

Converting Colors

RGB(144, 192, 127)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(144, 192, 127) contains.

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Color

RGB(144, 192, 127)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	90C07F
RGB	144, 192, 127
RGB Percent	56%, 75%, 50%
CMY	0.4353, 0.2471, 0.5020
CMYK	0.25, 0.00, 0.34, 0.25
HSL	104°, 34%, 63%
HSV	104°, 34%, 75%
XYZ	34.1820, 45.1609, 26.9940
YIQ	170.2380, -7.7430, -30.3910

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

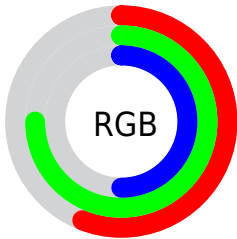
Format	Color
RYB	127, 192, 175
Decimal	9486463
CIELab	73.00, -28.04, 27.80
CIElCh	73, 39.489, 135.246
Yxy	45.1609, 0.3215, 0.4247
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287676543 (0xFF90C07F)
YUV	170.2380, -21.3163, -23.0107
Hunter-Lab	67.2018, -26.8098, 23.2253

Details

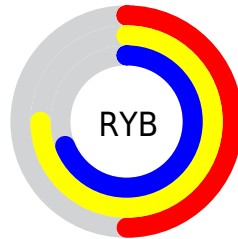
The RGB color **144, 192, 127** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **175, 127, 192**, and the grayscale version is **170, 170, 170**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **199, 249, 180**, and **92, 138, 77** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **130, 192, 108**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **158, 192, 146**.

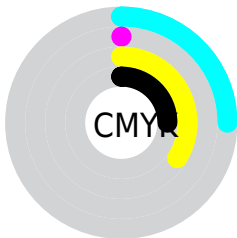
Distribution



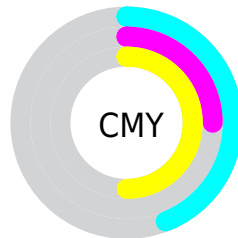
- Red (56%)
- Green (75%)
- Blue (50%)



- Red (50%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Blue (69%)



- Cyan (25%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Black (25%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (50%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 144, 192, 127 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, 192, 127 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 144, 192, 127


255, 255, 255


 199, 249, 180


 227, 255, 208

 255, 255, 236


 144, 192, 127

 118, 165, 102

 92, 138, 77

 67, 113, 53


 42, 88, 31


 16, 64, 7


 0, 42, 0

 0, 18, 0

 0, 0, 0


 144, 192, 127


 144, 192, 127

 130, 192, 108


 158, 192, 146


 116, 192, 89

 172, 192, 165

 101, 192, 69

 187, 192, 185

 87, 192, 50


 201, 192, 204

 73, 192, 31

 215, 192, 223

 59, 192, 12

 229, 192, 242

 50, 192, 0

 243, 192, 255

 255, 192, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



185, 183, 108



144, 192, 127



98, 197, 160

Triad

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



144, 192, 127



94, 188, 248



250, 151, 162

Complementary

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



144, 192, 127



175, 127, 192

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.



238, 153, 199



144, 192, 127



157, 176, 249

Square

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



144, 192, 127



26, 196, 229



207, 163, 230



242, 159, 129

Rectangle

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



144, 192, 127



62, 199, 185



207, 163, 230



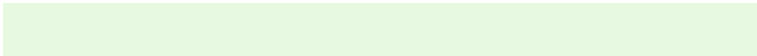
248, 151, 174

Sweetspot

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



144, 192, 127



231, 250, 225



192, 175, 127



114, 125, 110



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



144, 192, 127



174, 250, 147



127, 192, 142



90, 97, 87



42, 161, 0



9, 33, 0

Inverse Universe

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



175, 127, 192



223, 147, 250



192, 127, 177



94, 87, 97



119, 0, 161



24, 0, 33

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 144, 192, 127 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

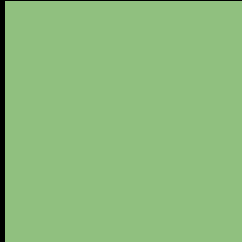
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 192, 127 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, 192, 127 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 144, 192, 127.

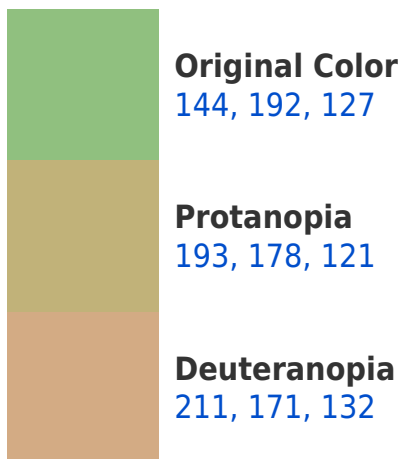


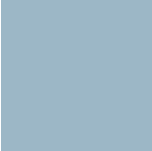
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 144, 192, 127.

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
156, 183, 198

Trichromacy



Original Color
144, 192, 127

Protanomaly
175, 183, 123

Deuteranomaly
187, 179, 130

Tritanomaly
152, 186, 172

Monochromacy



Original Color
144, 192, 127

Achromatopsia
170, 170, 170

Achromatomaly
161, 178, 154

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 144, 192, 127 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, 192, 127)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(144, 192, 127)  
}
```

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, 192, 127) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(144, 192, 127) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 144, 192, 127 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, 192, 127) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(144, 192, 127) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(144, 192, 127)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(144, 192, 127); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 192, 127);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 192,  
127) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 144, 192, 127 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(144, 192, 127) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(144,  
192, 127) }
```

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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