

Converting Colors

RGB(145, 151, 128)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(145, 151, 128) contains.

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Color

RGB(145, 151, 128)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

| Format | Color |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| Hex | 919780 |
| RGB | 145, 151, 128 |
| RGB Percent | 57%, 59%, 50% |
| CMY | 0.4314, 0.4078, 0.4980 |
| CMYK | 0.04, 0.00, 0.15, 0.41 |
| HSL | 76°, 10%, 55% |
| HSV | 76°, 15%, 59% |
| XYZ | 26.6399, 29.7115, 24.7529 |
| YIQ | 146.5840, 3.8070, -8.4250 |

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

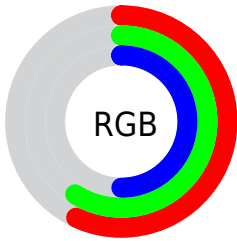
| Format | Color |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| RYB | 128, 151, 134 |
| Decimal | 9541504 |
| CIELab | 61.40, -6.42, 11.39 |
| CIELCh | 61, 13.079, 119.416 |
| Yxy | 29.7115, 0.3285, 0.3663 |
| Android (android.graphics.Color) | 4287731584 (0xFF919780) |
| YUV | 146.5840, -9.1619, -1.3892 |
| Hunter-Lab | 54.5082, -8.1507, 11.2314 |

Details

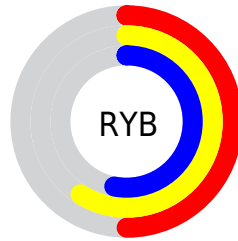
The RGB color **145, 151, 128** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **134, 128, 151**, and the grayscale version is **147, 147, 147**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **199, 205, 181**, and **94, 100, 79** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **141, 151, 113**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **149, 151, 143**.

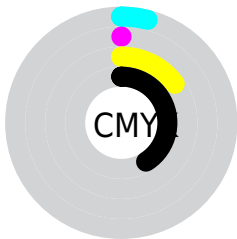
Distribution



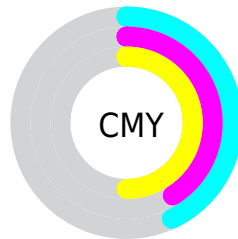
- Red (57%)
- Green (59%)
- Blue (50%)



- Red (50%)
- Yellow (59%)
- Blue (53%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Black (41%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (41%)
- Yellow (50%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 145, 151, 128 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, 151, 128 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 145, 151, 128


255, 255, 255

 199, 205, 181


 227, 233, 208


 255, 255, 237

 145, 151, 128

 119, 125, 103

 94, 100, 79

 71, 76, 56


 48, 54, 34

 27, 32, 13


 0, 10, 0

 0, 0, 0

 145, 151, 128


 141, 151, 113


 145, 151, 128


 149, 151, 143


 137, 151, 98


 153, 151, 158

 133, 151, 83


 157, 151, 173

 129, 151, 68

 161, 151, 188

 125, 151, 52


 165, 151, 203


 121, 151, 37

 169, 151, 219


 117, 151, 22

 173, 151, 234

 113, 151, 7

 177, 151, 249

 112, 151, 0

 180, 151, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



158, 147, 125



145, 151, 128



132, 154, 136

Triad

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



145, 151, 128



123, 153, 168



171, 140, 149

Complementary

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



145, 151, 128



134, 128, 151

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.



163, 142, 160



145, 151, 128



135, 149, 171

Square

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



145, 151, 128



118, 155, 159



150, 145, 168



173, 141, 137

Rectangle

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



145, 151, 128



125, 155, 144



150, 145, 168



169, 141, 153

Sweetspot

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



145, 151, 128



194, 196, 187



151, 134, 128



98, 99, 93



227, 227, 227



99, 99, 99

Same Dimension

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



145, 151, 128



187, 196, 161



134, 151, 128



75, 77, 69



104, 140, 0



9, 13, 0

Inverse Universe

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



134, 128, 151



170, 161, 196



145, 128, 151



71, 69, 77



37, 0, 140



3, 0, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 145, 151, 128 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

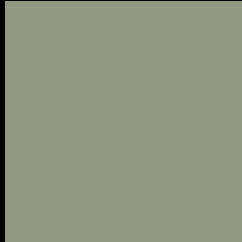
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 151, 128 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

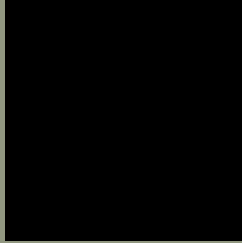
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

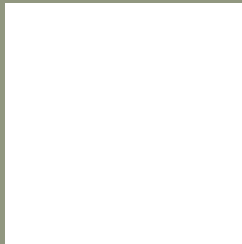
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 145, 151, 128 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 145, 151, 128.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 145, 151, 128.

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, 151, 128

Protanopia

156, 148, 126

Deuteranopia

169, 143, 130



Tritanopia
149, 147, 158

Trichromacy



Original Color

145, 151, 128

Protanomaly

152, 149, 127

Deuteranomaly

160, 146, 129

Tritanomaly

148, 148, 147

Monochromacy



Original Color

145, 151, 128

Achromatopsia

147, 147, 147

Achromatomaly

146, 148, 140

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 145, 151, 128 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, 151, 128)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(145, 151, 128)  
}
```

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, 151, 128) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(145, 151, 128) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 145, 151, 128 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, 151, 128) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(145, 151, 128) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(145, 151, 128) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(145, 151, 128); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 151, 128);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 151,  
128) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 145, 151, 128 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(145, 151, 128) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(145,  
151, 128) }
```

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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