

Converting Colors

RGB(146, 167, 132)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(146, 167, 132) contains.

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Color

RGB(146, 167, 132)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	92A784
RGB	146, 167, 132
RGB Percent	57%, 65%, 52%
CMY	0.4275, 0.3451, 0.4824
CMYK	0.13, 0.00, 0.21, 0.35
HSL	96°, 17%, 59%
HSV	96°, 21%, 65%
XYZ	29.8376, 35.4144, 27.0928
YIQ	156.7310, -1.2810, -15.3370

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

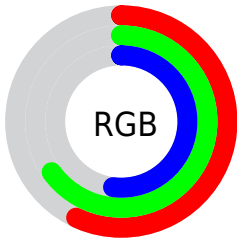
Format	Color
RYB	132, 167, 153
Decimal	9611140
CIELab	66.07, -13.93, 15.71
CIElCh	66, 20.995, 131.577
Yxy	35.4144, 0.3231, 0.3835
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287801220 (0xFF92A784)
YUV	156.7310, -12.1924, -9.4111
Hunter-Lab	59.5100, -14.6445, 14.6643

Details

The RGB color **146, 167, 132** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **153, 132, 167**, and the grayscale version is **157, 157, 157**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **200, 222, 185**, and **95, 115, 82** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **136, 167, 115**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **156, 167, 149**.

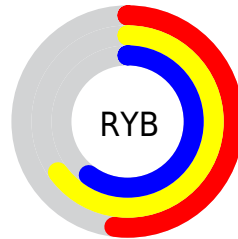
Distribution



Red (57%)

Green (65%)

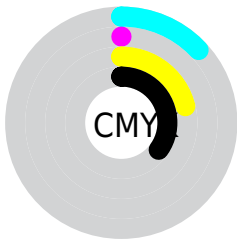
Blue (52%)



Red (52%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (60%)

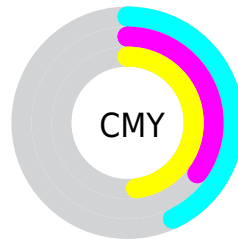


Cyan (13%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (21%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (43%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 146, 167, 132 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, 167, 132 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 146, 167, 132


255, 255, 255

 200, 222, 185


 228, 251, 213

 255, 255, 241

 146, 167, 132

 120, 141, 107

 95, 115, 82

 71, 90, 59

 48, 67, 37


 27, 45, 16


 0, 25, 0

 0, 0, 0

 146, 167, 132

 136, 167, 115


 146, 167, 132


 156, 167, 149

 126, 167, 99

 166, 167, 165

 116, 167, 82

 176, 167, 182


 106, 167, 65

 186, 167, 199

 96, 167, 49

 196, 167, 215


 86, 167, 32


 206, 167, 232

 76, 167, 15

 216, 167, 249

 67, 167, 0

 226, 167, 255

 236, 167, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



167, 162, 124



146, 167, 132



125, 170, 148

Triad

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



146, 167, 132



124, 166, 196



199, 147, 154

Complementary

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



146, 167, 132



153, 132, 167

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.



191, 148, 173



146, 167, 132



148, 160, 197

Square

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



146, 167, 132



109, 170, 185



173, 153, 189



197, 150, 136

Rectangle

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



146, 167, 132



114, 171, 161



173, 153, 189



198, 147, 160

Sweetspot

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



146, 167, 132



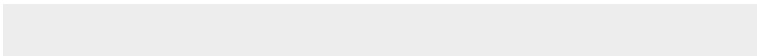
209, 217, 204



167, 153, 132



105, 110, 102



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



146, 167, 132



184, 217, 163



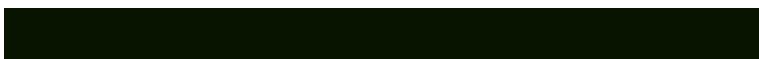
132, 167, 135



79, 84, 76



59, 148, 0



8, 20, 0

Inverse Universe

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



153, 132, 167



195, 163, 217



167, 132, 163



81, 76, 84



89, 0, 148



12, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 146, 167, 132 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

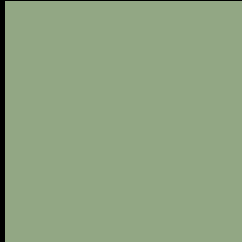
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 167, 132 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

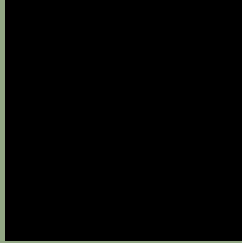
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 167, 132 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 146, 167, 132.

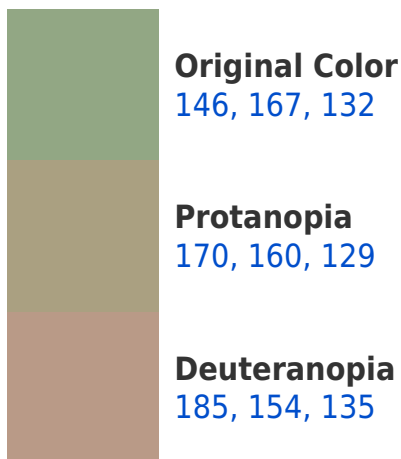


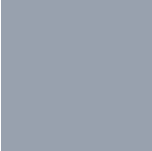
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 146, 167, 132.

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, 161, 174

Trichromacy



Original Color
146, 167, 132

Protanomaly
161, 163, 130

Deuteranomaly
171, 159, 134

Tritanomaly
150, 163, 159

Monochromacy



Original Color
146, 167, 132

Achromatopsia
157, 157, 157

Achromatomaly
153, 161, 148

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 146, 167, 132 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, 167, 132)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(146, 167, 132)  
}
```

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, 167, 132) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(146, 167, 132) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 146, 167, 132 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, 167, 132) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(146, 167, 132) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(146, 167, 132)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(146, 167, 132); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 167, 132);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 167,  
132) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 146, 167, 132 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(146, 167, 132) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(146,  
167, 132) }
```

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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