

Converting Colors

RGB(146, 158, 100)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(146, 158, 100) contains.

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Color

RGB(146, 158, 100)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	929E64
RGB	146, 158, 100
RGB Percent	57%, 62%, 39%
CMY	0.4275, 0.3804, 0.6078
CMYK	0.08, 0.00, 0.37, 0.38
HSL	72°, 23%, 51%
HSV	72°, 37%, 62%
XYZ	26.3812, 31.4848, 16.7433
YIQ	147.8000, 11.4660, -20.5820

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

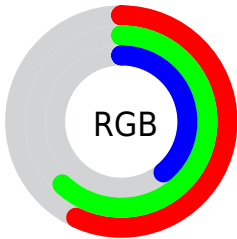
Format	Color
RYB	100, 158, 112
Decimal	9608804
CIELab	62.91, -14.00, 28.91
CIElCh	63, 32.120, 115.833
Yxy	31.4848, 0.3536, 0.4220
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287798884 (0xFF929E64)
YUV	147.8000, -23.5654, -1.5786
Hunter-Lab	56.1113, -14.2717, 21.5861

Details

The RGB color **146, 158, 100** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **112, 100, 158**, and the grayscale version is **148, 148, 148**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **201, 213, 152**, and **94, 107, 52** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **143, 158, 84**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **149, 158, 116**.

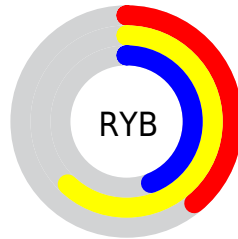
Distribution



Red (57%)

Green (62%)

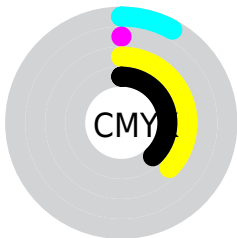
Blue (39%)



Red (39%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (44%)

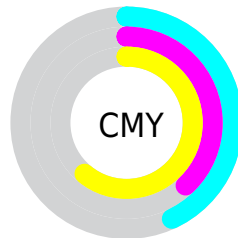


Cyan (8%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (37%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (43%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (61%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 146, 158, 100 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 146, 158, 100 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 146, 158, 100

255, 255, 255

 201, 213, 152


 229, 241, 179

 255, 255, 206

 255, 255, 235

 146, 158, 100

 143, 158, 84

 146, 158, 100

 120, 132, 76

 94, 107, 52


 70, 82, 29

 46, 59, 5

 25, 38, 0

 0, 18, 0

 0, 0, 0

 146, 158, 100

 149, 158, 116

■ 139, 158, 68

■ 153, 158, 132

■ 136, 158, 53

■ 156, 158, 147

■ 133, 158, 37

■ 159, 158, 163

■ 130, 158, 21

■ 162, 158, 179

■ 126, 158, 5

■ 166, 158, 195

■ 125, 158, 0

■ 169, 158, 211

■ 172, 158, 226

■ 175, 158, 242

Harmonies

Analogous

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



175, 149, 95



146, 158, 100



113, 164, 119

Triad

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



146, 158, 100



62, 163, 199



204, 131, 157

Complementary

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



146, 158, 100



112, 100, 158

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.



185, 136, 185



146, 158, 100



106, 156, 209

Square

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



146, 158, 100



48, 167, 176



150, 146, 203



208, 132, 129

Rectangle

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



146, 158, 100



89, 167, 137



150, 146, 203



200, 132, 167

Sweetspot

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



146, 158, 100



202, 207, 184



158, 112, 100



102, 105, 91



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



146, 158, 100



188, 207, 116



117, 158, 100



77, 79, 71



113, 143, 0



12, 15, 0

Inverse Universe

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



112, 100, 158



134, 116, 207



141, 100, 158



73, 71, 79



30, 0, 143



3, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 146, 158, 100 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

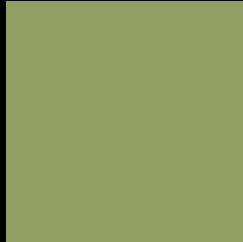
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 146, 158, 100 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

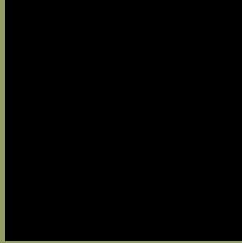
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 146, 158, 100 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 146, 158, 100.

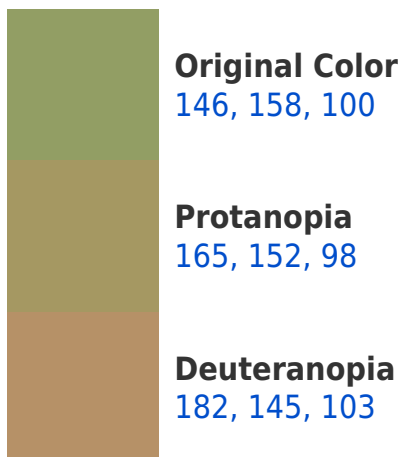



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 146, 158, 100.

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

154, 150, 162

Trichromacy



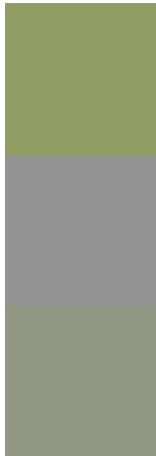
Original Color
146, 158, 100

Protanomaly
158, 154, 99

Deuteranomaly
169, 150, 102

Tritanomaly
151, 153, 139

Monochromacy



Original Color
146, 158, 100

Achromatopsia
148, 148, 148

Achromatomaly
147, 152, 131

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 146, 158, 100 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(146, 158, 100)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(146, 158, 100)  
}
```

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(146, 158, 100) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(146, 158, 100) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 146, 158, 100 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(146, 158, 100) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(146, 158, 100) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(146, 158, 100)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(146, 158, 100); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 158, 100);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 158,  
100) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 146, 158, 100 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(146, 158, 100) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(146,  
158, 100) }
```

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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