

Converting Colors

RGB(144, 198, 167)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(144, 198, 167) contains.

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Color

RGB(144, 198, 167)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	90C6A7
RGB	144, 198, 167
RGB Percent	56%, 78%, 65%
CMY	0.4353, 0.2235, 0.3451
CMYK	0.27, 0.00, 0.16, 0.22
HSL	146°, 32%, 67%
HSV	146°, 27%, 78%
XYZ	38.6707, 49.1075, 43.9997
YIQ	178.3200, -22.2330, -21.0890

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

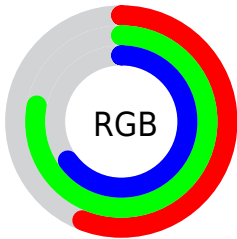
Format	Color
RYB	144, 182, 198
Decimal	9488039
CIELab	75.52, -23.98, 9.93
CIElCh	76, 25.951, 157.511
Yxy	49.1075, 0.2935, 0.3727
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287678119 (0xFF90C6A7)
YUV	178.3200, -5.5808, -30.0986
Hunter-Lab	70.0767, -24.1319, 11.8267

Details

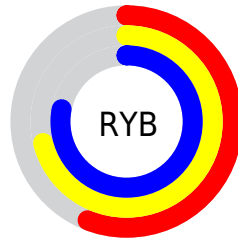
The RGB color **144, 198, 167** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **198, 144, 175**, and the grayscale version is **178, 178, 178**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **199, 255, 222**, and **92, 144, 115** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **124, 198, 156**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **164, 198, 178**.

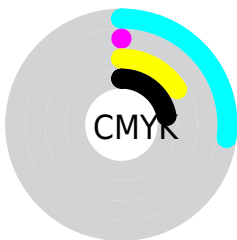
Distribution



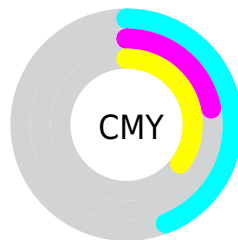
- Red (56%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (27%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Black (22%)




- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 144, 198, 167 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, 198, 167 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 144, 198, 167


255, 255, 255

 199, 255, 222

 227, 255, 251

 144, 198, 167

 118, 171, 141

 92, 144, 115

 67, 118, 90


 42, 93, 67


 16, 69, 45


 0, 46, 24

 0, 28, 0

 0, 0, 0

 144, 198, 167


 144, 198, 167

 124, 198, 156


 164, 198, 178

 104, 198, 144


 184, 198, 190


 85, 198, 133

 203, 198, 201

 65, 198, 122


 223, 198, 212

 45, 198, 110


 243, 198, 224

 25, 198, 99

 255, 198, 235

 5, 198, 87

 255, 198, 247

 0, 198, 84

 255, 198, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



171, 193, 148



144, 198, 167



123, 200, 191

Triad

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



144, 198, 167



165, 186, 233



233, 172, 158

Complementary

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



144, 198, 167



198, 144, 175

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.



234, 169, 181



144, 198, 167



198, 178, 224

Square

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



144, 198, 167



134, 193, 230



222, 171, 205



220, 178, 142

Rectangle

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



144, 198, 167



116, 199, 207



222, 171, 205



235, 170, 165

Sweetspot

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



144, 198, 167



235, 255, 243



176, 198, 144



115, 128, 120



0, 0, 0



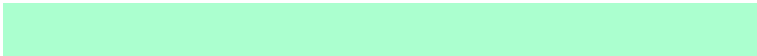
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



144, 198, 167



171, 255, 207



144, 198, 194



90, 99, 94



0, 163, 70



0, 36, 15

Inverse Universe

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



198, 144, 175



255, 171, 219



198, 144, 149



99, 90, 95



163, 0, 94



36, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 144, 198, 167 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

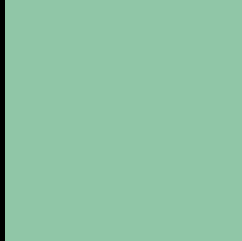
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 198, 167 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

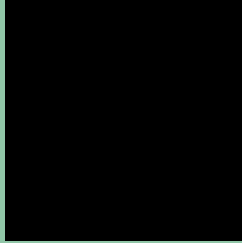
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 198, 167 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 144, 198, 167.

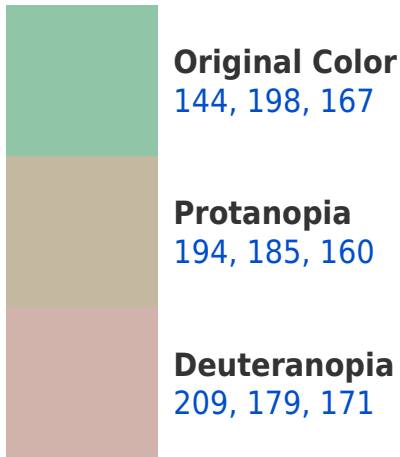


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 144, 198, 167.

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](#).

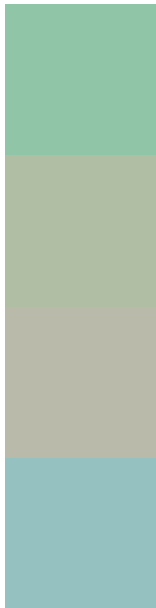
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
152, 192, 208

Trichromacy



Original Color

144, 198, 167

Protanomaly

176, 190, 163

Deuteranomaly

185, 186, 170

Tritanomaly

149, 194, 193

Monochromacy



Original Color

144, 198, 167

Achromatopsia

178, 178, 178

Achromatomaly

166, 185, 174

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 144, 198, 167 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, 198, 167)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(144, 198, 167)  
}
```

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, 198, 167) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(144, 198, 167) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 144, 198, 167 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, 198, 167) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(144, 198, 167) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(144, 198, 167)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(144, 198, 167); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 198, 167);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 198,  
167) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 144, 198, 167 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(144, 198, 167) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(144,  
198, 167) }
```

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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