

Converting Colors

RGB(145, 216, 254)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(145, 216, 254) contains.

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Color

RGB(145, 216, 254)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	91D8FE
RGB	145, 216, 254
RGB Percent	57%, 85%, 100%
CMY	0.4314, 0.1529, 0.0039
CMYK	0.43, 0.15, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	201°, 98%, 78%
HSV	201°, 43%, 100%
XYZ	54.1223, 62.2872, 102.9360
YIQ	199.1030, -54.5140, -3.2340

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

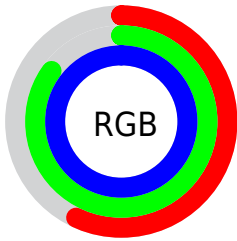
Format	Color
RYB	145, 188, 254
Decimal	9558270
CIELab	83.07, -12.58, -25.49
CIELCh	83, 28.423, 243.730
Yxy	62.2872, 0.2467, 0.2840
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287748350 (0xFF91D8FE)
YUV	199.1030, 27.0642, -47.4483
Hunter-Lab	78.9223, -15.7045, -22.0846

Details

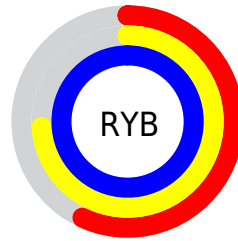
The RGB color **145, 216, 254** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCFF**. A complement of this color would be **254, 183, 145**, and the grayscale version is **199, 199, 199**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **203, 255, 255**, and **88, 161, 197** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **120, 207, 254**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **170, 225, 254**.

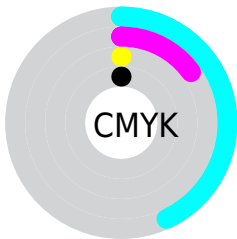
Distribution



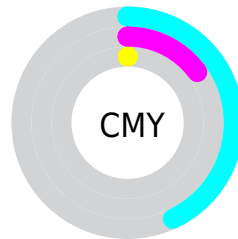
- Red (57%)
- Green (85%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (57%)
- Yellow (74%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (0%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 145, 216, 254 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, 216, 254 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 145, 216, 254

255, 255, 255


 203, 255, 255


 232, 255, 255

 145, 216, 254

 116, 188, 225

 88, 161, 197

 58, 135, 170

 18, 110, 143

 0, 85, 118

 0, 62, 93

 0, 40, 69

 0, 21, 47

 0, 1, 25

■ 145, 216, 254

■ 145, 216, 254

■ 120, 207, 254

■ 170, 225, 254

■ 94, 198, 254

■ 196, 234, 254

■ 69, 189, 254

■ 221, 243, 254

■ 43, 181, 254

■ 247, 251, 254

■ 18, 172, 254

255, 255, 254

■ 0, 165, 254

Harmonies

Analogous

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



129, 221, 236



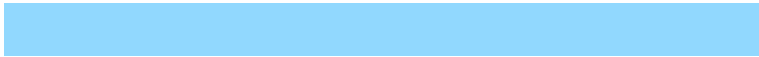
145, 216, 254



179, 208, 255

Triad

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



145, 216, 254



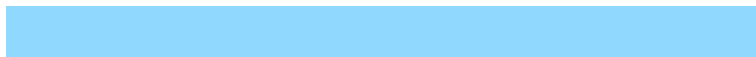
255, 188, 204



194, 214, 162

Complementary

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



145, 216, 254



254, 183, 145

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.



223, 206, 154



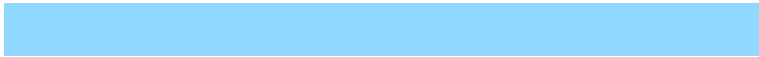
145, 216, 254



255, 190, 178

Square

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



145, 216, 254



244, 191, 231



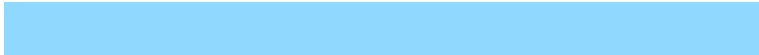
247, 197, 160



164, 220, 182

Rectangle

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



145, 216, 254



204, 202, 255



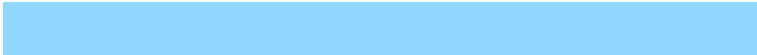
247, 197, 160



204, 212, 158

Sweetspot

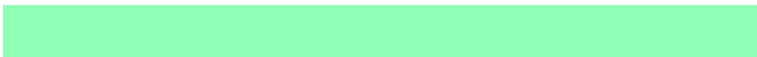
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



145, 216, 254



222, 243, 255



145, 254, 181



107, 120, 128



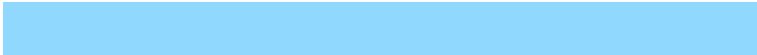
0, 0, 0



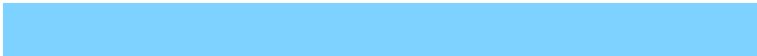
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



145, 216, 254



125, 210, 255



145, 163, 254



115, 123, 128



0, 125, 191



0, 42, 64

Inverse Universe

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



254, 145, 216



255, 125, 210



254, 236, 145



128, 115, 123



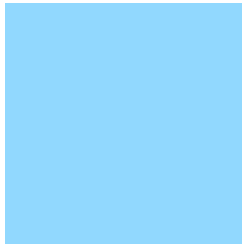
191, 0, 125



64, 0, 42

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 145, 216, 254 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

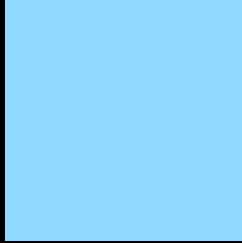
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 216, 254 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

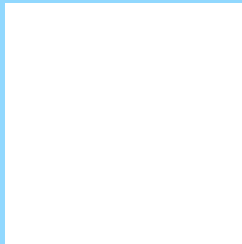
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 145, 216, 254 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 145, 216, 254.

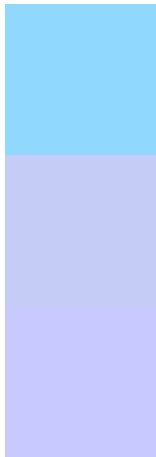


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 145, 216, 254.

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, 216, 254

Protanopia
197, 204, 246

Deuteranopia
200, 202, 255

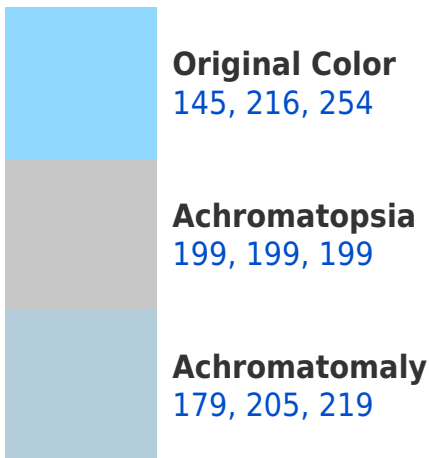


Tritanopia
140, 219, 237

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 145, 216, 254 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, 216, 254)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(145, 216, 254)  
}
```

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, 216, 254) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(145, 216, 254) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 145, 216, 254 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, 216, 254) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(145, 216, 254) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(145, 216, 254)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(145, 216, 254); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 216, 254);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 216,  
254) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 145, 216, 254 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(145, 216, 254) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(145,  
216, 254) }
```

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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