

Converting Colors

RGB(144, 220, 190)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(144, 220, 190) contains.

RGB(144, 220, 190)	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, 220, 190)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	90DCBE
RGB	144, 220, 190
RGB Percent	56%, 86%, 75%
CMY	0.4353, 0.1373, 0.2549
CMYK	0.35, 0.00, 0.14, 0.14
HSL	156°, 52%, 71%
HSV	156°, 35%, 86%
XYZ	46.3891, 60.8334, 58.0123
YIQ	193.8560, -35.6660, -25.4420

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

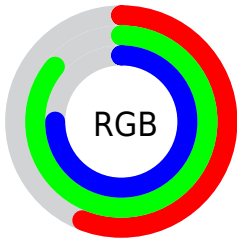
Format	Color
RYB	144, 191, 220
Decimal	9493694
CIELab	82.29, -29.99, 7.33
CIELCh	82, 30.875, 166.273
Yxy	60.8334, 0.2807, 0.3682
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287683774 (0xFF90DCBE)
YUV	193.8560, -1.9010, -43.7237
Hunter-Lab	77.9958, -30.3272, 10.4979

Details

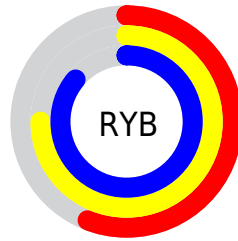
The RGB color **144, 220, 190** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **220, 144, 174**, and the grayscale version is **194, 194, 194**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **200, 255, 246**, and **90, 165, 137** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **122, 220, 181**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166, 220, 199**.

Distribution



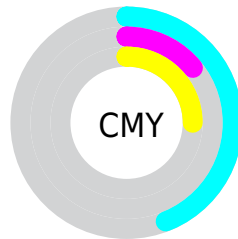
- Red (56%)
- Green (86%)
- Blue (75%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Blue (86%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 144, 220, 190 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, 220, 190 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 144, 220, 190


255, 255, 255


 200, 255, 246

 229, 255, 255

 144, 220, 190

 117, 192, 163

 90, 165, 137

 63, 138, 111

 35, 112, 87

 0, 87, 64

 0, 63, 42

 0, 41, 21

 0, 15, 0

 0, 0, 0

 144, 220, 190

 144, 220, 190

 122, 220, 181

 166, 220, 199

 100, 220, 173

 188, 220, 207

 78, 220, 164

 210, 220, 216

 56, 220, 155

 232, 220, 225

 34, 220, 147

 254, 220, 233

 12, 220, 138

 255, 220, 242

 0, 220, 133

 255, 220, 251

 255, 220, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



177, 216, 164



144, 220, 190



120, 221, 220

Triad

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



144, 220, 190



191, 202, 255



255, 189, 164

Complementary

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



144, 220, 190



220, 144, 174

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, 184, 190



144, 220, 190



228, 192, 245

Square

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



144, 220, 190



150, 211, 255



254, 185, 219



238, 198, 149

Rectangle

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



144, 220, 190



117, 219, 238



254, 185, 219



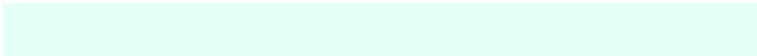
255, 187, 172

Sweetspot

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



144, 220, 190



230, 255, 245



174, 220, 144



112, 128, 121



0, 0, 0



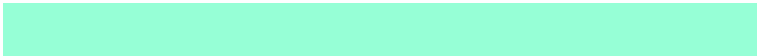
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



144, 220, 190



150, 255, 214



144, 212, 220



99, 110, 105



0, 173, 105



0, 46, 28

Inverse Universe

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



220, 144, 174



255, 150, 192



220, 152, 144



110, 99, 103



173, 0, 68



46, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 144, 220, 190 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

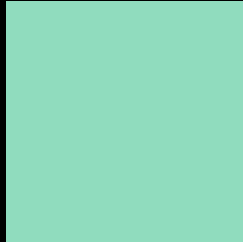
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 220, 190 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

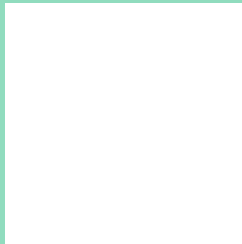
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 144, 220, 190 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 144, 220, 190.

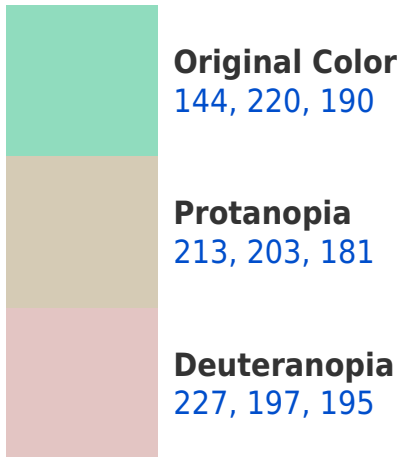


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 144, 220, 190.

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
153, 214, 231

Trichromacy



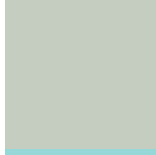
Original Color

144, 220, 190



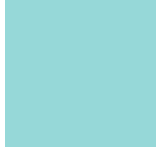
Protanomaly

188, 209, 184



Deuteranomaly

197, 205, 193



Tritanomaly

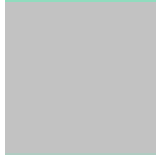
150, 216, 216

Monochromacy



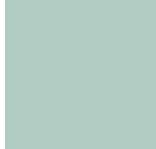
Original Color

144, 220, 190



Achromatopsia

194, 194, 194



Achromatomaly

176, 203, 193

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 144, 220, 190 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, 220, 190)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(144, 220, 190)  
}
```

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, 220, 190) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(144, 220, 190) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 144, 220, 190 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, 220, 190) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(144, 220, 190) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(144, 220, 190)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(144, 220, 190); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 220, 190);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 220,  
190) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 144, 220, 190 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(144, 220, 190) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(144,  
220, 190) }
```

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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