

Converting Colors

RGB(145, 176, 121)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(145, 176, 121) contains.

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Color

RGB(145, 176, 121)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	91B079
RGB	145, 176, 121
RGB Percent	57%, 69%, 47%
CMY	0.4314, 0.3098, 0.5255
CMYK	0.18, 0.00, 0.31, 0.31
HSL	94°, 26%, 58%
HSV	94°, 31%, 69%
XYZ	30.6536, 38.4509, 23.8953
YIQ	160.4610, -0.8210, -23.6770

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

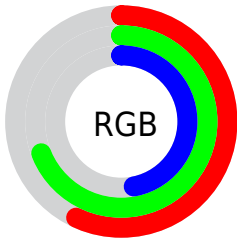
Format	Color
RYB	121, 176, 152
Decimal	9547897
CIELab	68.35, -20.70, 24.80
CIElCh	68, 32.300, 129.851
Yxy	38.4509, 0.3296, 0.4135
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287737977 (0xFF91B079)
YUV	160.4610, -19.4543, -13.5593
Hunter-Lab	62.0088, -20.2752, 20.5585

Details

The RGB color **145, 176, 121** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **152, 121, 176**, and the grayscale version is **161, 161, 161**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **200, 232, 174**, and **94, 123, 72** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **135, 176, 103**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **155, 176, 139**.

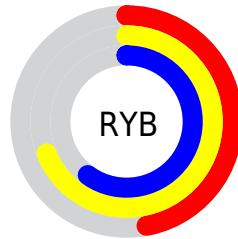
Distribution



Red (57%)

Green (69%)

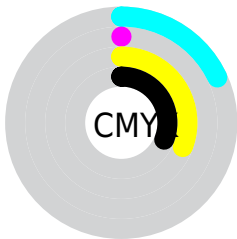
Blue (47%)



Red (47%)

Yellow (69%)

Blue (60%)

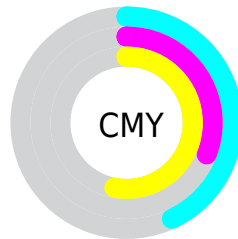


Cyan (18%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (31%)

Black (31%)



Cyan (43%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (53%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 145, 176, 121 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, 176, 121 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 145, 176, 121

255, 255, 255

 200, 232, 174

 228, 255, 201

 255, 255, 229

 145, 176, 121

 119, 149, 96

 94, 123, 72

 69, 98, 49

 46, 74, 26

 23, 51, 2

 0, 31, 0


 0, 0, 0

 145, 176, 121


 135, 176, 103

 145, 176, 121


 155, 176, 139

 125, 176, 86

 165, 176, 156

 115, 176, 68


 175, 176, 174

 105, 176, 51

 185, 176, 191

 95, 176, 33


 195, 176, 209

 85, 176, 15

 205, 176, 227

 77, 176, 0

 214, 176, 244

 224, 176, 255

 234, 176, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



177, 168, 109



145, 176, 121



110, 181, 146

Triad

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



145, 176, 121



97, 175, 221



224, 145, 158

Complementary

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



145, 176, 121



152, 121, 176

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.



211, 147, 187



145, 176, 121



142, 166, 224

Square

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



145, 176, 121



67, 181, 203



183, 156, 212



221, 149, 131

Rectangle

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



145, 176, 121



88, 183, 165



183, 156, 212



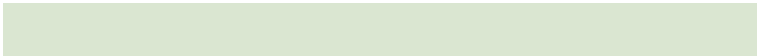
222, 145, 168

Sweetspot

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



145, 176, 121



218, 230, 209



176, 151, 121



108, 115, 102



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



145, 176, 121



180, 230, 142



121, 176, 124



84, 89, 80



67, 153, 0



11, 26, 0

Inverse Universe

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



152, 121, 176



191, 142, 230



176, 121, 173



85, 80, 89



86, 0, 153



14, 0, 26

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 145, 176, 121 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

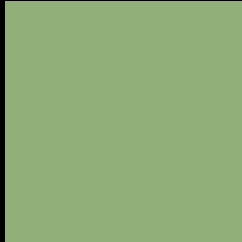
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 176, 121 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, 176, 121 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 145, 176, 121.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 145, 176, 121.

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](#).

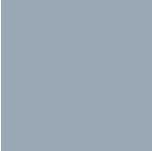
Dichromacy



Original Color
145, 176, 121

Protanopia
179, 166, 117

Deuteranopia
196, 159, 125



Tritanopia

154, 168, 182

Trichromacy



Original Color
145, 176, 121

Protanomaly
167, 170, 118

Deuteranomaly
177, 165, 124

Tritanomaly
151, 171, 160

Monochromacy



Original Color
145, 176, 121

Achromatopsia
160, 160, 160

Achromatomaly
155, 166, 146

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 145, 176, 121 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, 176, 121)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(145, 176, 121)  
}
```

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, 176, 121) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(145, 176, 121) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 145, 176, 121 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, 176, 121) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(145, 176, 121) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(145, 176, 121)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(145, 176, 121); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 176, 121);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 176,  
121) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 145, 176, 121 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(145, 176, 121) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(145,  
176, 121) }
```

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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