

Converting Colors

RGB(145, 223, 200)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(145, 223, 200) contains.

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Color

RGB(145, 223, 200)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	91DFC8
RGB	145, 223, 200
RGB Percent	57%, 87%, 78%
CMY	0.4314, 0.1255, 0.2157
CMYK	0.35, 0.00, 0.10, 0.13
HSL	162°, 55%, 72%
HSV	162°, 35%, 87%
XYZ	48.4901, 62.9652, 64.2414
YIQ	197.0560, -39.1050, -23.6890

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

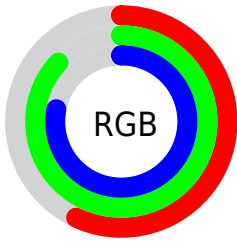
Format	Color
RYB	145, 191, 223
Decimal	9560008
CIELab	83.42, -29.03, 3.68
CIELCh	83, 29.261, 172.782
Yxy	62.9652, 0.2760, 0.3584
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287750088 (0xFF91DFC8)
YUV	197.0560, 1.4514, -45.6531
Hunter-Lab	79.3506, -29.7848, 7.5449

Details

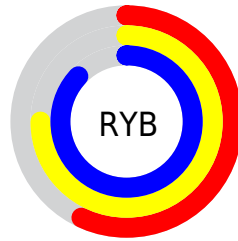
The RGB color **145, 223, 200** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **223, 145, 168**, and the grayscale version is **197, 197, 197**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **201, 255, 255**, and **91, 167, 146** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **123, 223, 193**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **167, 223, 207**.

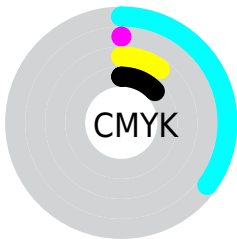
Distribution



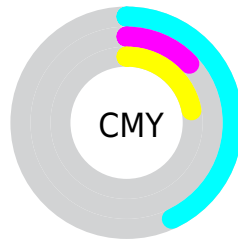
- Red (57%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (78%)



- Red (57%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (22%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 145, 223, 200 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, 223, 200 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 145, 223, 200

 145, 223, 200


255, 255, 255

 118, 195, 173

 201, 255, 255


 91, 167, 146

 230, 255, 255

 64, 141, 120

 35, 115, 96

 0, 90, 72

 0, 66, 50

 0, 43, 29

 0, 20, 3

 0, 0, 0

 145, 223, 200

 145, 223, 200

 123, 223, 193

 167, 223, 207

 100, 223, 187

 190, 223, 213

 78, 223, 180

 212, 223, 220

 56, 223, 174

 234, 223, 226

 34, 223, 167

 255, 223, 233

 11, 223, 161

 255, 223, 239

 0, 223, 157

 255, 223, 246

 255, 223, 253

 255, 223, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



174, 219, 174



145, 223, 200



127, 223, 228

Triad

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



145, 223, 200



203, 203, 255



255, 195, 165

Complementary

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



145, 223, 200



223, 145, 168

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.



255, 189, 188



145, 223, 200



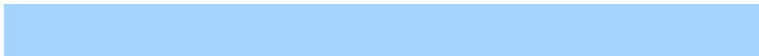
237, 194, 241

Square

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



145, 223, 200



165, 212, 255



255, 188, 216



234, 204, 154

Rectangle

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



145, 223, 200



129, 221, 244



255, 188, 216



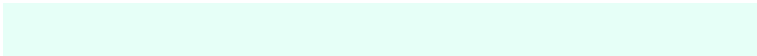
255, 192, 172

Sweetspot

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



145, 223, 200



230, 255, 247



168, 223, 145



112, 128, 123



0, 0, 0



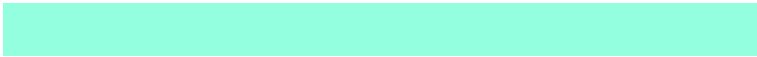
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



145, 223, 200



148, 255, 223



145, 207, 223



101, 112, 109



0, 176, 124



0, 48, 34

Inverse Universe

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



223, 145, 168



255, 148, 179



223, 161, 145



112, 101, 104



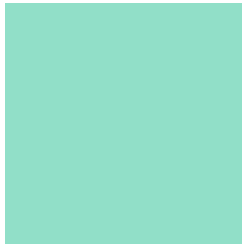
176, 0, 52



48, 0, 14

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 145, 223, 200 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, 223, 200 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

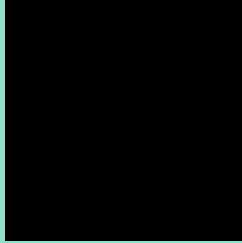
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

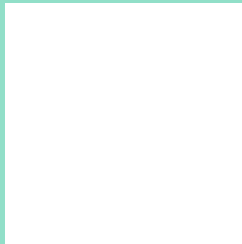
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 145, 223, 200 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 145, 223, 200.

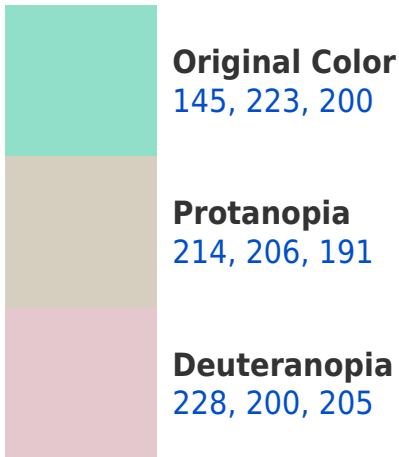


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 145, 223, 200.

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
153, 218, 235

Trichromacy



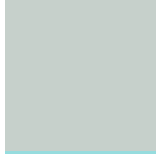
Original Color

145, 223, 200



Protanomaly

189, 212, 194



Deuteranomaly

198, 208, 203



Tritanomaly

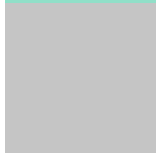
150, 220, 222

Monochromacy



Original Color

145, 223, 200



Achromatopsia

197, 197, 197



Achromatomaly

178, 206, 198

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 145, 223, 200 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, 223, 200)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(145, 223, 200)  
}
```

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, 223, 200) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(145, 223, 200) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 145, 223, 200 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, 223, 200) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(145, 223, 200) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(145, 223, 200)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(145, 223, 200); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 223, 200);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 223,  
200) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 145, 223, 200 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(145, 223, 200) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(145,  
223, 200) }
```

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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