

Converting Colors

RGB(145, 211, 193)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(145, 211, 193) contains.

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Color

RGB(145, 211, 193)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	91D3C1
RGB	145, 211, 193
RGB Percent	57%, 83%, 76%
CMY	0.4314, 0.1725, 0.2431
CMYK	0.31, 0.00, 0.09, 0.17
HSL	164°, 43%, 70%
HSV	164°, 31%, 83%
XYZ	44.5970, 56.4585, 58.9992
YIQ	189.2140, -33.5580, -19.5900

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

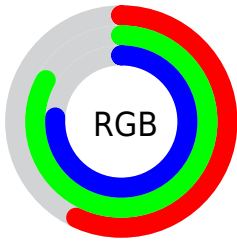
Format	Color
RYB	145, 183, 211
Decimal	9556929
CIELab	79.87, -24.72, 2.25
CIElCh	80, 24.821, 174.803
Yxy	56.4585, 0.2786, 0.3527
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287747009 (0xFF91D3C1)
YUV	189.2140, 1.8665, -38.7757
Hunter-Lab	75.1389, -25.5485, 6.0426

Details

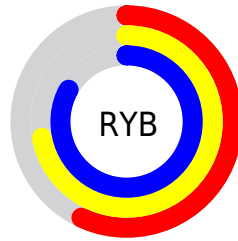
The RGB color **145, 211, 193** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **211, 145, 163**, and the grayscale version is **189, 189, 189**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **201, 255, 249**, and **92, 156, 140** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **124, 211, 187**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166, 211, 199**.

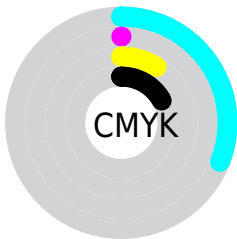
Distribution



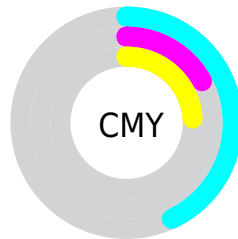
- Red (57%)
- Green (83%)
- Blue (76%)



- Red (57%)
- Yellow (72%)
- Blue (83%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Black (17%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (24%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 145, 211, 193 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, 211, 193 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 145, 211, 193


255, 255, 255


 201, 255, 249


 229, 255, 255

 145, 211, 193

 118, 183, 166

 92, 156, 140

 66, 130, 114

 39, 105, 90

 6, 80, 66

 0, 57, 44

 0, 35, 24

 0, 0, 0

 145, 211, 193

 145, 211, 193

 124, 211, 187

 166, 211, 199

 103, 211, 181

 187, 211, 205


 82, 211, 176

 208, 211, 210

 61, 211, 170

 229, 211, 216

 40, 211, 164

 251, 211, 222

 18, 211, 158

 255, 211, 228

 0, 211, 153

 255, 211, 233

 255, 211, 239

 255, 211, 245

Harmonies

Analogous

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



168, 208, 171



145, 211, 193



133, 211, 217

Triad

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



145, 211, 193



197, 193, 240



238, 188, 161

Complementary

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



145, 211, 193



211, 145, 163

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.



246, 182, 180



145, 211, 193



224, 186, 225

Square

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



145, 211, 193



165, 201, 244



241, 182, 203



219, 195, 152

Rectangle

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



145, 211, 193



135, 209, 230



241, 182, 203



242, 185, 166

Sweetspot

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



145, 211, 193



232, 255, 249



164, 211, 145



113, 128, 124



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



145, 211, 193



158, 255, 229



145, 197, 211



94, 105, 102



0, 168, 122



0, 41, 30

Inverse Universe

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



211, 145, 163



255, 158, 185



211, 159, 145



105, 94, 97



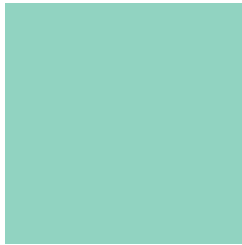
168, 0, 46



41, 0, 11

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 145, 211, 193 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

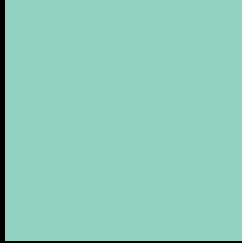
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 211, 193 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

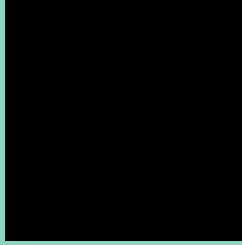
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

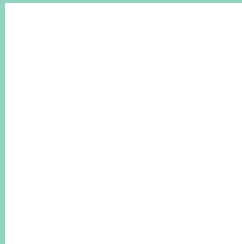
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 145, 211, 193 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 145, 211, 193.

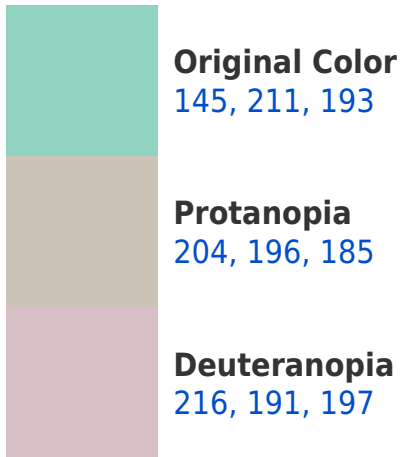


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 145, 211, 193.

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
152, 207, 223

Trichromacy



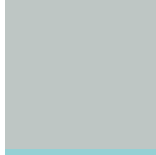
Original Color

145, 211, 193



Protanomaly

183, 201, 188



Deuteranomaly

190, 198, 196



Tritanomaly

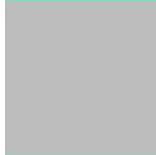
149, 208, 212

Monochromacy



Original Color

145, 211, 193



Achromatopsia

189, 189, 189



Achromatomaly

173, 197, 190

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 145, 211, 193 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, 211, 193)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(145, 211, 193)  
}
```

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, 211, 193) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(145, 211, 193) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 145, 211, 193 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, 211, 193) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(145, 211, 193) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(145, 211, 193)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(145, 211, 193); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 211, 193);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 211,  
193) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 145, 211, 193 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(145, 211, 193) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(145,  
211, 193) }
```

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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