

Converting Colors

RGB(145, 208, 166)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(145, 208, 166) contains.

RGB(145, 208, 166)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(145, 208, 166)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	91D0A6
RGB	145, 208, 166
RGB Percent	57%, 82%, 65%
CMY	0.4314, 0.1843, 0.3490
CMYK	0.30, 0.00, 0.20, 0.18
HSL	140°, 40%, 69%
HSV	140°, 30%, 82%
XYZ	41.1159, 53.8847, 44.3101
YIQ	184.3750, -24.0660, -26.4180

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

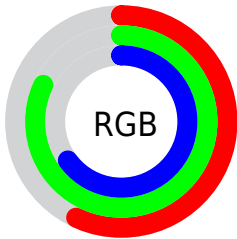
Format	Color
RYB	145, 192, 208
Decimal	9556134
CIELab	78.39, -28.73, 14.54
CIElCh	78, 32.196, 153.155
Yxy	53.8847, 0.2951, 0.3868
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287746214 (0xFF91D0A6)
YUV	184.3750, -9.0589, -34.5319
Hunter-Lab	73.4062, -28.4804, 15.5951

Details

The RGB color **145, 208, 166** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **208, 145, 187**, and the grayscale version is **184, 184, 184**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **200, 255, 221**, and **92, 153, 114** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **124, 208, 152**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166, 208, 180**.

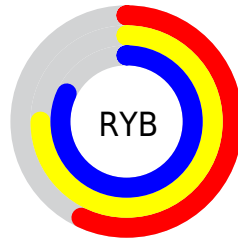
Distribution



Red (57%)

Green (82%)

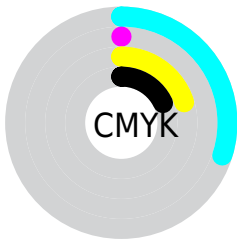
Blue (65%)



Red (57%)

Yellow (75%)

Blue (82%)

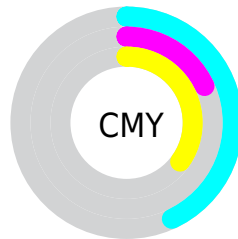


Cyan (30%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (20%)

Black (18%)



Cyan (43%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 145, 208, 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, 208, 166 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 145, 208, 166


255, 255, 255


 200, 255, 221


 229, 255, 250

 145, 208, 166

 118, 180, 140

 92, 153, 114

 67, 127, 89

 41, 102, 66

 12, 77, 44

 0, 54, 23

 0, 34, 0

 0, 0, 0

 145, 208, 166

 145, 208, 166

 124, 208, 152

 166, 208, 180

 103, 208, 138

 187, 208, 194

 83, 208, 124

 207, 208, 208

 62, 208, 111

 228, 208, 221

 41, 208, 97

 249, 208, 235

 20, 208, 83

 255, 208, 249

 0, 208, 69

 255, 208, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



180, 202, 143



145, 208, 166



113, 211, 196

Triad

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



145, 208, 166



160, 196, 253



252, 175, 163

Complementary

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



145, 208, 166



208, 145, 187

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.



252, 172, 192



145, 208, 166



202, 185, 244

Square

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



145, 208, 166



119, 204, 246



235, 176, 221



238, 183, 141

Rectangle

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



145, 208, 166



100, 210, 216



235, 176, 221



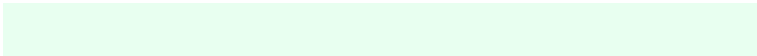
254, 173, 172

Sweetspot

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



145, 208, 166



232, 255, 240



187, 208, 145



113, 128, 118



0, 0, 0



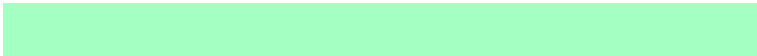
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



145, 208, 166



163, 255, 194



145, 208, 197



94, 105, 98



0, 168, 56



0, 41, 14

Inverse Universe

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



208, 145, 187



255, 163, 224



208, 145, 156



105, 94, 101



168, 0, 112



41, 0, 27

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 145, 208, 166 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

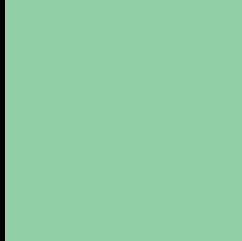
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 208, 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, 208, 166 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 145, 208, 166.

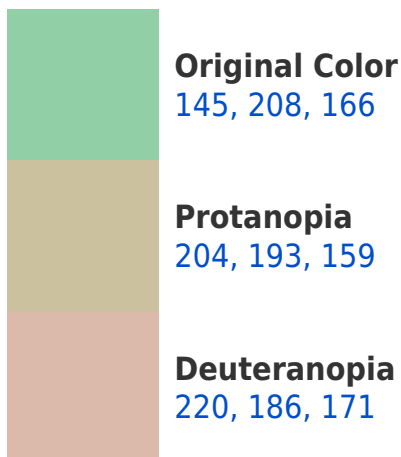


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 145, 208, 166.

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





Tritanopia
155, 201, 217

Trichromacy



Original Color

145, 208, 166



Protanomaly

183, 198, 162



Deuteranomaly

193, 194, 169



Tritanomaly

151, 204, 198

Monochromacy



Original Color

145, 208, 166



Achromatopsia

184, 184, 184



Achromatomaly

170, 193, 177

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 145, 208, 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, 208, 166)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(145, 208, 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, 208, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(145, 208, 166) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 145, 208, 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, 208, 166) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(145, 208, 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, 208, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 208, 166); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 208, 166); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 208, 166) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 145, 208, 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, 208, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(145,  
208, 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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor