

# Converting Colors

RGB(145, 145, 145)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(145, 145, 145) contains.

<b>RGB(145, 145, 145)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	11
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	15
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	18
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	21

# **Color**

**RGB(145, 145, 145)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	919191
RGB	145, 145, 145
RGB Percent	57%, 57%, 57%
CMY	0.4314, 0.4314, 0.4314
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.43
HSL	0°, 0%, 57%
HSV	0°, 0%, 57%
XYZ	26.9133, 28.3149, 30.8349
YIQ	145.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	145, 145, 145
Decimal	9539985
CIE Lab	60.17, 0.00, -0.01
CIE LCh	60, 0.008, 296.813
Yxy	28.3149, 0.3127, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287730065 (0xFF919191)
YUV	145.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000
Hunter-Lab	53.2117, -2.8392, 2.8911

# Details

The RGB color **145, 145, 145** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **145, 145, 145**, and the grayscale version is **145, 145, 145**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **199, 199, 199**, and **95, 95, 95** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **145, 131, 131**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **145, 160, 160**.

# Distribution



Red (57%)

Green (57%)

Blue (57%)



Red (57%)

Yellow (57%)

Blue (57%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (43%)



Cyan (43%)

Magenta (43%)

Yellow (43%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 145, 145, 145 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 145, 145, 145 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 145, 145, 145

255, 255, 255


 199, 199, 199

 227, 227, 227

 145, 145, 145


 119, 119, 119

 95, 95, 95

 71, 71, 71

 49, 49, 49


 28, 28, 28

 1, 1, 1

 0, 0, 0

 145, 145, 145


 145, 131, 131

 145, 145, 145

 145, 160, 160

 145, 116, 116

 145, 174, 174

 145, 102, 102

 145, 189, 189

 145, 87, 87

 145, 203, 203

 145, 73, 73

 145, 218, 218

 145, 58, 58

 145, 232, 232

 145, 44, 44

 145, 246, 246

 145, 29, 29

 145, 255, 255

 145, 14, 14

# Harmonies

# Sweetspot

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



145, 145, 145



189, 189, 189



94, 94, 94



222, 222, 222

# Same Dimension

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



145, 145, 145



189, 189, 189



71, 71, 71



135, 0, 0



8, 0, 0

# Inverse Universe

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



145, 145, 145



189, 189, 189



71, 71, 71



0, 135, 135



0, 8, 8

# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 145, 145, 145 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

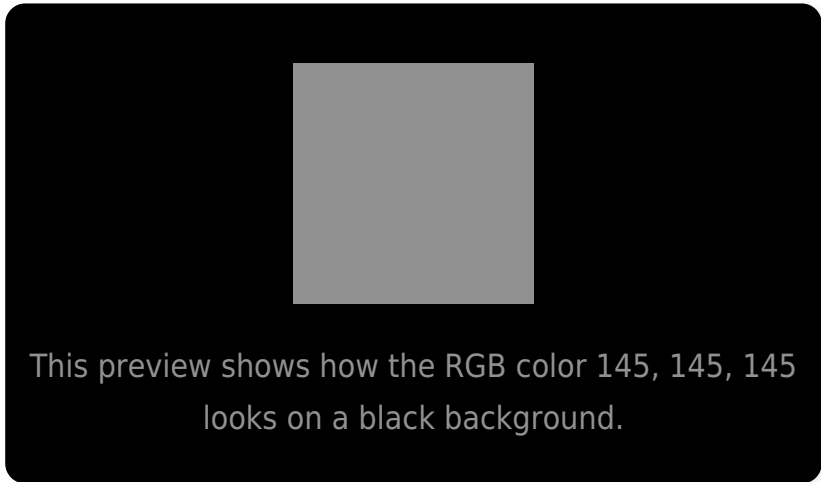
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

# 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 × Fail

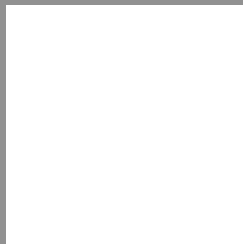
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RGB 145, 145, 145 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 145, 145, 145.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 145, 145, 145.

# 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



### Original Color

145, 145, 145

### Protanopia

147, 144, 145

### Deuteranopia

158, 140, 146



**Tritanopia**  
147, 143, 155

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

145, 145, 145

**Protanomaly**

146, 144, 145

**Deuteranomaly**

153, 142, 146

**Tritanomaly**

146, 144, 151

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

145, 145, 145

**Achromatopsia**

145, 145, 145

**Achromatomaly**

145, 145, 145

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 145, 145, 145 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(145, 145, 145) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(145, 145, 145)  
}
```

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(145, 145, 145) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(145, 145, 145) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 145, 145, 145 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(145, 145, 145) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(145, 145, 145) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(145, 145, 145)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(145, 145, 145); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 145, 145);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 145,  
145) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 145, 145, 145 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(145, 145, 145) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(145,  
145, 145) }
```

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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