

Converting Colors

RGB(144, 206, 142)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(144, 206, 142) contains.

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Color

RGB(144, 206, 142)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	90CE8E
RGB	144, 206, 142
RGB Percent	56%, 81%, 56%
CMY	0.4353, 0.1922, 0.4431
CMYK	0.30, 0.00, 0.31, 0.19
HSL	118°, 40%, 68%
HSV	118°, 31%, 81%
XYZ	38.4554, 52.0249, 33.6062
YIQ	180.1660, -16.4080, -33.0480

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

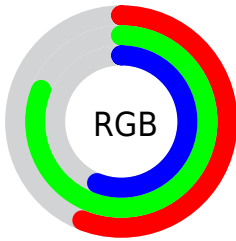
Format	Color
RYB	142, 206, 204
Decimal	9490062
CIELab	77.30, -32.33, 25.69
CIElCh	77, 41.296, 141.523
Yxy	52.0249, 0.3099, 0.4193
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287680142 (0xFF90CE8E)
YUV	180.1660, -18.8158, -31.7176
Hunter-Lab	72.1283, -31.0567, 22.8653

Details

The RGB color **144, 206, 142** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **204, 142, 206**, and the grayscale version is **180, 180, 180**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **199, 255, 196**, and **91, 151, 91** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **124, 206, 121**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **164, 206, 163**.

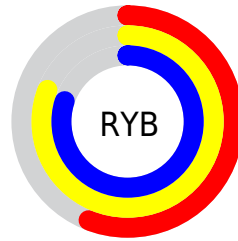
Distribution



Red (56%)

Green (81%)

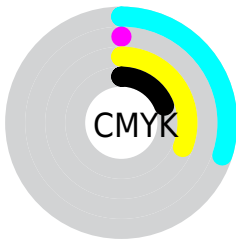
Blue (56%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (81%)

Blue (80%)

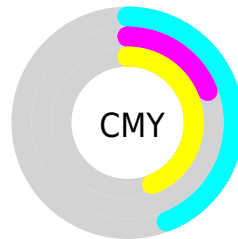


Cyan (30%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (31%)

Black (19%)



Cyan (44%)

Magenta (19%)

Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 144, 206, 142 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, 206, 142 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 144, 206, 142


255, 255, 255


 199, 255, 196


 228, 255, 224


255, 255, 253

 144, 206, 142

 117, 178, 116

 91, 151, 91

 65, 125, 67

 40, 100, 44

 9, 75, 22

 0, 52, 0

 0, 33, 0

 0, 0, 0

 144, 206, 142

 144, 206, 142

 124, 206, 121

 164, 206, 163

 104, 206, 101

 184, 206, 183

 84, 206, 80

 204, 206, 204

 64, 206, 60

 224, 206, 224

 44, 206, 39

 244, 206, 245

 24, 206, 18

 255, 206, 255

 6, 206, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



188, 197, 118



144, 206, 142



94, 211, 178

Triad

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



144, 206, 142



116, 198, 255



255, 162, 165

Complementary

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



144, 206, 142



204, 142, 206

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.



255, 162, 203



144, 206, 142



180, 185, 255

Square

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



144, 206, 142



44, 207, 250



229, 171, 239



253, 172, 132

Rectangle

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



144, 206, 142



55, 211, 205



229, 171, 239



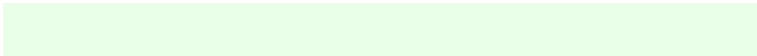
255, 161, 177

Sweetspot

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



144, 206, 142



233, 255, 232



206, 204, 142



114, 128, 113



0, 0, 0



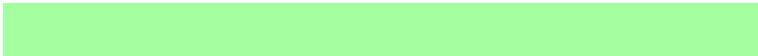
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



144, 206, 142



164, 255, 161



142, 206, 172



92, 102, 92



5, 166, 0



1, 38, 0

Inverse Universe

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



204, 142, 206



252, 161, 255



206, 142, 176



102, 92, 102



161, 0, 166



37, 0, 38

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 144, 206, 142 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, 206, 142 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, 206, 142 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 144, 206, 142.

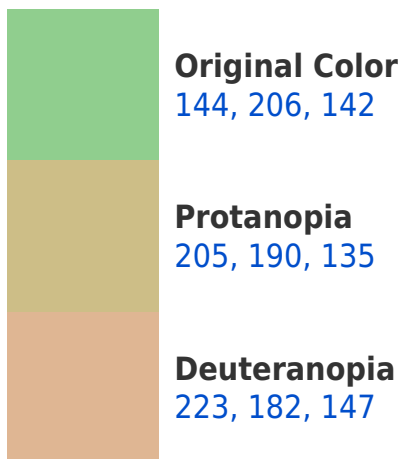


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 144, 206, 142.

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
157, 197, 213

Trichromacy



Original Color

144, 206, 142

Protanomaly

183, 196, 138

Deuteranomaly

194, 191, 145

Tritanomaly

152, 200, 187

Monochromacy



Original Color

144, 206, 142

Achromatopsia

180, 180, 180

Achromatomaly

167, 189, 166

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 144, 206, 142 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, 206, 142)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(144, 206, 142)  
}
```

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, 206, 142) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(144, 206, 142) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 144, 206, 142 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, 206, 142) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(144, 206, 142) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(144, 206, 142) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(144, 206, 142); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 206, 142);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 206,  
142) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 144, 206, 142 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(144, 206, 142) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(144,  
206, 142) }
```

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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