

Converting Colors

RGB(144, 213, 146)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(144, 213, 146) contains.

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Color

RGB(144, 213, 146)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	90D592
RGB	144, 213, 146
RGB Percent	56%, 84%, 57%
CMY	0.4353, 0.1647, 0.4275
CMYK	0.32, 0.00, 0.31, 0.16
HSL	122°, 45%, 70%
HSV	122°, 32%, 84%
XYZ	40.4842, 55.5931, 35.7909
YIQ	184.7310, -19.6170, -35.4650

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

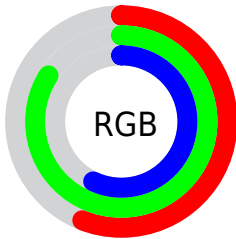
Format	Color
RYB	144, 211, 213
Decimal	9491858
CIELab	79.38, -34.93, 26.42
CIElCh	79, 43.796, 142.892
Yxy	55.5931, 0.3070, 0.4216
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287681938 (0xFF90D592)
YUV	184.7310, -19.0944, -35.7211
Hunter-Lab	74.5608, -33.5615, 23.7320

Details

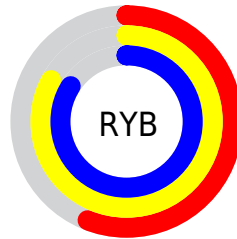
The RGB color **144, 213, 146** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **213, 144, 211**, and the grayscale version is **185, 185, 185**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **200, 255, 200**, and **91, 158, 95** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **123, 213, 125**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **165, 213, 167**.

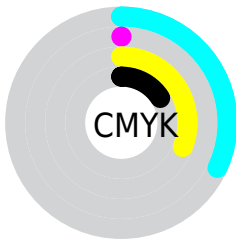
Distribution



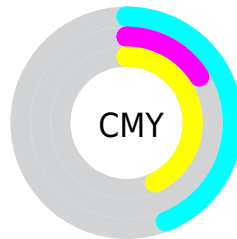
- Red (56%)
- Green (84%)
- Blue (57%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (83%)
- Blue (84%)



- Cyan (32%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Black (16%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (43%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 144, 213, 146 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, 213, 146 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 144, 213, 146


255, 255, 255

 200, 255, 200

 228, 255, 229

 144, 213, 146

 117, 185, 120

 91, 158, 95

 64, 131, 71

 37, 106, 47

 2, 81, 25

 0, 57, 0

 0, 37, 0


 0, 0, 0

 144, 213, 146

 144, 213, 146

 123, 213, 125

 165, 213, 167

 101, 213, 105

 187, 213, 187

 80, 213, 84

 208, 213, 208

 59, 213, 63

 229, 213, 229

 38, 213, 43

 251, 213, 249

 16, 213, 22

 255, 213, 255

 0, 213, 6

Harmonies

Analogous

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



191, 204, 120



144, 213, 146



88, 218, 185

Triad

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



144, 213, 146



118, 204, 255



255, 166, 167

Complementary

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



144, 213, 146



213, 144, 211

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, 165, 208



144, 213, 146



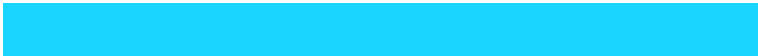
187, 190, 255

Square

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



144, 213, 146



26, 213, 255



239, 175, 246



255, 177, 133

Rectangle

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



144, 213, 146



37, 218, 213



239, 175, 246



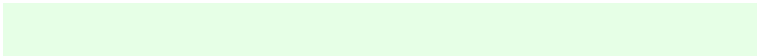
255, 165, 180

Sweetspot

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



144, 213, 146



230, 255, 230



212, 213, 144



112, 128, 113



0, 0, 0



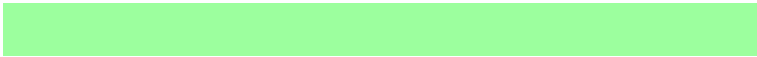
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



144, 213, 146



156, 255, 158



144, 213, 180



96, 107, 97



0, 171, 5



0, 43, 1

Inverse Universe

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



213, 144, 211



255, 156, 252



213, 144, 177



107, 96, 107



171, 0, 166



43, 0, 42

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 144, 213, 146 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, 213, 146 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

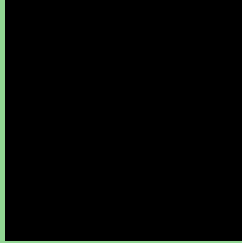
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 213, 146 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 144, 213, 146.

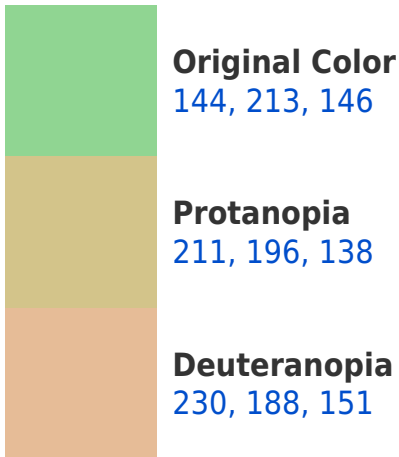


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 144, 213, 146.

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





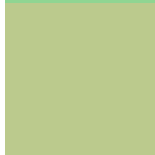
Tritanopia
158, 204, 220

Trichromacy



Original Color

144, 213, 146



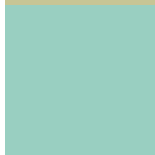
Protanomaly

187, 202, 141



Deuteranomaly

199, 197, 149



Tritanomaly

153, 207, 193

Monochromacy



Original Color

144, 213, 146



Achromatopsia

185, 185, 185



Achromatomaly

170, 195, 171

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 144, 213, 146 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, 213, 146)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(144, 213, 146)  
}
```

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, 213, 146) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(144, 213, 146) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 144, 213, 146 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, 213, 146) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(144, 213, 146) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(144, 213, 146)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(144, 213, 146); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 213, 146);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 213,  
146) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 144, 213, 146 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(144, 213, 146) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(144,  
213, 146) }
```

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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