

Converting Colors

RGB(144, 213, 193)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(144, 213, 193) contains.

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Color

RGB(144, 213, 193)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	90D5C1
RGB	144, 213, 193
RGB Percent	56%, 84%, 76%
CMY	0.4353, 0.1647, 0.2431
CMYK	0.32, 0.00, 0.09, 0.16
HSL	163°, 45%, 70%
HSV	163°, 32%, 84%
XYZ	44.9215, 57.3680, 59.1576
YIQ	190.0890, -34.7040, -20.8480

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

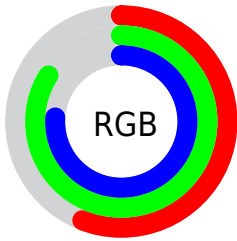
Format	Color
RYB	144, 184, 213
Decimal	9491905
CIELab	80.39, -25.99, 2.99
CIElCh	80, 26.157, 173.446
Yxy	57.3680, 0.2782, 0.3553
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287681985 (0xFF90D5C1)
YUV	190.0890, 1.4351, -40.4201
Hunter-Lab	75.7417, -26.6818, 6.7111

Details

The RGB color **144, 213, 193** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **213, 144, 164**, and the grayscale version is **190, 190, 190**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **200, 255, 249**, and **91, 158, 140** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **123, 213, 187**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **165, 213, 199**.

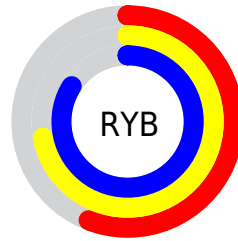
Distribution



Red (56%)

Green (84%)

Blue (76%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (72%)

Blue (84%)

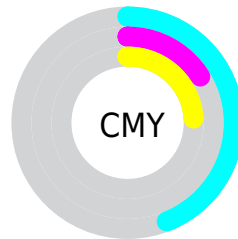


Cyan (32%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (9%)

Black (16%)



Cyan (44%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (24%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 144, 213, 193 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, 193 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 144, 213, 193


255, 255, 255


 200, 255, 249


 228, 255, 255


 144, 213, 193

 117, 185, 166

 91, 158, 140

 64, 132, 114

 37, 106, 90

 1, 82, 66

 0, 58, 44

 0, 37, 24

 0, 3, 0

 0, 0, 0

 144, 213, 193

 144, 213, 193

 123, 213, 187

 165, 213, 199

 101, 213, 181

 187, 213, 205


 80, 213, 174

 208, 213, 212

 59, 213, 168

 229, 213, 218

 38, 213, 162

 251, 213, 224

 16, 213, 156

 255, 213, 230

 0, 213, 151

 255, 213, 236

 255, 213, 242

 255, 213, 249

Harmonies

Analogous

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



169, 210, 170



144, 213, 193



130, 213, 218

Triad

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



144, 213, 193



196, 195, 244



242, 188, 161

Complementary

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



144, 213, 193



213, 144, 164

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.



250, 183, 181



144, 213, 193



226, 187, 229

Square

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



144, 213, 193



163, 203, 247



245, 182, 206



223, 196, 151

Rectangle

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



144, 213, 193



132, 211, 232



245, 182, 206



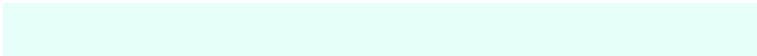
246, 186, 167

Sweetspot

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



144, 213, 193



230, 255, 248



165, 213, 144



112, 128, 123



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



144, 213, 193



156, 255, 226



144, 199, 213



96, 107, 104



0, 171, 121



0, 43, 31

Inverse Universe

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



213, 144, 164



255, 156, 184



213, 158, 144



107, 96, 99



171, 0, 50



43, 0, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 144, 213, 193 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

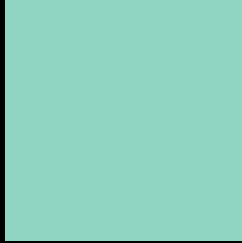
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 193 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

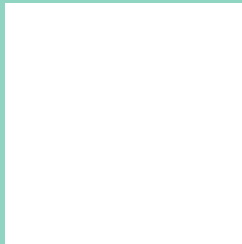
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 144, 213, 193 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 144, 213, 193.

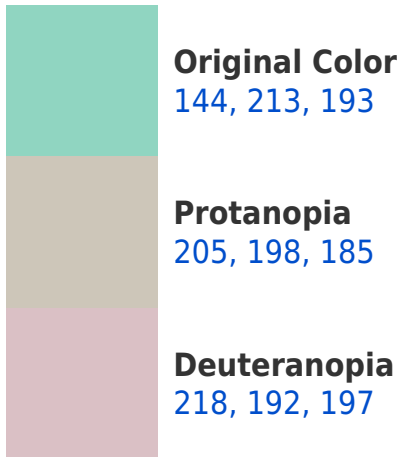


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 144, 213, 193.

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
151, 208, 225

Trichromacy



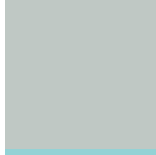
Original Color

144, 213, 193



Protanomaly

183, 203, 188



Deuteranomaly

191, 200, 196



Tritanomaly

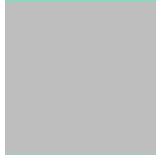
148, 210, 213

Monochromacy



Original Color

144, 213, 193



Achromatopsia

190, 190, 190



Achromatomaly

173, 198, 191

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 144, 213, 193 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, 193)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(144, 213, 193)  
}
```

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, 193) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(144, 213, 193) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 144, 213, 193 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, 193) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(144, 213, 193) }
```

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, 193)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 213, 193); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 213, 193); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 213, 193) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 144, 213, 193 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, 193) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(144,  
213, 193) }
```

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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