

Converting Colors

RGB(102, 146, 146)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(102, 146, 146) contains.

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Color

RGB(102, 146, 146)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	669292
RGB	102, 146, 146
RGB Percent	40%, 57%, 57%
CMY	0.6000, 0.4275, 0.4275
CMYK	0.30, 0.00, 0.00, 0.43
HSL	180°, 18%, 49%
HSV	180°, 30%, 57%
XYZ	20.9467, 25.4579, 31.0040
YIQ	132.8440, -26.2240, -9.3280

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

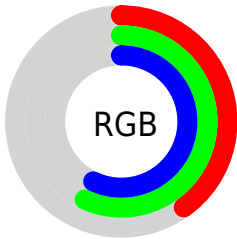
Format	Color
RYB	102, 124, 146
Decimal	6722194
CIELab	57.52, -14.88, -4.82
CIElCh	58, 15.638, 197.957
Yxy	25.4579, 0.2706, 0.3289
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284912274 (0xFF669292)
YUV	132.8440, 6.4859, -27.0502
Hunter-Lab	50.4558, -14.1935, -1.1134

Details

The RGB color **102, 146, 146** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **146, 102, 102**, and the grayscale version is **133, 133, 133**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **155, 200, 200**, and **52, 95, 96** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **87, 146, 146**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **117, 146, 146**.

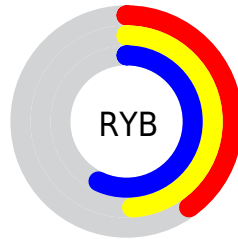
Distribution



Red (40%)

Green (57%)

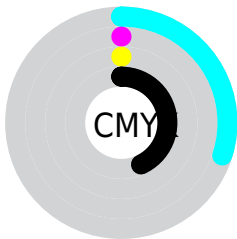
Blue (57%)



Red (40%)

Yellow (49%)

Blue (57%)

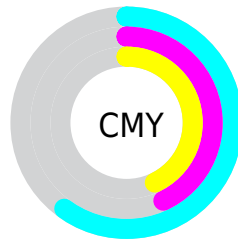


Cyan (30%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (43%)



Cyan (60%)

Magenta (43%)

Yellow (43%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 102, 146, 146 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 102, 146, 146 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 102, 146, 146


255, 255, 255


 155, 200, 200

 182, 228, 228

 210, 255, 255

 238, 255, 255

 102, 146, 146

 77, 120, 120

 52, 95, 96

 27, 72, 72


 0, 49, 50

 0, 29, 29


 0, 0, 1

 0, 0, 0

 102, 146, 146

 87, 146, 146

 102, 146, 146

 117, 146, 146

73, 146, 146

131, 146, 146

58, 146, 146

146, 146, 146

44, 146, 146

160, 146, 146

29, 146, 146

175, 146, 146

14, 146, 146

190, 146, 146

0, 146, 146

204, 146, 146

219, 146, 146

233, 146, 146

Harmonies

Analogous

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



110, 146, 132



102, 146, 146



104, 144, 158

Triad

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



102, 146, 146



150, 132, 157



154, 135, 112

Complementary

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



102, 146, 146



146, 102, 102

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.



164, 131, 118



102, 146, 146



162, 129, 144

Square

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



102, 146, 146



133, 137, 164



167, 129, 130



140, 140, 112

Rectangle

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



102, 146, 146



111, 142, 163



167, 129, 130



158, 134, 113

Sweetspot

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



102, 146, 146



172, 189, 189



102, 146, 102



84, 94, 94



222, 222, 222



94, 94, 94

Same Dimension

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



102, 146, 146



121, 189, 189



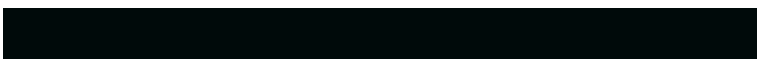
102, 124, 146



67, 74, 74



0, 138, 138



0, 10, 10

Inverse Universe

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



146, 102, 146



189, 121, 189



146, 124, 102



74, 67, 74



138, 0, 138



10, 0, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 102, 146, 146 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 102, 146, 146 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

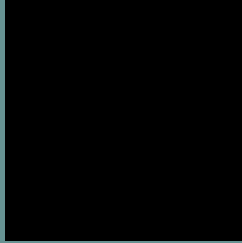
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 102, 146, 146 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 102, 146, 146.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 102, 146, 146.

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

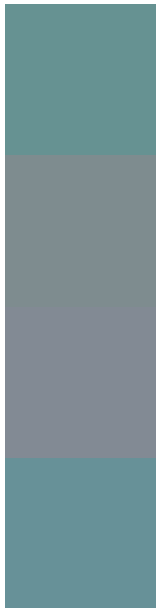




Tritanopia

104, 144, 156

Trichromacy



Original Color

102, 146, 146

Protanomaly

126, 140, 143

Deuteranomaly

130, 138, 148

Tritanomaly

103, 145, 152

Monochromacy



Original Color

102, 146, 146

Achromatopsia

133, 133, 133

Achromatomaly

122, 138, 138

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 102, 146, 146 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(102, 146, 146)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(102, 146, 146)  
}
```

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(102, 146, 146) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(102, 146, 146) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 102, 146, 146 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(102, 146, 146) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(102, 146, 146) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(102, 146, 146)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(102, 146, 146); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(102, 146, 146);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(102, 146,  
146) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 102, 146, 146 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(102, 146, 146) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(102,  
146, 146) }
```

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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