

Converting Colors

RGB(145, 192, 148)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(145, 192, 148) contains.

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Color

RGB(145, 192, 148)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	91C094
RGB	145, 192, 148
RGB Percent	57%, 75%, 58%
CMY	0.4314, 0.2471, 0.4196
CMYK	0.24, 0.00, 0.23, 0.25
HSL	124°, 27%, 66%
HSV	124°, 24%, 75%
XYZ	35.8720, 45.8571, 34.9776
YIQ	172.9310, -13.8880, -23.6480

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

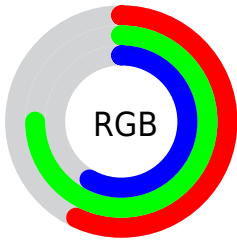
Format	Color
R_{YB}	145, 189, 192
Decimal	9552020
CIE _{Lab}	73.45, -24.24, 17.25
CIE _{LCh}	73, 29.752, 144.554
Yxy	45.8571, 0.3074, 0.3929
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287742100 (0xFF91C094)
YUV	172.9310, -12.2910, -24.4955
Hunter-Lab	67.7179, -23.9501, 16.7781

Details

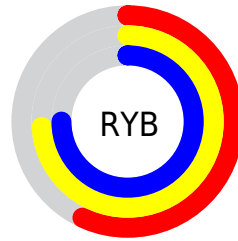
The RGB color **145, 192, 148** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **192, 145, 189**, and the grayscale version is **173, 173, 173**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **200, 249, 202**, and **93, 138, 97** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **126, 192, 130**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **164, 192, 166**.

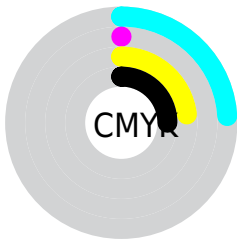
Distribution



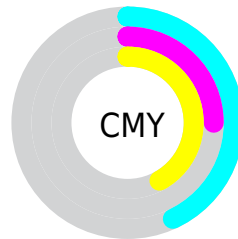
- Red (57%)
- Green (75%)
- Blue (58%)



- Red (57%)
- Yellow (74%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Black (25%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 145, 192, 148 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, 148 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 145, 192, 148

 145, 192, 148


255, 255, 255

 119, 165, 122

 200, 249, 202

 93, 138, 97

 228, 255, 230

 69, 113, 73

 44, 88, 50


 20, 64, 29

 0, 42, 5

 0, 20, 0


 0, 0, 0


 145, 192, 148

 145, 192, 148

 126, 192, 130

 164, 192, 166


 107, 192, 112

 183, 192, 184


 87, 192, 94


 203, 192, 202

 68, 192, 76


 222, 192, 220


 49, 192, 58

 241, 192, 238

 30, 192, 40

 255, 192, 255

 11, 192, 22

 0, 192, 12

Harmonies

Analogous

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



176, 186, 130



145, 192, 148



115, 195, 174

Triad

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



145, 192, 148



138, 184, 234



235, 161, 159

Complementary

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



145, 192, 148



192, 145, 189

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.



231, 161, 187



145, 192, 148



178, 175, 230

Square

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



145, 192, 148



105, 192, 224



211, 166, 212



225, 168, 137

Rectangle

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



145, 192, 148



100, 196, 193



211, 166, 212



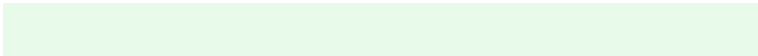
235, 160, 168

Sweetspot

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



145, 192, 148



232, 250, 234



190, 192, 145



115, 125, 116



252, 252, 252



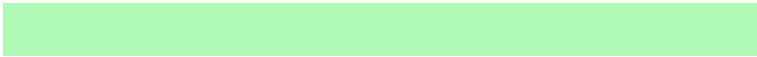
125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



145, 192, 148



177, 250, 182



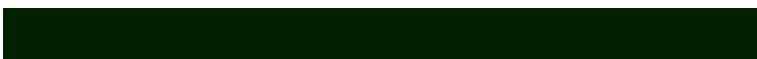
145, 192, 171



87, 97, 88



0, 161, 10



0, 33, 2

Inverse Universe

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



192, 145, 189



250, 177, 245



192, 145, 166



97, 87, 96



161, 0, 150



33, 0, 31

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 145, 192, 148 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, 148 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, 148 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 145, 192, 148.

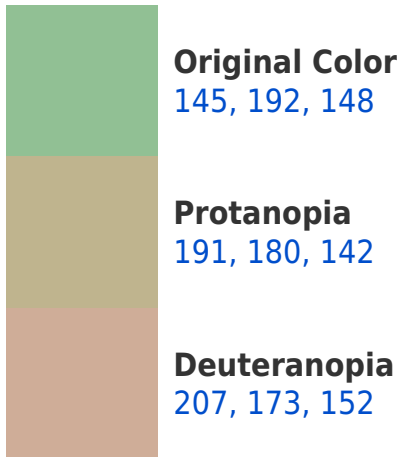


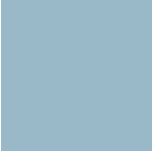
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 145, 192, 148.

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, 185, 200

Trichromacy



Original Color
145, 192, 148

Protanomaly
174, 184, 144

Deuteranomaly
184, 180, 151

Tritanomaly
151, 188, 181

Monochromacy



Original Color
145, 192, 148

Achromatopsia
173, 173, 173

Achromatomaly
163, 180, 164

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 145, 192, 148 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, 148)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(145, 192, 148)  
}
```

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, 148) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(145, 192, 148) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 145, 192, 148 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, 148) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(145, 192, 148) }
```

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, 148)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 192, 148); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 192, 148); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 192, 148) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 145, 192, 148 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, 148) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(145,  
192, 148) }
```

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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