

Converting Colors

RGB(144, 217, 203)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(144, 217, 203) contains.

RGB(144, 217, 203)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(144, 217, 203)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	90D9CB
RGB	144, 217, 203
RGB Percent	56%, 85%, 80%
CMY	0.4353, 0.1490, 0.2039
CMYK	0.34, 0.00, 0.06, 0.15
HSL	168°, 49%, 71%
HSV	168°, 34%, 85%
XYZ	47.0939, 59.8668, 65.5732
YIQ	193.5770, -39.0140, -19.8300

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

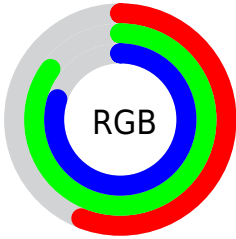
Format	Color
RYB	144, 184, 217
Decimal	9492939
CIELab	81.77, -25.75, -0.33
CIElCh	82, 25.755, 180.743
Yxy	59.8668, 0.2730, 0.3470
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287683019 (0xFF90D9CB)
YUV	193.5770, 4.6455, -43.4790
Hunter-Lab	77.3736, -26.7587, 3.9140

Details

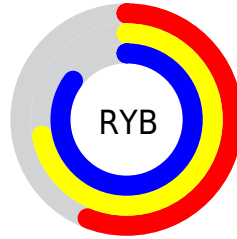
The RGB color **144, 217, 203** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **217, 144, 158**, and the grayscale version is **194, 194, 194**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **200, 255, 255**, and **90, 162, 149** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **122, 217, 199**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166, 217, 207**.

Distribution



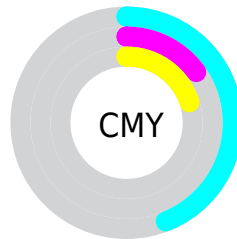
- Red (56%)
- Green (85%)
- Blue (80%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (72%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (20%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 144, 217, 203 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, 203 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 144, 217, 203


255, 255, 255


 200, 255, 255

 229, 255, 255


 144, 217, 203

 117, 189, 176


 90, 162, 149

 63, 135, 123

 35, 110, 98

 0, 85, 75

 0, 61, 52

 0, 39, 31

 0, 12, 7

 0, 0, 0

 144, 217, 203

 144, 217, 203

 122, 217, 199

 166, 217, 207


 101, 217, 195

 187, 217, 211

 79, 217, 191

 209, 217, 215

 57, 217, 186

 231, 217, 220

 36, 217, 182

 253, 217, 224

 14, 217, 178

 255, 217, 228

 0, 217, 175

 255, 217, 232

 255, 217, 236

 255, 217, 240

Harmonies

Analogous

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



167, 215, 179



144, 217, 203



135, 216, 227

Triad

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



144, 217, 203



208, 197, 245



241, 194, 162

Complementary

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



144, 217, 203



217, 144, 158

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.



252, 188, 180



144, 217, 203



235, 190, 227

Square

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



144, 217, 203



175, 205, 251



250, 186, 204



221, 202, 155

Rectangle

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



144, 217, 203



140, 214, 240



250, 186, 204



246, 191, 167

Sweetspot

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



144, 217, 203



230, 255, 250



159, 217, 144



112, 128, 125



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



144, 217, 203



153, 255, 235



144, 195, 217



99, 110, 108



0, 173, 140



0, 46, 37

Inverse Universe

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



217, 144, 158



255, 153, 173



217, 166, 144



110, 99, 101



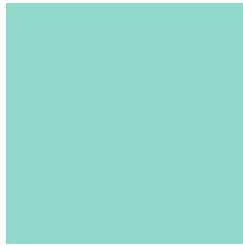
173, 0, 33



46, 0, 9

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 144, 217, 203 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

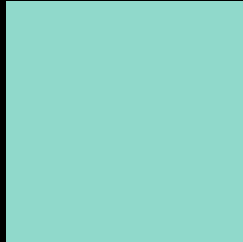
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 203 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

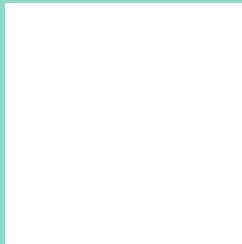
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 144, 217, 203 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 144, 217, 203.

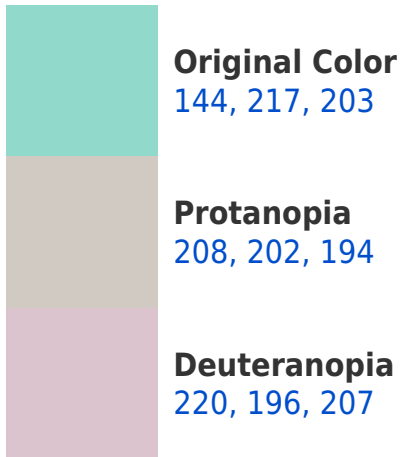


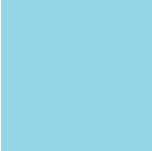
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 144, 217, 203.

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
150, 213, 230

Trichromacy



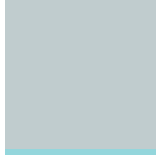
Original Color

144, 217, 203



Protanomaly

185, 207, 197



Deuteranomaly

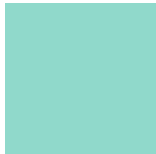
192, 204, 206



Tritanomaly

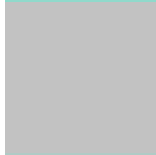
148, 214, 220

Monochromacy



Original Color

144, 217, 203



Achromatopsia

194, 194, 194



Achromatomaly

176, 202, 197

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 144, 217, 203 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, 203)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(144, 217, 203)  
}
```

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, 203) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(144, 217, 203) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 144, 217, 203 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, 203) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(144, 217, 203) }
```

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, 203)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(144, 217, 203); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 217, 203);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 217,  
203) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 144, 217, 203 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, 203) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(144,  
217, 203) }
```

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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