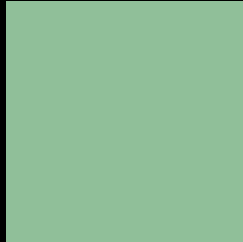
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 191, 153 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, 191, 153 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 144, 191, 153.

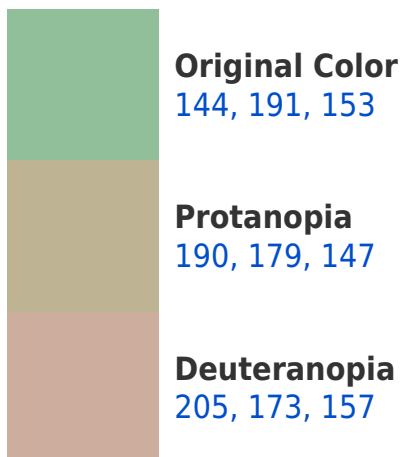


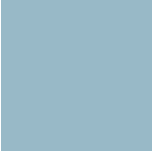
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 144, 191, 153.

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](#).

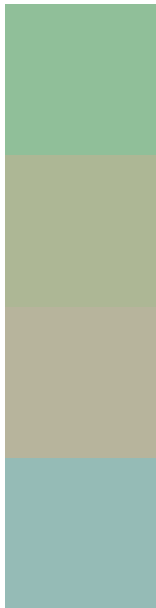
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
152, 185, 199

Trichromacy



Original Color
144, 191, 153

Protanomaly
173, 183, 149

Deuteranomaly
183, 180, 156

Tritanomaly
149, 187, 182

Monochromacy



Original Color
144, 191, 153

Achromatopsia
173, 173, 173

Achromatomaly
162, 180, 166

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 144, 191, 153 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, 191, 153)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(144, 191, 153)  
}
```

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, 191, 153) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(144, 191, 153) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 144, 191, 153 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, 191, 153) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(144, 191, 153) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(144, 191, 153)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(144, 191, 153); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 191, 153);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 191,  
153) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 144, 191, 153 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(144, 191, 153) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(144,  
191, 153) }
```

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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