

# Converting Colors

RGB(145, 145, 157)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(145, 145, 157) contains.

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# **Color**

**RGB(145, 145, 157)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	91919D
RGB	145, 145, 157
RGB Percent	57%, 57%, 62%
CMY	0.4314, 0.4314, 0.3843
CMYK	0.08, 0.08, 0.00, 0.38
HSL	240°, 6%, 59%
HSV	240°, 8%, 62%
XYZ	27.8883, 28.7049, 35.9690
YIQ	146.3680, -3.8520, 3.7320

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

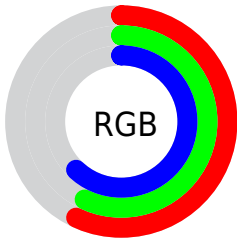
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	145, 145, 157
Decimal	9539997
CIE Lab	60.52, 2.42, -6.33
CIE LCh	61, 6.773, 290.943
Yxy	28.7049, 0.3013, 0.3101
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287730077 (0xFF91919D)
YUV	146.3680, 5.2416, -1.1997
Hunter-Lab	53.5769, -0.8455, -2.3007

# Details

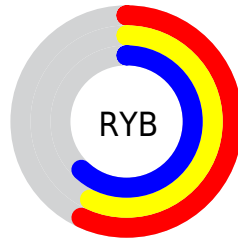
The RGB color **145, 145, 157** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **157, 157, 145**, and the grayscale version is **146, 146, 146**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **199, 199, 212**, and **95, 95, 106** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **129, 129, 157**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **161, 161, 157**.

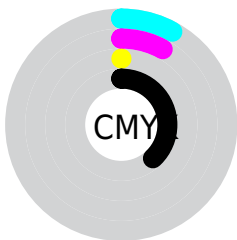
# Distribution



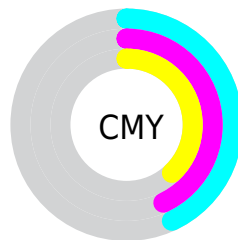
- Red (57%)
- Green (57%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (57%)
- Yellow (57%)
- Blue (62%)



- Cyan (8%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (38%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (38%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 145, 145, 157 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, 157 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 145, 145, 157

255, 255, 255


 199, 199, 212

 227, 227, 240

 145, 145, 157


 119, 119, 131

 95, 95, 106

 71, 71, 82

 48, 49, 59


 27, 28, 37


 1, 1, 16


 0, 0, 0

 145, 145, 157

 129, 129, 157

 145, 145, 157

 161, 161, 157

 114, 114, 157

 176, 176, 157

 98, 98, 157

 192, 192, 157

 82, 82, 157

 208, 208, 157

 66, 66, 157

 224, 224, 157

 51, 51, 157

 239, 239, 157

 35, 35, 157

 255, 255, 157

 19, 19, 157

 255, 255, 157

 4, 4, 157

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



138, 147, 158



145, 145, 157



152, 143, 154

# Triad

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



145, 145, 157



158, 143, 137



134, 149, 144

# Complementary

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



145, 145, 157



157, 157, 145

# 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.



139, 148, 138



145, 145, 157



153, 145, 134

# Square

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



145, 145, 157



159, 142, 142



146, 147, 135



131, 149, 150

# Rectangle

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



145, 145, 157



156, 142, 150



146, 147, 135



136, 149, 142



# Sweetspot

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



145, 145, 157



200, 200, 204



145, 157, 157



100, 100, 102



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102



# Same Dimension

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



145, 145, 157



186, 186, 204



151, 145, 157



71, 71, 79



0, 0, 143



0, 0, 15



# Inverse Universe

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



157, 145, 157



204, 186, 204



151, 157, 145



79, 71, 79



143, 0, 143



15, 0, 15



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 145, 145, 157 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



This preview shows how the RGB color 145, 145, 157 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

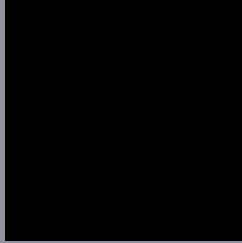
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

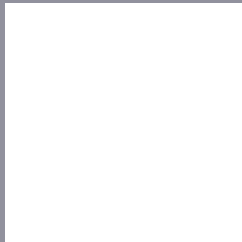
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RGB 145, 145, 157 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 145, 145, 157.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 145, 145, 157.

# 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, 157](#)

**Protanopia**  
[145, 145, 157](#)

**Deuteranopia**  
[155, 142, 158](#)



**Tritanopia**  
145, 145, 157

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

145, 145, 157

## Protanomaly

145, 145, 157

## Deuteranomaly

151, 143, 158

## Tritanomaly

145, 145, 157

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

145, 145, 157

## Achromatopsia

146, 146, 146

## Achromatomaly

146, 146, 150

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 145, 145, 157 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, 157) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(145, 145, 157)  
}
```

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, 157) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(145, 145, 157) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 145, 145, 157 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, 157) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(145, 145, 157) }
```

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, 157)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(145, 145, 157); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 145, 157);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 145,  
157) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 145, 145, 157 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, 157) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(145,  
145, 157) }
```

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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