

Converting Colors

RGB(145, 173, 166)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(145, 173, 166) contains.

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Color

RGB(145, 173, 166)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	91ADA6
RGB	145, 173, 166
RGB Percent	57%, 68%, 65%
CMY	0.4314, 0.3216, 0.3490
CMYK	0.16, 0.00, 0.04, 0.32
HSL	165°, 15%, 62%
HSV	165°, 16%, 68%
XYZ	33.5036, 38.6601, 41.7727
YIQ	163.8300, -14.4410, -8.1130

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

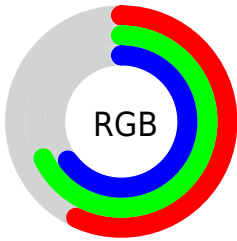
Format	Color
RYB	145, 161, 173
Decimal	9547174
CIELab	68.50, -11.04, 0.37
CIELCh	69, 11.049, 178.071
Yxy	38.6601, 0.2941, 0.3393
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287737254 (0xFF91ADA6)
YUV	163.8300, 1.0698, -16.5139
Hunter-Lab	62.1772, -12.6272, 3.6911

Details

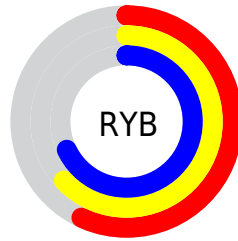
The RGB color **145, 173, 166** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **173, 145, 152**, and the grayscale version is **164, 164, 164**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **199, 228, 221**, and **94, 121, 114** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **128, 173, 162**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **162, 173, 170**.

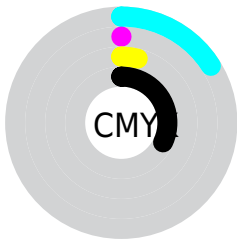
Distribution



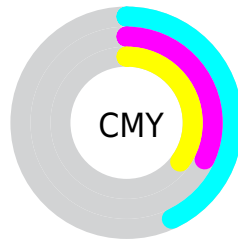
- Red (57%)
- Green (68%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (57%)
- Yellow (63%)
- Blue (68%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (32%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (32%)
- Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 145, 173, 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, 173, 166 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 145, 173, 166


255, 255, 255


 199, 228, 221

 227, 255, 250

 145, 173, 166

 119, 146, 140

 94, 121, 114

 70, 96, 90

 47, 72, 66

 25, 50, 44

 3, 29, 24

 0, 0, 0


 145, 173, 166


 128, 173, 162

 145, 173, 166


 162, 173, 170

 110, 173, 157


 180, 173, 175

 93, 173, 153


 197, 173, 179

 76, 173, 149


 214, 173, 183

 58, 173, 144

 232, 173, 188

 41, 173, 140

 249, 173, 192

 24, 173, 136

 255, 173, 196

 7, 173, 131

 255, 173, 201

 0, 173, 130

 255, 173, 205

Harmonies

Analogous

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



154, 172, 156



145, 173, 166



142, 173, 176

Triad

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



145, 173, 166



168, 165, 185



185, 163, 150

Complementary

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



145, 173, 166



173, 145, 152

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.



189, 161, 158



145, 173, 166



180, 162, 178

Square

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



145, 173, 166



156, 168, 187



187, 160, 168



176, 166, 147

Rectangle

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



145, 173, 166



144, 172, 182



187, 160, 168



187, 162, 153

Sweetspot

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



145, 173, 166



213, 224, 222



152, 173, 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, 173, 166



182, 224, 214



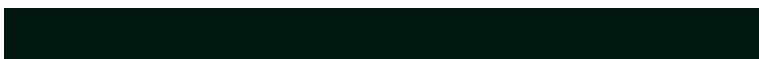
145, 166, 173



78, 87, 85



0, 150, 113



0, 23, 17

Inverse Universe

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



173, 145, 152



224, 182, 192



173, 152, 145



87, 78, 80



150, 0, 38



23, 0, 6

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 145, 173, 166 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

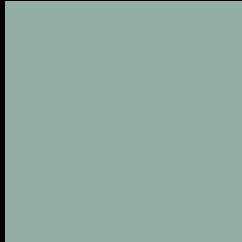
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 173, 166 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

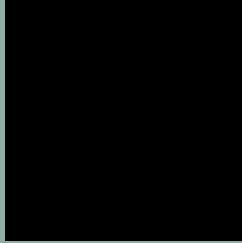
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

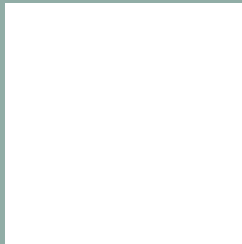
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 145, 173, 166 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 145, 173, 166.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 145, 173, 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](#).

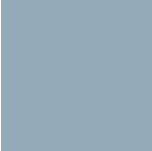
Dichromacy



Original Color
145, 173, 166

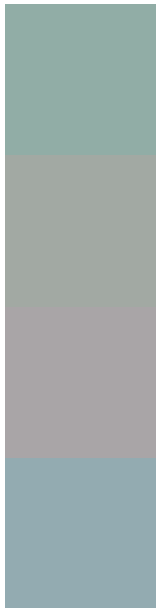
Protanopia
171, 166, 162

Deuteranopia
182, 161, 168



Tritanopia
148, 170, 184

Trichromacy



Original Color

145, 173, 166

Protanomaly

162, 169, 163

Deuteranomaly

169, 165, 167

Tritanomaly

147, 171, 177

Monochromacy



Original Color

145, 173, 166

Achromatopsia

164, 164, 164

Achromatomaly

157, 167, 165

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 145, 173, 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, 173, 166) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(145, 173, 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, 173, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(145, 173, 166) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 145, 173, 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, 173, 166) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(145, 173, 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, 173, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(145, 173, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 173, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 173,  
166) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 145, 173, 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, 173, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(145,  
173, 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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