

Converting Colors

RGB(145, 201, 162)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(145, 201, 162) contains.

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Color

RGB(145, 201, 162)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	91C9A2
RGB	145, 201, 162
RGB Percent	57%, 79%, 64%
CMY	0.4314, 0.2118, 0.3647
CMYK	0.28, 0.00, 0.19, 0.21
HSL	138°, 34%, 68%
HSV	138°, 28%, 79%
XYZ	39.0853, 50.4017, 41.8509
YIQ	179.8100, -20.8570, -24.0010

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

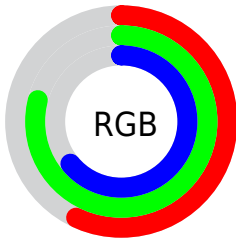
Format	Color
RYB	145, 188, 201
Decimal	9554338
CIELab	76.32, -26.09, 13.75
CIELCh	76, 29.494, 152.216
Yxy	50.4017, 0.2976, 0.3838
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287744418 (0xFF91C9A2)
YUV	179.8100, -8.7803, -30.5284
Hunter-Lab	70.9941, -25.9679, 14.7446

Details

The RGB color **145, 201, 162** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **201, 145, 184**, and the grayscale version is **180, 180, 180**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **200, 255, 217**, and **93, 147, 110** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **125, 201, 148**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **165, 201, 176**.

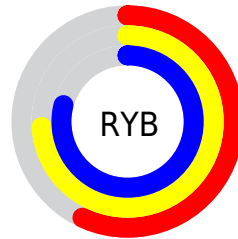
Distribution



Red (57%)

Green (79%)

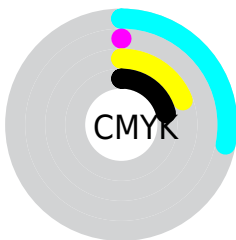
Blue (64%)



Red (57%)

Yellow (74%)

Blue (79%)

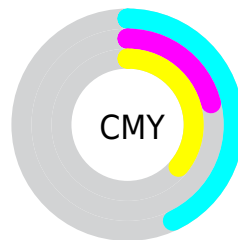


Cyan (28%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (19%)

Black (21%)



Cyan (43%)

Magenta (21%)

Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 145, 201, 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, 201, 162 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 145, 201, 162

 145, 201, 162

255, 255, 255


 119, 173, 136

 200, 255, 217

 93, 147, 110

 228, 255, 245

 68, 121, 86

 43, 96, 62

 16, 72, 40

 0, 49, 20

 0, 30, 0

 0, 0, 0

 145, 201, 162

 145, 201, 162

 125, 201, 148

 165, 201, 176

 105, 201, 134

 185, 201, 190

 85, 201, 120

 205, 201, 204

 65, 201, 106

 225, 201, 218

 45, 201, 92

 246, 201, 232

 24, 201, 78

 255, 201, 246

 4, 201, 64

 255, 201, 255

 0, 201, 61

Harmonies

Analogous

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



176, 195, 142



145, 201, 162



117, 203, 189

Triad

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



145, 201, 162



157, 190, 242



242, 171, 160

Complementary

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



145, 201, 162



201, 145, 184

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.



241, 168, 187



145, 201, 162



195, 181, 234

Square

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



145, 201, 162



121, 198, 236



225, 172, 214



229, 178, 141

Rectangle

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



145, 201, 162



106, 203, 208



225, 172, 214



243, 169, 169

Sweetspot

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



145, 201, 162



235, 255, 241



184, 201, 145



115, 128, 119



0, 0, 0



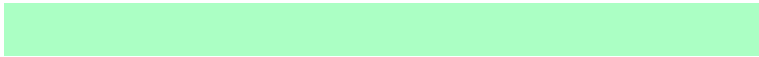
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



145, 201, 162



171, 255, 196



145, 201, 190



90, 99, 93



0, 163, 50



0, 36, 11

Inverse Universe

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



201, 145, 184



255, 171, 229



201, 145, 156



99, 90, 96



163, 0, 114



36, 0, 25

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 145, 201, 162 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

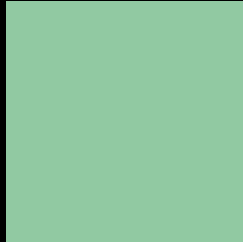
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 201, 162 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

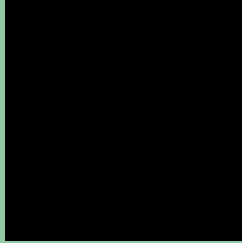
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 201, 162 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 145, 201, 162.

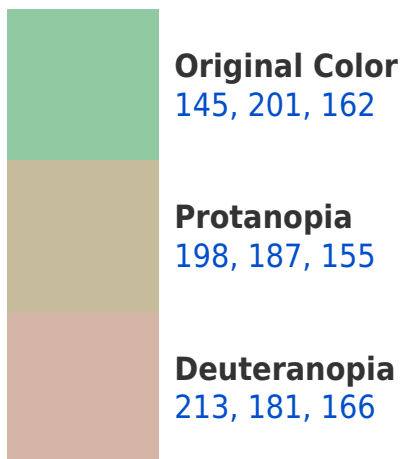


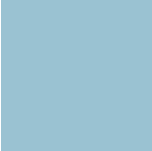
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 145, 201, 162.

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
154, 194, 210

Trichromacy



Original Color

145, 201, 162

Protanomaly

179, 192, 158

Deuteranomaly

188, 188, 165

Tritanomaly

151, 197, 193

Monochromacy



Original Color

145, 201, 162

Achromatopsia

180, 180, 180

Achromatomaly

167, 188, 173

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 145, 201, 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, 201, 162)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(145, 201, 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, 201, 162) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(145, 201, 162) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 145, 201, 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, 201, 162) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(145, 201, 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, 201, 162)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 201, 162); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 201, 162); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 201, 162) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 145, 201, 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, 201, 162) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(145,  
201, 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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