

Converting Colors

RGB(145, 171, 166)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(145, 171, 166) contains.

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Color

RGB(145, 171, 166)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	91ABA6
RGB	145, 171, 166
RGB Percent	57%, 67%, 65%
CMY	0.4314, 0.3294, 0.3490
CMYK	0.15, 0.00, 0.03, 0.33
HSL	168°, 13%, 62%
HSV	168°, 15%, 67%
XYZ	33.1229, 37.8987, 41.6458
YIQ	162.6560, -13.8910, -7.0670

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

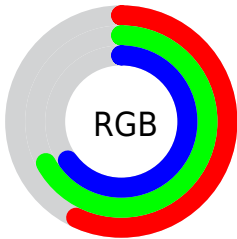
Format	Color
RYB	145, 159, 171
Decimal	9546662
CIELab	67.95, -9.98, -0.44
CIELCh	68, 9.988, 182.545
Yxy	37.8987, 0.2940, 0.3364
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287736742 (0xFF91ABA6)
YUV	162.6560, 1.6486, -15.4843
Hunter-Lab	61.5619, -11.6930, 2.9845

Details

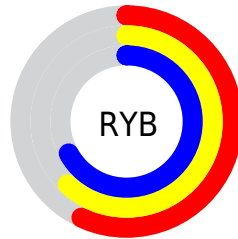
The RGB color **145, 171, 166** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **171, 145, 150**, and the grayscale version is **163, 163, 163**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **199, 226, 221**, and **94, 119, 114** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **128, 171, 163**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **162, 171, 169**.

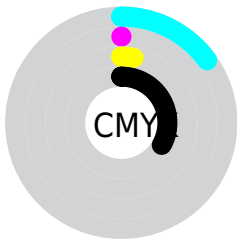
Distribution



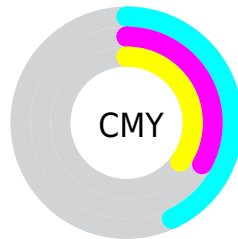
- Red (57%)
- Green (67%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (57%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Blue (67%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Black (33%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 145, 171, 166 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, 171, 166 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 145, 171, 166


255, 255, 255

 199, 226, 221

 227, 255, 250

 145, 171, 166

 119, 144, 140

 94, 119, 114

 70, 94, 90


 47, 70, 66


 25, 48, 44


 2, 27, 24


 0, 0, 0

 145, 171, 166


 128, 171, 163


 145, 171, 166


 162, 171, 169

 111, 171, 159


 179, 171, 173


 94, 171, 156


 196, 171, 176

 77, 171, 153


 213, 171, 179

 60, 171, 150

 230, 171, 182

 42, 171, 146

 248, 171, 186

 25, 171, 143

 255, 171, 189

 8, 171, 140

 255, 171, 192

 0, 171, 138

 255, 171, 196

Harmonies

Analogous

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



152, 170, 157



145, 171, 166



143, 171, 175

Triad

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



145, 171, 166



168, 163, 181



181, 162, 150

Complementary

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



145, 171, 166



171, 145, 150

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.



185, 160, 156



145, 171, 166



178, 161, 174

Square

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



145, 171, 166



157, 166, 183



184, 160, 165



172, 165, 148

Rectangle

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



145, 171, 166



146, 169, 180



184, 160, 165



183, 161, 152

Sweetspot

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



145, 171, 166



211, 222, 220



150, 171, 145



105, 112, 111



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



145, 171, 166



182, 222, 214



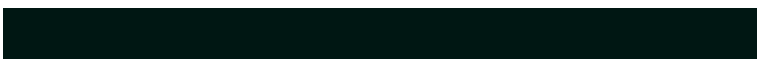
145, 163, 171



78, 87, 85



0, 150, 122



0, 23, 19

Inverse Universe

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



171, 145, 150



222, 182, 190



171, 153, 145



87, 78, 80



150, 0, 29



23, 0, 4

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 145, 171, 166 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, 171, 166 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

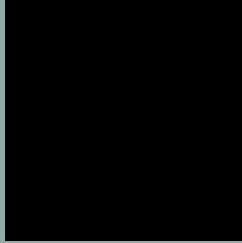
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 171, 166 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 145, 171, 166.



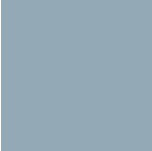
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 145, 171, 166.

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](#).

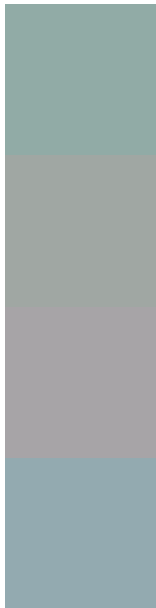
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
148, 169, 182

Trichromacy



Original Color

145, 171, 166

Protanomaly

160, 167, 163

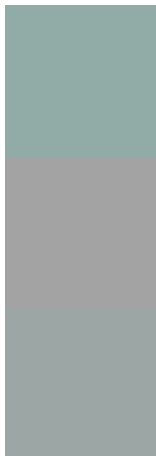
Deuteranomaly

167, 164, 167

Tritanomaly

147, 170, 176

Monochromacy



Original Color

145, 171, 166

Achromatopsia

163, 163, 163

Achromatomaly

156, 166, 164

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 145, 171, 166 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, 171, 166)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(145, 171, 166)  
}
```

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, 171, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(145, 171, 166) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 145, 171, 166 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, 171, 166) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(145, 171, 166) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(145, 171, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(145, 171, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 171, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 171,  
166) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 145, 171, 166 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(145, 171, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(145,  
171, 166) }
```

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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