

Converting Colors

RGB(144, 206, 167)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(144, 206, 167) contains.

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Color

RGB(144, 206, 167)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	90CEA7
RGB	144, 206, 167
RGB Percent	56%, 81%, 65%
CMY	0.4353, 0.1922, 0.3451
CMYK	0.30, 0.00, 0.19, 0.19
HSL	142°, 39%, 69%
HSV	142°, 30%, 81%
XYZ	40.5480, 52.8619, 44.6255
YIQ	183.0160, -24.4330, -25.2730

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

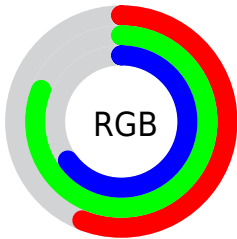
Format	Color
RYB	144, 189, 206
Decimal	9490087
CIELab	77.79, -27.88, 13.15
CIELCh	78, 30.830, 154.749
Yxy	52.8619, 0.2938, 0.3830
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287680167 (0xFF90CEA7)
YUV	183.0160, -7.8959, -34.2170
Hunter-Lab	72.7062, -27.6871, 14.5034

Details

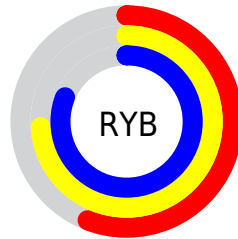
The RGB color **144, 206, 167** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **206, 144, 183**, and the grayscale version is **183, 183, 183**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **199, 255, 222**, and **91, 151, 115** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **123, 206, 154**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **165, 206, 180**.

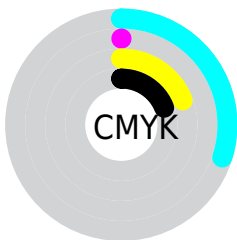
Distribution



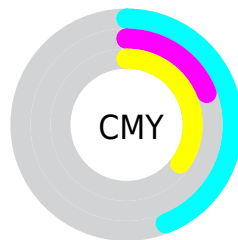
- Red (56%)
- Green (81%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (74%)
- Blue (81%)



- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Black (19%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 144, 206, 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, 206, 167 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 144, 206, 167


255, 255, 255


 199, 255, 222


 228, 255, 251


 144, 206, 167

 117, 178, 141

 91, 151, 115

 66, 125, 90

 40, 100, 67

 11, 76, 44

 0, 52, 24

 0, 33, 0

 0, 0, 0

 144, 206, 167

 144, 206, 167

 123, 206, 154

 165, 206, 180

 103, 206, 141

 185, 206, 193

 82, 206, 128

 206, 206, 206

 62, 206, 115

 226, 206, 219

 41, 206, 102

 247, 206, 232

 20, 206, 89

 255, 206, 245

 0, 206, 76

 255, 206, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



177, 200, 145



144, 206, 167



115, 208, 196

Triad

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



144, 206, 167



162, 193, 249



248, 174, 161

Complementary

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



144, 206, 167



206, 144, 183

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.



248, 171, 189



144, 206, 167



202, 183, 239

Square

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



144, 206, 167



123, 202, 243



233, 175, 217



233, 182, 141

Rectangle

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



144, 206, 167



104, 208, 215



233, 175, 217



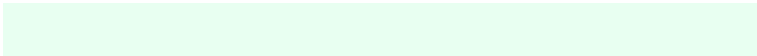
250, 172, 170

Sweetspot

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



144, 206, 167



232, 255, 241



183, 206, 144



113, 128, 119



0, 0, 0



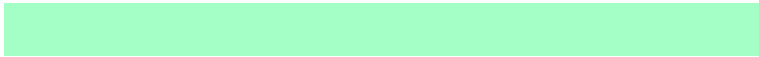
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



144, 206, 167



163, 255, 197



144, 206, 198



92, 102, 96



0, 166, 61



0, 38, 14

Inverse Universe

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



206, 144, 183



255, 163, 221



206, 144, 152



102, 92, 98



166, 0, 104



38, 0, 24

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 144, 206, 167 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

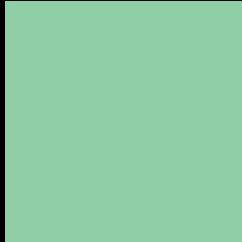
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 206, 167 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

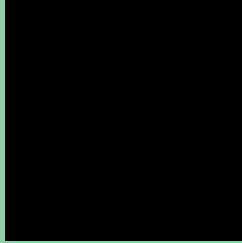
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 206, 167 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 144, 206, 167.

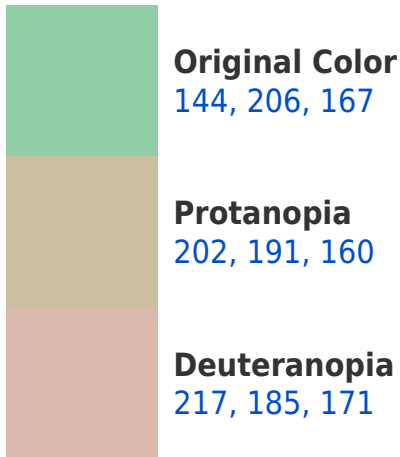


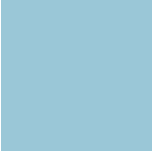
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 144, 206, 167.

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
154, 199, 215

Trichromacy



Original Color

144, 206, 167



Protanomaly

181, 196, 163



Deuteranomaly

190, 193, 170



Tritanomaly

150, 202, 198

Monochromacy



Original Color

144, 206, 167



Achromatopsia

183, 183, 183



Achromatomaly

169, 191, 177

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 144, 206, 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, 206, 167)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(144, 206, 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, 206, 167) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(144, 206, 167) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 144, 206, 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, 206, 167) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(144, 206, 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, 206, 167) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(144, 206, 167); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 206, 167);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 206,  
167) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 144, 206, 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, 206, 167) }
```

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

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