

Converting Colors

RGB(145, 190, 144)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(145, 190, 144) contains.

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Color

RGB(145, 190, 144)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	91BE90
RGB	145, 190, 144
RGB Percent	57%, 75%, 56%
CMY	0.4314, 0.2549, 0.4353
CMYK	0.24, 0.00, 0.24, 0.25
HSL	119°, 26%, 65%
HSV	119°, 24%, 75%
XYZ	35.1246, 44.8603, 33.1932
YIQ	171.3010, -12.0540, -23.8460

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

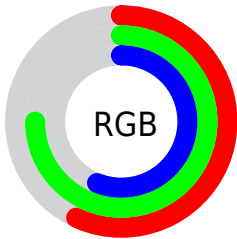
Format	Color
RYB	144, 190, 189
Decimal	9551504
CIELab	72.80, -23.95, 18.50
CIELCh	73, 30.263, 142.319
Yxy	44.8603, 0.3103, 0.3964
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287741584 (0xFF91BE90)
YUV	171.3010, -13.4594, -23.0660
Hunter-Lab	66.9778, -23.6021, 17.5012

Details

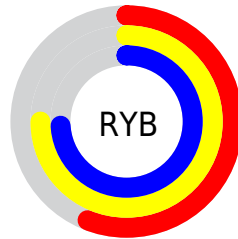
The RGB color **145, 190, 144** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **189, 144, 190**, and the grayscale version is **171, 171, 171**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **200, 246, 198**, and **93, 136, 93** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **126, 190, 125**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **164, 190, 163**.

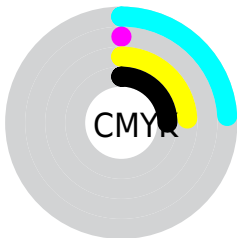
Distribution



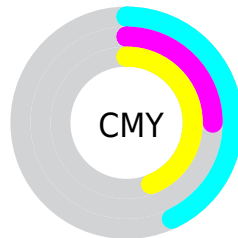
- Red (57%)
- Green (75%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Blue (74%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Black (25%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 145, 190, 144 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, 190, 144 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 145, 190, 144

255, 255, 255

 200, 246, 198

 228, 255, 226

255, 255, 255


 145, 190, 144


 119, 163, 118


 93, 136, 93

 69, 111, 70

 45, 86, 47

 21, 63, 25

 0, 40, 0

 0, 17, 0


 0, 0, 0


 145, 190, 144


 145, 190, 144


 126, 190, 125


 164, 190, 163


 108, 190, 106


 182, 190, 182


 89, 190, 87

 201, 190, 201

 71, 190, 68

 219, 190, 220


 52, 190, 49

 238, 190, 239

 33, 190, 30

 255, 190, 255

 15, 190, 11

 4, 190, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



177, 183, 127



145, 190, 144



114, 194, 170

Triad

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



145, 190, 144



132, 183, 233



234, 159, 159

Complementary

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



145, 190, 144



189, 144, 190

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.



229, 159, 187



145, 190, 144



173, 174, 230

Square

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



145, 190, 144



99, 190, 222



207, 165, 213



225, 165, 136

Rectangle

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



145, 190, 144



97, 194, 189



207, 165, 213



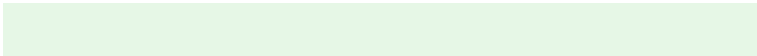
234, 158, 168

Sweetspot

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



145, 190, 144



230, 247, 230



190, 188, 144



115, 125, 115



252, 252, 252



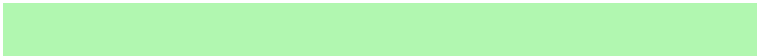
125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



145, 190, 144



177, 247, 176



144, 190, 165



85, 94, 85



3, 158, 0



1, 31, 0

Inverse Universe

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



189, 144, 190



246, 176, 247



190, 144, 169



94, 85, 94



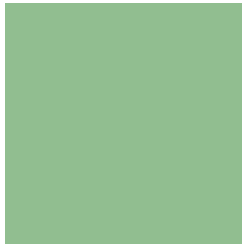
155, 0, 158



30, 0, 31

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 145, 190, 144 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

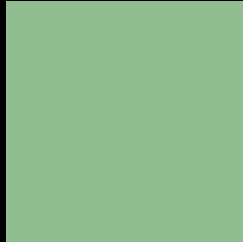
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 190, 144 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

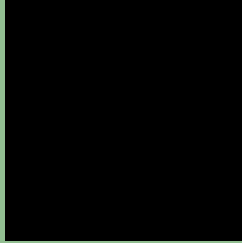
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 190, 144 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 145, 190, 144.

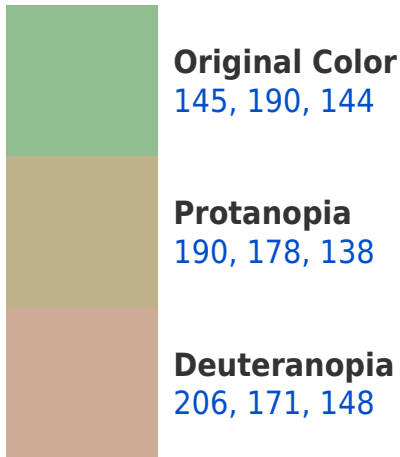


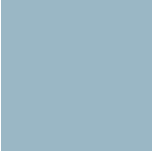
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 145, 190, 144.

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
154, 183, 197

Trichromacy



Original Color
145, 190, 144

Protanomaly
174, 182, 140

Deuteranomaly
184, 178, 147

Tritanomaly
151, 186, 178

Monochromacy



Original Color
145, 190, 144

Achromatopsia
171, 171, 171

Achromatomaly
162, 178, 161

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 145, 190, 144 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, 190, 144)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(145, 190, 144)  
}
```

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, 190, 144) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(145, 190, 144) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 145, 190, 144 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, 190, 144) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(145, 190, 144) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(145, 190, 144)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(145, 190, 144); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 190, 144);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 190,  
144) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 145, 190, 144 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(145, 190, 144) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(145,  
190, 144) }
```

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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