

Converting Colors

RGB(144, 193, 202)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(144, 193, 202) contains.

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Color

RGB(144, 193, 202)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	90C1CA
RGB	144, 193, 202
RGB Percent	56%, 76%, 79%
CMY	0.4353, 0.2431, 0.2078
CMYK	0.29, 0.04, 0.00, 0.21
HSL	189°, 35%, 68%
HSV	189°, 29%, 79%
XYZ	41.2322, 48.3335, 63.0332
YIQ	179.3750, -32.0930, -7.5890

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

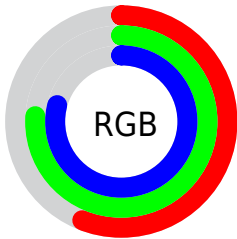
Format	Color
RYB	144, 171, 202
Decimal	9486794
CIELab	75.03, -13.89, -9.73
CIElCh	75, 16.957, 215.014
Yxy	48.3335, 0.2702, 0.3167
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287676874 (0xFF90C1CA)
YUV	179.3750, 11.1541, -31.0239
Hunter-Lab	69.5223, -15.7993, -5.0904

Details

The RGB color **144, 193, 202** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **202, 153, 144**, and the grayscale version is **179, 179, 179**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **199, 250, 255**, and **91, 139, 148** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **124, 190, 202**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **164, 196, 202**.

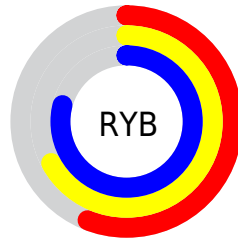
Distribution



Red (56%)

Green (76%)

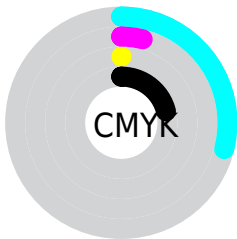
Blue (79%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (67%)

Blue (79%)

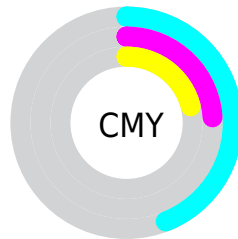


Cyan (29%)

Magenta (4%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (21%)



Cyan (44%)


Magenta (24%)

Yellow (21%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 144, 193, 202 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, 193, 202 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 144, 193, 202

 144, 193, 202


255, 255, 255

 117, 166, 175


 199, 250, 255

 91, 139, 148

 228, 255, 255

 66, 114, 122

 40, 89, 97

 11, 66, 74

 0, 43, 51

 0, 24, 30

 0, 0, 3

 0, 0, 0

■ 144, 193, 202

■ 144, 193, 202

■ 124, 190, 202

■ 164, 196, 202

■ 104, 187, 202

■ 184, 199, 202

■ 83, 184, 202

■ 205, 202, 202

■ 63, 180, 202

■ 225, 206, 202

■ 43, 177, 202

■ 245, 209, 202

■ 23, 174, 202

■ 255, 212, 202

■ 3, 171, 202

■ 255, 215, 202

■ 0, 171, 202

■ 255, 218, 202

■ 255, 221, 202

Harmonies

Analogous

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



147, 194, 187



144, 193, 202



153, 190, 212

Triad

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



144, 193, 202



208, 176, 198



194, 184, 154

Complementary

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



144, 193, 202



202, 153, 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.



209, 179, 157



144, 193, 202



217, 174, 183

Square

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



144, 193, 202



191, 180, 210



217, 175, 167



177, 189, 159

Rectangle

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



144, 193, 202



164, 187, 215



217, 175, 167



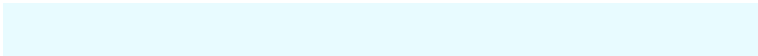
200, 183, 154

Sweetspot

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



144, 193, 202



232, 251, 255



144, 202, 153



113, 125, 128



0, 0, 0



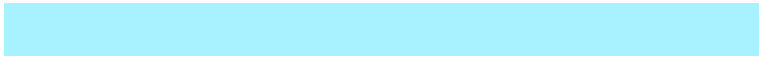
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



144, 193, 202



168, 242, 255



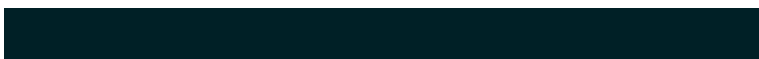
144, 164, 202



92, 100, 102



0, 140, 166



0, 32, 38

Inverse Universe

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



202, 144, 193



255, 168, 242



202, 182, 144



102, 92, 100



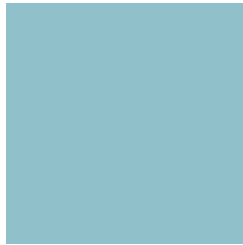
166, 0, 140



38, 0, 32

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 144, 193, 202 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

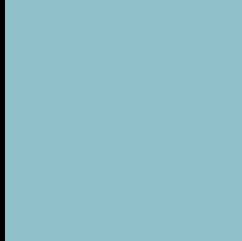
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 193, 202 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

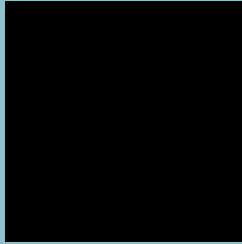
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 193, 202 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 144, 193, 202.

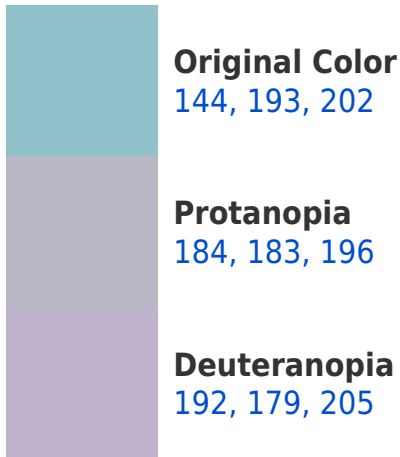


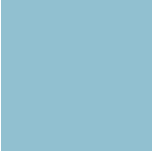
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 144, 193, 202.

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
145, 192, 208

Trichromacy



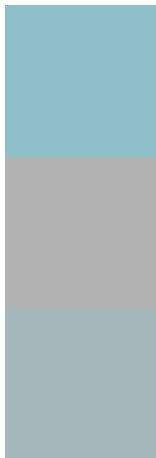
Original Color
144, 193, 202

Protanomaly
169, 187, 198

Deuteranomaly
175, 184, 204

Tritanomaly
145, 192, 206

Monochromacy



Original Color
144, 193, 202

Achromatopsia
179, 179, 179

Achromatomaly
166, 184, 187

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 144, 193, 202 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, 193, 202)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(144, 193, 202)  
}
```

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, 193, 202) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(144, 193, 202) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 144, 193, 202 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, 193, 202) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(144, 193, 202) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(144, 193, 202)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(144, 193, 202); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 193, 202);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 193,  
202) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 144, 193, 202 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(144, 193, 202) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(144,  
193, 202) }
```

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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