

Converting Colors

RGB(145, 164, 232)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(145, 164, 232) contains.

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Color

RGB(145, 164, 232)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	91A4E8
RGB	145, 164, 232
RGB Percent	57%, 64%, 91%
CMY	0.4314, 0.3569, 0.0902
CMYK	0.38, 0.29, 0.00, 0.09
HSL	227°, 65%, 74%
HSV	227°, 38%, 91%
XYZ	39.5180, 38.3969, 81.6724
YIQ	166.0710, -33.1520, 17.1200

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

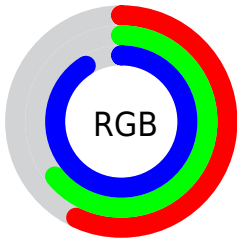
Format	Color
RYB	145, 161, 232
Decimal	9544936
CIELab	68.31, 9.77, -36.35
CIELCh	68, 37.644, 285.041
Yxy	38.3969, 0.2476, 0.2406
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287735016 (0xFF91A4E8)
YUV	166.0710, 32.5030, -18.4793
Hunter-Lab	61.9652, 5.3984, -34.7708

Details

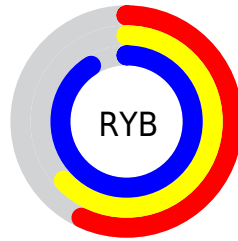
The RGB color **145, 164, 232** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **232, 213, 145**, and the grayscale version is **166, 166, 166**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **201, 219, 255**, and **91, 112, 176** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **122, 146, 232**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **168, 182, 232**.

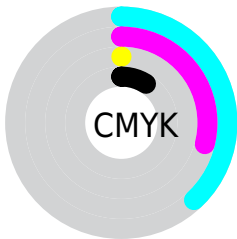
Distribution



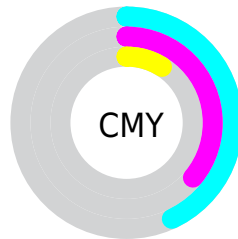
- Red (57%)
- Green (64%)
- Blue (91%)



- Red (57%)
- Yellow (63%)
- Blue (91%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (9%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (9%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 145, 164, 232 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, 164, 232 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 145, 164, 232

 145, 164, 232

255, 255, 255

 118, 138, 204

 201, 219, 255

 91, 112, 176

 230, 247, 255

 64, 88, 149

 35, 65, 123

 0, 43, 98

 0, 24, 74

 0, 2, 51

 0, 2, 29


 0, 0, 0

 145, 164, 232


 145, 164, 232

 122, 146, 232

 168, 182, 232

 99, 128, 232

 191, 200, 232

 75, 110, 232

 215, 218, 232

 52, 91, 232

 238, 237, 232

 29, 73, 232

 255, 255, 232

 6, 55, 232

 255, 255, 232

 0, 51, 232

Harmonies

Analogous

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



86, 175, 232



145, 164, 232



192, 152, 215

Triad

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



145, 164, 232



226, 147, 120



90, 184, 148

Complementary

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



145, 164, 232



232, 213, 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.



134, 179, 117



145, 164, 232



204, 159, 101

Square

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



145, 164, 232



233, 140, 151



172, 170, 100



37, 185, 183

Rectangle

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



145, 164, 232



214, 145, 196



172, 170, 100



105, 182, 137

Sweetspot

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



145, 164, 232



227, 233, 255



145, 232, 212



111, 115, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



145, 164, 232



140, 165, 255



168, 145, 232



103, 106, 115



0, 39, 179



0, 11, 51

Inverse Universe

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



232, 145, 164



255, 140, 165



209, 232, 145



115, 103, 106



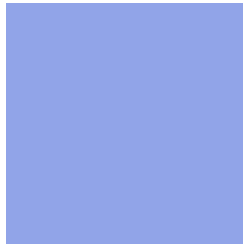
179, 0, 39



51, 0, 11

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 145, 164, 232 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

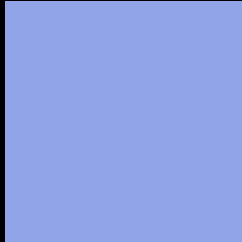
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 145, 164, 232 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

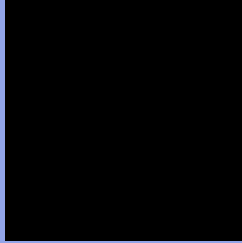
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

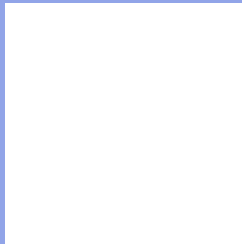
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 145, 164, 232 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 145, 164, 232.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 145, 164, 232.

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](#).

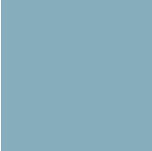
Dichromacy



Original Color
145, 164, 232

Protanopia
146, 164, 232

Deuteranopia
144, 164, 232



Tritanopia
134, 173, 187

Trichromacy



Original Color
145, 164, 232

Protanomaly
146, 164, 232

Deuteranomaly
144, 164, 232

Tritanomaly
138, 170, 203

Monochromacy



Original Color
145, 164, 232

Achromatopsia
166, 166, 166

Achromatomaly
158, 165, 190

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 145, 164, 232 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, 164, 232)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(145, 164, 232)  
}
```

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, 164, 232) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(145, 164, 232) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 145, 164, 232 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, 164, 232) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(145, 164, 232) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(145, 164, 232)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 164, 232); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 164, 232); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 164, 232) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 145, 164, 232 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(145, 164, 232) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(145,  
164, 232) }
```

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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