

Converting Colors

RGB(145, 193, 162)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(145, 193, 162) contains.

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Color

RGB(145, 193, 162)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	91C1A2
RGB	145, 193, 162
RGB Percent	57%, 76%, 64%
CMY	0.4314, 0.2431, 0.3647
CMYK	0.25, 0.00, 0.16, 0.24
HSL	141°, 28%, 66%
HSV	141°, 25%, 76%
XYZ	37.2686, 46.7683, 41.2453
YIQ	175.1140, -18.6570, -19.8170

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

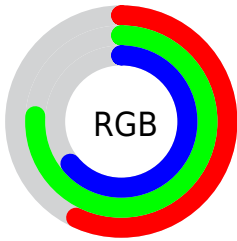
Format	Color
RYB	145, 180, 193
Decimal	9552290
CIELab	74.04, -22.15, 10.53
CIELCh	74, 24.522, 154.563
Yxy	46.7683, 0.2975, 0.3733
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287742370 (0xFF91C1A2)
YUV	175.1140, -6.4652, -26.4100
Hunter-Lab	68.3874, -22.4019, 12.1125

Details

The RGB color **145, 193, 162** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **193, 145, 176**, and the grayscale version is **175, 175, 175**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **200, 250, 217**, and **93, 139, 110** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **126, 193, 150**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **164, 193, 174**.

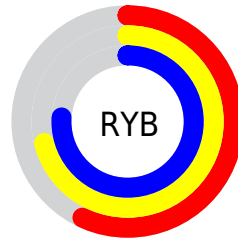
Distribution



Red (57%)

Green (76%)

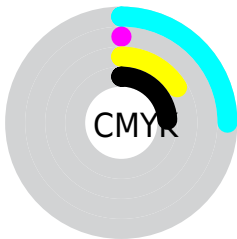
Blue (64%)



Red (57%)

Yellow (71%)

Blue (76%)

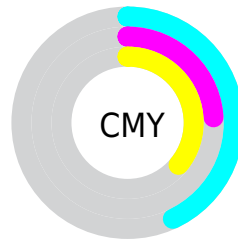


Cyan (25%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (16%)

Black (24%)



Cyan (43%)

Magenta (24%)

Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 145, 193, 162 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, 193, 162 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 145, 193, 162


255, 255, 255

 200, 250, 217

 228, 255, 245

 145, 193, 162

 119, 166, 136

 93, 139, 110

 69, 114, 86

 45, 89, 63

 20, 65, 41

 0, 43, 20

 0, 23, 0


 0, 0, 0

 145, 193, 162


 145, 193, 162

 126, 193, 150


 164, 193, 174

 106, 193, 137


 184, 193, 187


 87, 193, 125

 203, 193, 199

 68, 193, 112

 222, 193, 212

 49, 193, 100


 242, 193, 224

 29, 193, 87

 255, 193, 237

 10, 193, 75

 255, 193, 249

 0, 193, 68

 255, 193, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



171, 188, 145



145, 193, 162



124, 195, 185

Triad

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



145, 193, 162



160, 183, 227



227, 168, 158

Complementary

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



145, 193, 162



193, 145, 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.



227, 166, 179



145, 193, 162



190, 175, 219

Square

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



145, 193, 162



131, 190, 222



214, 169, 202



215, 174, 142

Rectangle

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



145, 193, 162



118, 194, 200



214, 169, 202



228, 167, 164

Sweetspot

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



145, 193, 162



232, 250, 239



176, 193, 145



115, 125, 118



252, 252, 252



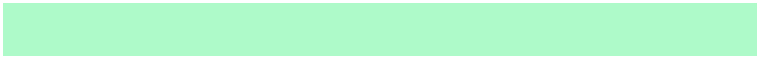
125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



145, 193, 162



175, 250, 201



145, 193, 186



87, 97, 91



0, 161, 57



0, 33, 12

Inverse Universe

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



193, 145, 176



250, 175, 223



193, 145, 152



97, 87, 93



161, 0, 104



33, 0, 21

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 145, 193, 162 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

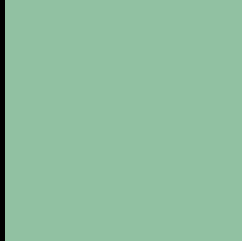
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 193, 162 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

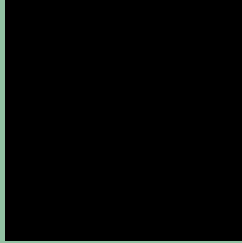
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 193, 162 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 145, 193, 162.

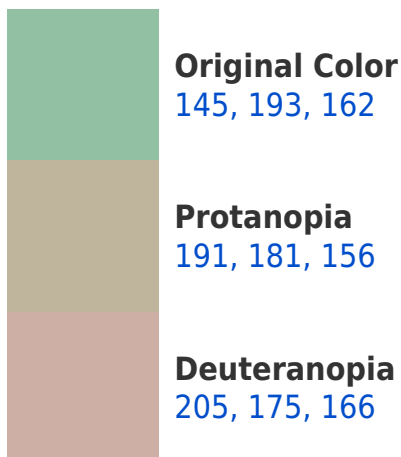


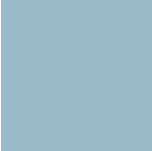
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 145, 193, 162.

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
153, 187, 202

Trichromacy



Original Color

145, 193, 162

Protanomaly

174, 185, 158

Deuteranomaly

183, 182, 165

Tritanomaly

150, 189, 187

Monochromacy



Original Color

145, 193, 162

Achromatopsia

175, 175, 175

Achromatomaly

164, 182, 170

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 145, 193, 162 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, 193, 162)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(145, 193, 162)  
}
```

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, 193, 162) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(145, 193, 162) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 145, 193, 162 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, 193, 162) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(145, 193, 162) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(145, 193, 162)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 193, 162); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 193, 162); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 193, 162) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 145, 193, 162 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(145, 193, 162) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(145,  
193, 162) }
```

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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