

Converting Colors

RGB(145, 202, 166)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(145, 202, 166) contains.

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Color

RGB(145, 202, 166)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	91CAA6
RGB	145, 202, 166
RGB Percent	57%, 79%, 65%
CMY	0.4314, 0.2078, 0.3490
CMYK	0.28, 0.00, 0.18, 0.21
HSL	142°, 35%, 68%
HSV	142°, 28%, 79%
XYZ	39.6805, 51.0140, 43.8317
YIQ	180.8530, -22.4160, -23.2800

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

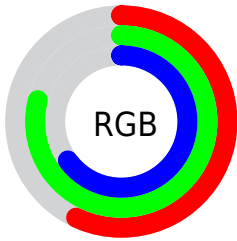
Format	Color
RYB	145, 187, 202
Decimal	9554598
CIELab	76.69, -25.82, 12.13
CIELCh	77, 28.529, 154.835
Yxy	51.0140, 0.2950, 0.3792
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287744678 (0xFF91CAA6)
YUV	180.8530, -7.3225, -31.4431
Hunter-Lab	71.4241, -25.8243, 13.6116

Details

The RGB color **145, 202, 166** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **202, 145, 181**, and the grayscale version is **181, 181, 181**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **200, 255, 221**, and **93, 148, 114** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **125, 202, 153**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **165, 202, 179**.

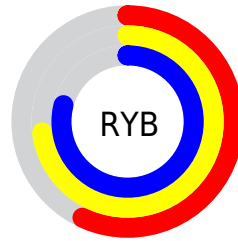
Distribution



Red (57%)

Green (79%)

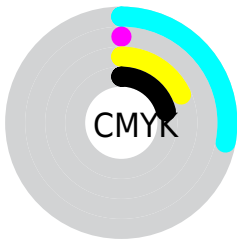
Blue (65%)



Red (57%)

Yellow (73%)

Blue (79%)

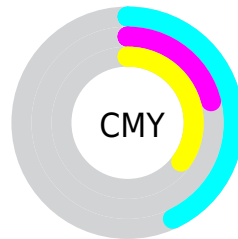


Cyan (28%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (18%)

Black (21%)



Cyan (43%)

Magenta (21%)

Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 145, 202, 166 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, 202, 166 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 145, 202, 166


255, 255, 255

 200, 255, 221


 228, 255, 250

 145, 202, 166

 119, 174, 140

 93, 148, 114

 68, 122, 90

 43, 97, 66

 16, 72, 44

 0, 49, 23

 0, 30, 0

 0, 0, 0

 145, 202, 166

 145, 202, 166

 125, 202, 153

 165, 202, 179

 105, 202, 140

 185, 202, 192

 84, 202, 128

 206, 202, 204

 64, 202, 115

 226, 202, 217

 44, 202, 102

 246, 202, 230

 24, 202, 89

 255, 202, 243

 4, 202, 77

 255, 202, 255

 0, 202, 74

Harmonies

Analogous

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



175, 197, 145



145, 202, 166



119, 204, 193

Triad

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



145, 202, 166



162, 190, 241



241, 173, 160

Complementary

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



145, 202, 166



202, 145, 181

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, 170, 186



145, 202, 166



199, 181, 233

Square

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



145, 202, 166



128, 198, 236



227, 173, 212



227, 180, 142

Rectangle

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



145, 202, 166



110, 204, 210



227, 173, 212



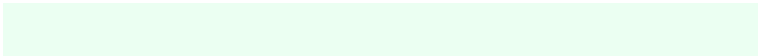
243, 171, 168

Sweetspot

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



145, 202, 166



235, 255, 242



181, 202, 145



115, 128, 119



0, 0, 0



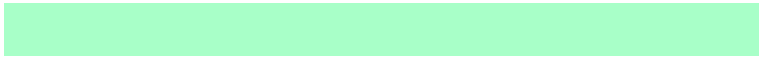
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



145, 202, 166



168, 255, 200



145, 202, 194



92, 102, 96



0, 166, 61



0, 38, 14

Inverse Universe

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



202, 145, 181



255, 168, 223



202, 145, 153



102, 92, 98



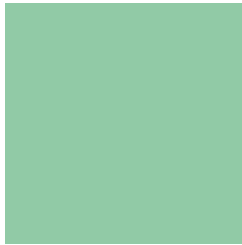
166, 0, 105



38, 0, 24

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 145, 202, 166 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

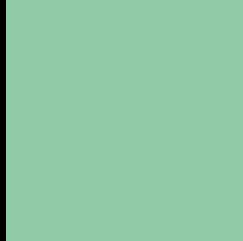
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 202, 166 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

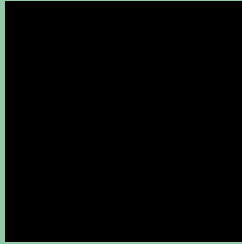
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 202, 166 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 145, 202, 166.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 145, 202, 166.

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](#).

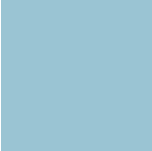
Dichromacy



Original Color
145, 202, 166

Protanopia
199, 188, 159

Deuteranopia
213, 182, 170



Tritanopia
154, 196, 211

Trichromacy



Original Color

145, 202, 166

Protanomaly

179, 193, 162

Deuteranomaly

188, 189, 169

Tritanomaly

151, 198, 195

Monochromacy



Original Color

145, 202, 166

Achromatopsia

181, 181, 181

Achromatomaly

168, 189, 176

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 145, 202, 166 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, 202, 166)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(145, 202, 166)  
}
```

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, 202, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(145, 202, 166) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 145, 202, 166 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, 202, 166) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(145, 202, 166) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(145, 202, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(145, 202, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 202, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 202,  
166) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 145, 202, 166 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(145, 202, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(145,  
202, 166) }
```

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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