

Converting Colors

RGB(144, 206, 220)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(144, 206, 220) contains.

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Color

RGB(144, 206, 220)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	90CEDC
RGB	144, 206, 220
RGB Percent	56%, 81%, 86%
CMY	0.4353, 0.1922, 0.1373
CMYK	0.35, 0.06, 0.00, 0.14
HSL	191°, 52%, 71%
HSV	191°, 35%, 86%
XYZ	46.4912, 55.2392, 75.9220
YIQ	189.0580, -41.4460, -8.7900

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

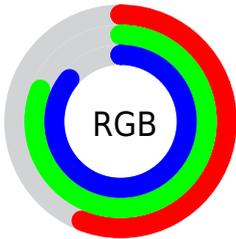
Format	Color
RYB	144, 178, 220
Decimal	9490140
CIELab	79.18, -16.30, -13.25
CIElCh	79, 21.004, 219.109
Yxy	55.2392, 0.2617, 0.3109
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287680220 (0xFF90CEDC)
YUV	189.0580, 15.2544, -39.5159
Hunter-Lab	74.3231, -18.4086, -8.5394

Details

The RGB color **144, 206, 220** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **220, 158, 144**, and the grayscale version is **189, 189, 189**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **200, 255, 255**, and **90, 152, 165** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **122, 202, 220**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166, 210, 220**.

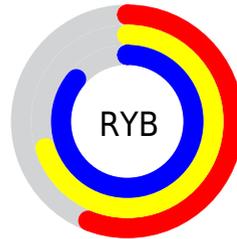
Distribution



Red (56%)

Green (81%)

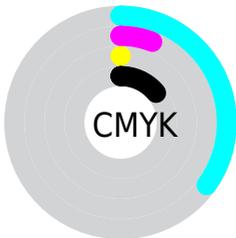
Blue (86%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (70%)

Blue (86%)

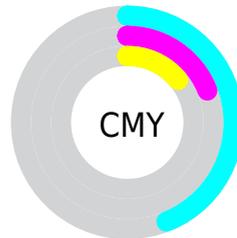


Cyan (35%)

Magenta (6%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (14%)



Cyan (44%)

Magenta (19%)

Yellow (14%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 144, 206, 220 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, 220 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 144, 206, 220

255, 255, 255

 200, 255, 255

 229, 255, 255

 144, 206, 220

 117, 178, 192

 90, 152, 165

 63, 126, 139

 34, 101, 113

 0, 77, 89

 0, 54, 65

 0, 32, 43

 0, 1, 23

 0, 0, 0

■ 144, 206, 220

■ 144, 206, 220

■ 122, 202, 220

■ 166, 210, 220

■ 100, 198, 220

■ 188, 214, 220

■ 78, 194, 220

■ 210, 218, 220

■ 56, 190, 220

■ 232, 222, 220

■ 34, 186, 220

■ 254, 226, 220

■ 12, 182, 220

■ 255, 230, 220

■ 0, 179, 220

■ 255, 234, 220

■ 255, 238, 220

■ 255, 242, 220

Harmonies

Analogous

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



146, 207, 202



144, 206, 220



158, 202, 232

Triad

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



144, 206, 220



227, 184, 210



205, 197, 158

Complementary

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



144, 206, 220



220, 158, 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.



224, 190, 160



144, 206, 220



236, 182, 191

Square

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



144, 206, 220



207, 189, 226



235, 185, 172



183, 202, 165

Rectangle

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



144, 206, 220



173, 198, 235



235, 185, 172



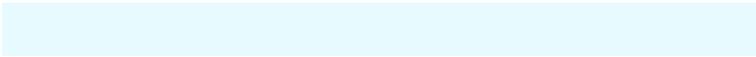
212, 195, 157

Sweetspot

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



144, 206, 220



230, 250, 255



144, 220, 158



112, 125, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



144, 206, 220



150, 236, 255



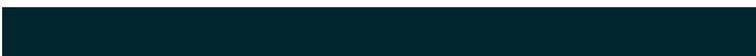
144, 168, 220



99, 108, 110



0, 141, 173



0, 37, 46

Inverse Universe

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



220, 144, 206



255, 150, 236



220, 196, 144



110, 99, 108



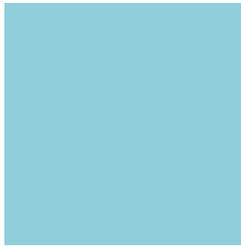
173, 0, 141



46, 0, 37

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 144, 206, 220 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

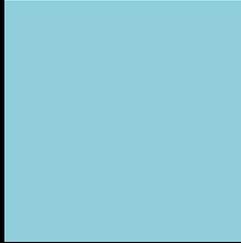
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 220 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

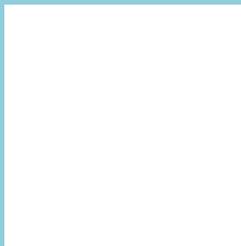
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 144, 206, 220 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 144, 206, 220.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 144, 206, 220.

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



Original Color
144, 206, 220

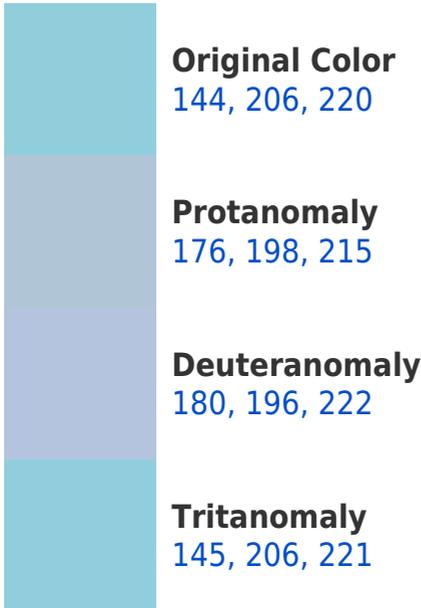
Protanopia
194, 194, 212

Deuteranopia
201, 190, 223

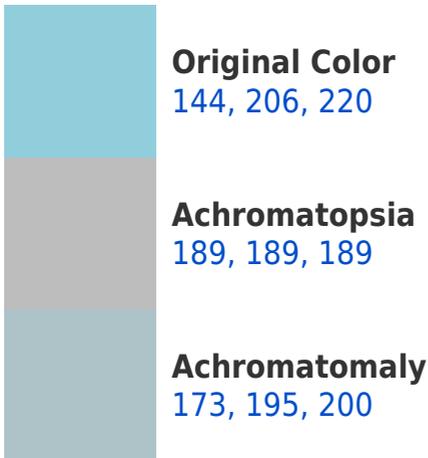


Tritanopia
145, 206, 222

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 144, 206, 220 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, 220)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(144, 206, 220)  
}
```

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, 220) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(144, 206, 220) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 144, 206, 220 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, 220) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(144, 206, 220) }
```

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, 220) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(144, 206, 220); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 206, 220);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 206,  
220) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 144, 206, 220 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, 220) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(144,  
206, 220) }
```

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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