

Converting Colors

RGB(144, 217, 129)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(144, 217, 129) contains.

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Color

RGB(144, 217, 129)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	90D981
RGB	144, 217, 129
RGB Percent	56%, 85%, 51%
CMY	0.4353, 0.1490, 0.4941
CMYK	0.34, 0.00, 0.41, 0.15
HSL	110°, 54%, 68%
HSV	110°, 41%, 85%
XYZ	40.2769, 57.1400, 29.6752
YIQ	185.1410, -15.2600, -42.8440

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

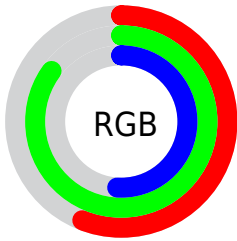
Format	Color
RYB	129, 217, 202
Decimal	9492865
CIELab	80.26, -39.35, 36.29
CIELCh	80, 53.530, 137.314
Yxy	57.1400, 0.3169, 0.4496
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287682945 (0xFF90D981)
YUV	185.1410, -27.6775, -36.0807
Hunter-Lab	75.5910, -37.1747, 29.6379

Details

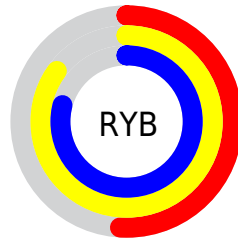
The RGB color **144, 217, 129** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC66**. A complement of this color would be **202, 129, 217**, and the grayscale version is **185, 185, 185**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **200, 255, 183**, and **90, 162, 78** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **126, 217, 107**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **162, 217, 151**.

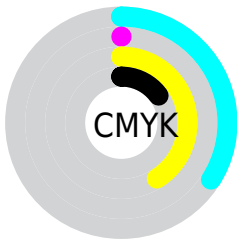
Distribution



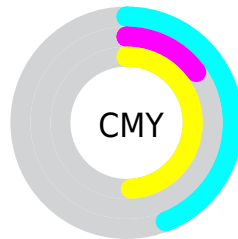
- Red (56%)
- Green (85%)
- Blue (51%)



- Red (51%)
- Yellow (85%)
- Blue (79%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (41%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (49%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 144, 217, 129 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, 217, 129 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 144, 217, 129


255, 255, 255


 200, 255, 183

 229, 255, 211

 255, 255, 239

 144, 217, 129

 117, 189, 103

 90, 162, 78

 63, 135, 54

 34, 109, 29

 0, 84, 2

 0, 60, 0

 0, 39, 0

 0, 2, 0

 0, 0, 0

 144, 217, 129

 144, 217, 129

 126, 217, 107

 162, 217, 151

 108, 217, 86

 180, 217, 172

 90, 217, 64

 198, 217, 194

 72, 217, 42

 216, 217, 216

 54, 217, 20

 234, 217, 237

 37, 217, 0

 252, 217, 255

 255, 217, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



201, 205, 100



144, 217, 129



62, 223, 175

Triad

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



144, 217, 129



50, 210, 255



255, 159, 172

Complementary

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



144, 217, 129



202, 129, 217

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, 160, 222



144, 217, 129



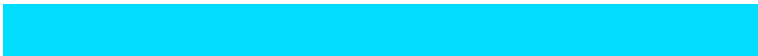
169, 194, 255

Square

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



144, 217, 129



0, 221, 255



240, 175, 255



255, 171, 128

Rectangle

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



144, 217, 129



0, 225, 210



240, 175, 255



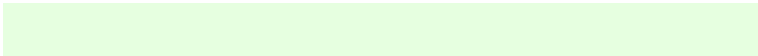
255, 157, 189

Sweetspot

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



144, 217, 129



230, 255, 224



217, 201, 129



113, 128, 110



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



144, 217, 129



151, 255, 130



129, 217, 157



101, 110, 99



30, 173, 0



8, 46, 0

Inverse Universe

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



202, 129, 217



234, 130, 255



217, 129, 189



108, 99, 110



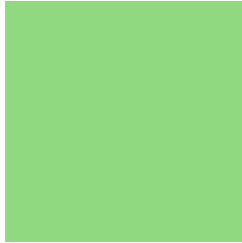
144, 0, 173



38, 0, 46

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 144, 217, 129 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, 217, 129 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, 217, 129 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 144, 217, 129.

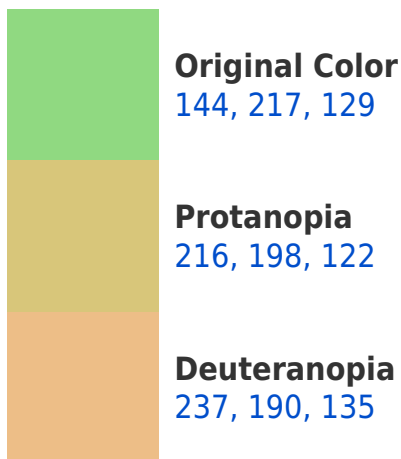


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 144, 217, 129.

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
160, 206, 222

Trichromacy



Original Color

144, 217, 129



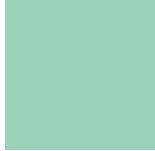
Protanomaly

190, 205, 125



Deuteranomaly

203, 200, 133



Tritanomaly

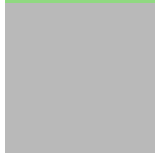
154, 210, 188

Monochromacy



Original Color

144, 217, 129



Achromatopsia

185, 185, 185



Achromatomaly

170, 197, 165

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 144, 217, 129 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, 217, 129)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(144, 217, 129)  
}
```

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, 217, 129) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(144, 217, 129) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 144, 217, 129 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, 217, 129) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(144, 217, 129) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(144, 217, 129)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 217, 129); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 217, 129); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 217, 129) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 144, 217, 129 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(144, 217, 129) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(144,  
217, 129) }
```

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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