

Converting Colors

`RYB(144, 186, 212)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(144, 186, 212) contains.

RYB(144, 186, 212)	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

R_YB(144, 186, 212)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	90D4BA
RGB	144, 212, 186
RGB Percent	56%, 83%, 73%
CMY	0.4353, 0.1686, 0.2702
CMYK	0.32, 0.00, 0.12, 0.17
HSL	157°, 44%, 70%
HSV	157°, 32%, 83%
XYZ	43.9181, 56.5655, 55.1110
YIQ	188.7040, -32.1820, -22.5020

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

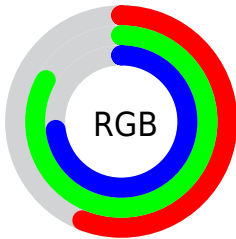
Format	Color
RYB	144, 186, 212
Decimal	9491642
CIELab	79.93, -26.96, 6.02
CIELCh	80, 27.625, 167.421
Yxy	56.5655, 0.2823, 0.3635
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287681722 (0xFF90D4BA)
YUV	188.7040, -1.3331, -39.2054
Hunter-Lab	75.2100, -27.3843, 9.2016

Details

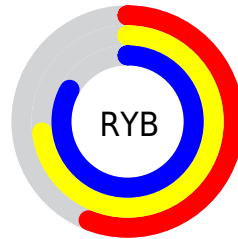
The RYB color **144, 186, 212** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **212, 144, 170**, and the grayscale version is **189, 189, 189**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **200, 231, 255**, and **91, 131, 157** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **123, 178, 212**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **165, 194, 212**.

Distribution



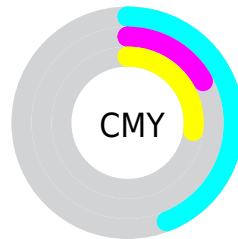
- Red (56%)
- Green (83%)
- Blue (73%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (73%)
- Blue (83%)



- Cyan (32%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Black (17%)




- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (27%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 144, 186, 212 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 RYB color 144, 186, 212 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 144, 186, 212


255, 255, 255


 200, 231, 255

 228, 242, 255

 144, 186, 212

 117, 158, 184

 91, 131, 157

 65, 105, 131


 38, 78, 105

 4, 49, 81

 0, 34, 57

 0, 24, 36


 0, 0, 0

 144, 186, 212


 144, 186, 212

 123, 178, 212


 165, 194, 212

 102, 170, 212


 186, 202, 212

 80, 161, 212


 208, 211, 212

 59, 153, 212

 229, 212, 218

 38, 145, 212

 250, 212, 226

 17, 137, 212

 255, 212, 235

 0, 131, 212

 255, 212, 243

 255, 212, 251

 255, 212, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



163, 208, 199



144, 186, 212



125, 169, 213

Triad

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



144, 186, 212



188, 194, 247



245, 195, 161

Complementary

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



144, 186, 212



212, 144, 170

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.



251, 180, 184



144, 186, 212



220, 187, 233

Square

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



144, 186, 212



152, 186, 248



243, 181, 210



208, 227, 148

Rectangle

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



144, 186, 212



123, 171, 229



243, 181, 210



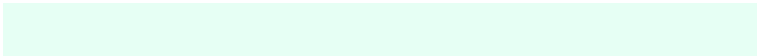
248, 186, 168

Sweetspot

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



144, 186, 212



230, 246, 255



144, 212, 186



112, 122, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



144, 186, 212



158, 218, 255



144, 176, 212



96, 103, 107



0, 106, 171



0, 26, 43

Inverse Universe

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



212, 144, 170



255, 158, 195



212, 153, 144



107, 96, 100



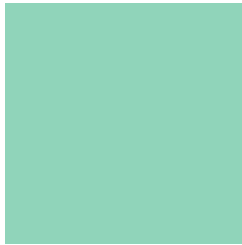
171, 0, 65



43, 0, 17

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 144, 186, 212 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

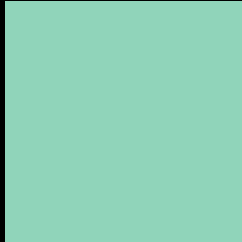
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 144, 186, 212 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](#).

RYB 144, 186, 212 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 144, 186, 212.



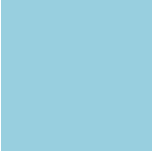
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 144, 186, 212.

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
152, 183, 223

Trichromacy



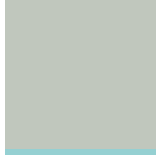
Original Color

144, 186, 212



Protanomaly

181, 202, 200



Deuteranomaly

189, 199, 196



Tritanomaly

149, 179, 210

Monochromacy



Original Color

144, 186, 212



Achromatopsia

189, 189, 189



Achromatomaly

173, 188, 197

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 144, 186, 212 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, 212, 186)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(144, 212, 186)  
}
```

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, 212, 186) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(144, 212, 186) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 144, 186, 212 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, 212, 186) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(144, 212, 186) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(144, 212, 186)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(144, 212, 186); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 212, 186);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 212,  
186) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 144, 186, 212 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(144, 212, 186) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(144,  
212, 186) }
```

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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