

Converting Colors

RGB(145, 192, 138)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(145, 192, 138) contains.

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Color

RGB(145, 192, 138)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	91C08A
RGB	145, 192, 138
RGB Percent	57%, 75%, 54%
CMY	0.4314, 0.2471, 0.4588
CMYK	0.24, 0.00, 0.28, 0.25
HSL	112°, 30%, 65%
HSV	112°, 28%, 75%
XYZ	35.1141, 45.5540, 30.9868
YIQ	171.7910, -10.6780, -26.7580

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

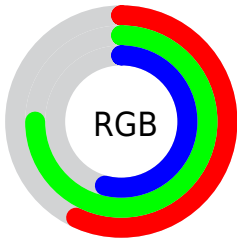
Format	Color
RYB	138, 192, 185
Decimal	9552010
CIELab	73.26, -25.95, 22.33
CIELCh	73, 34.237, 139.281
Yxy	45.5540, 0.3145, 0.4080
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287742090 (0xFF91C08A)
YUV	171.7910, -16.6590, -23.4957
Hunter-Lab	67.4937, -25.2479, 20.0251

Details

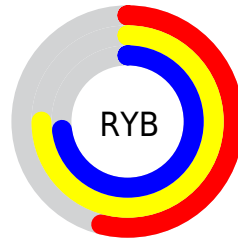
The RGB color **145, 192, 138** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **185, 138, 192**, and the grayscale version is **172, 172, 172**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **200, 249, 192**, and **93, 138, 88** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **128, 192, 119**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **162, 192, 157**.

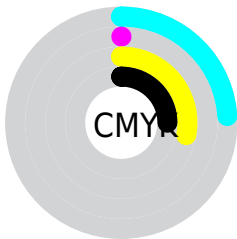
Distribution



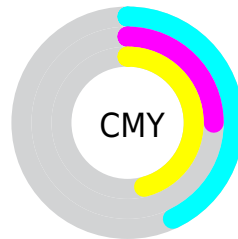
- Red (57%)
- Green (75%)
- Blue (54%)



- Red (54%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Blue (73%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Black (25%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (46%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 145, 192, 138 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, 192, 138 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 145, 192, 138

255, 255, 255

 200, 249, 192

 228, 255, 220

 255, 255, 248

 145, 192, 138

 119, 165, 112


 93, 138, 88

 68, 113, 64

 44, 88, 41

 19, 64, 20

 0, 42, 0

 0, 20, 0


 0, 0, 0

 145, 192, 138

 145, 192, 138

 128, 192, 119

 162, 192, 157

 112, 192, 100


 178, 192, 176

 95, 192, 80

 195, 192, 196

 78, 192, 61


 212, 192, 215


 61, 192, 42


 229, 192, 234

 45, 192, 23

 245, 192, 253

 28, 192, 4

 255, 192, 255

 25, 192, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



181, 184, 120



145, 192, 138



107, 196, 167

Triad

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



145, 192, 138



120, 186, 241



242, 157, 161

Complementary

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



145, 192, 138



185, 138, 192

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.



234, 157, 192



145, 192, 138



168, 176, 239

Square

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



145, 192, 138



79, 194, 226



209, 165, 221



234, 164, 134

Rectangle

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



145, 192, 138



85, 197, 189



209, 165, 221



242, 156, 171

Sweetspot

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



145, 192, 138



232, 250, 230



192, 185, 138



114, 125, 112



252, 252, 252



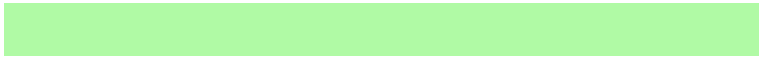
125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



145, 192, 138



176, 250, 165



138, 192, 158



88, 97, 87



21, 161, 0



4, 33, 0

Inverse Universe

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



185, 138, 192



239, 165, 250



192, 138, 172



96, 87, 97



140, 0, 161



29, 0, 33

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 145, 192, 138 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

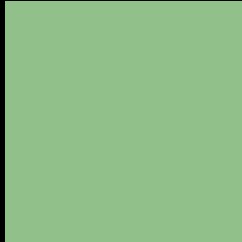
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 192, 138 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, 192, 138 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 145, 192, 138.

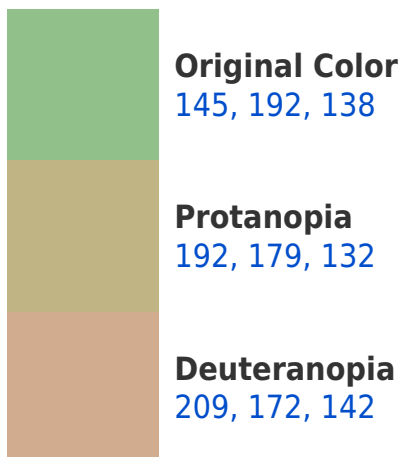


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 145, 192, 138.

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
155, 184, 199

Trichromacy



Original Color
145, 192, 138

Protanomaly
175, 184, 134

Deuteranomaly
186, 179, 141

Tritanomaly
151, 187, 177

Monochromacy



Original Color
145, 192, 138

Achromatopsia
172, 172, 172

Achromatomaly
162, 179, 160

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 145, 192, 138 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, 192, 138)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(145, 192, 138)  
}
```

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, 192, 138) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(145, 192, 138) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 145, 192, 138 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, 192, 138) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(145, 192, 138) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(145, 192, 138)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(145, 192, 138); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 192, 138);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 192,  
138) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 145, 192, 138 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(145, 192, 138) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(145,  
192, 138) }
```

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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