

Converting Colors

RGB(146, 167, 142)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(146, 167, 142) contains.

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Color

RGB(146, 167, 142)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	92A78E
RGB	146, 167, 142
RGB Percent	57%, 65%, 56%
CMY	0.4275, 0.3451, 0.4431
CMYK	0.13, 0.00, 0.15, 0.35
HSL	110°, 12%, 61%
HSV	110°, 15%, 65%
XYZ	30.5553, 35.7014, 30.8718
YIQ	157.8710, -4.4910, -12.2270

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

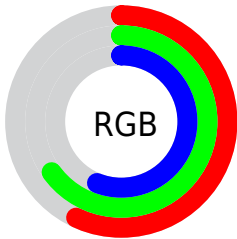
Format	Color
RYB	142, 167, 163
Decimal	9611150
CIELab	66.29, -12.18, 10.49
CIElCh	66, 16.078, 139.269
Yxy	35.7014, 0.3146, 0.3676
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287801230 (0xFF92A78E)
YUV	157.8710, -7.8244, -10.4109
Hunter-Lab	59.7507, -13.2824, 11.1917

Details

The RGB color **146, 167, 142** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **163, 142, 167**, and the grayscale version is **158, 158, 158**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **200, 222, 196**, and **95, 115, 92** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **132, 167, 125**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **160, 167, 159**.

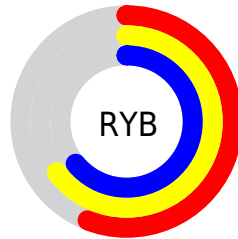
Distribution



Red (57%)

Green (65%)

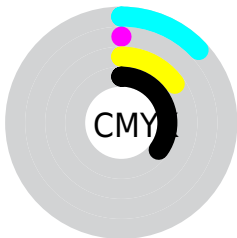
Blue (56%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (64%)

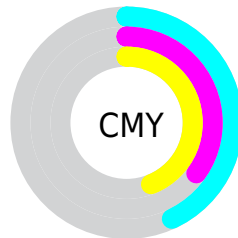


Cyan (13%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (15%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (43%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 146, 167, 142 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, 142 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 146, 167, 142


255, 255, 255

 200, 222, 196


 228, 251, 224

255, 255, 252

 146, 167, 142

 120, 141, 116

 95, 115, 92

 71, 90, 68


 49, 67, 46


 27, 45, 25

 3, 25, 0

 0, 0, 0

 146, 167, 142

 132, 167, 125

 146, 167, 142


 160, 167, 159


 118, 167, 109

 174, 167, 175

 104, 167, 92


 188, 167, 192


 90, 167, 75

 202, 167, 209


 76, 167, 59

 216, 167, 225

 62, 167, 42

 230, 167, 242

 48, 167, 25

 244, 167, 255

 34, 167, 8

 255, 167, 255

 27, 167, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



163, 163, 134



146, 167, 142



131, 169, 155

Triad

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



146, 167, 142



139, 164, 189



192, 151, 152

Complementary

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



146, 167, 142



163, 142, 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.



187, 152, 167



146, 167, 142



157, 159, 188

Square

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



146, 167, 142



126, 168, 182



175, 155, 180



188, 154, 140

Rectangle

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



146, 167, 142



125, 170, 165



175, 155, 180



191, 151, 157

Sweetspot

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



146, 167, 142



209, 217, 208



167, 163, 142



105, 110, 104



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



146, 167, 142



184, 217, 178



142, 167, 150



77, 84, 76



24, 148, 0



3, 20, 0

Inverse Universe

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



163, 142, 167



211, 178, 217



167, 142, 159



83, 76, 84



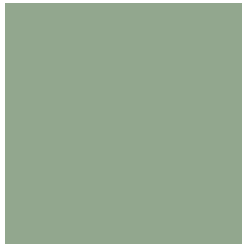
124, 0, 148



17, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 146, 167, 142 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

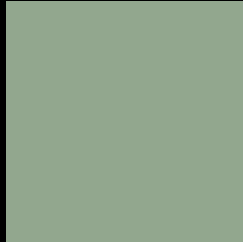
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 142 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

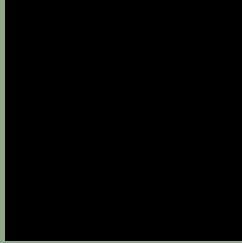
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

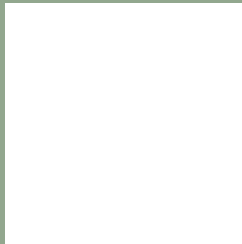
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 146, 167, 142 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 146, 167, 142.

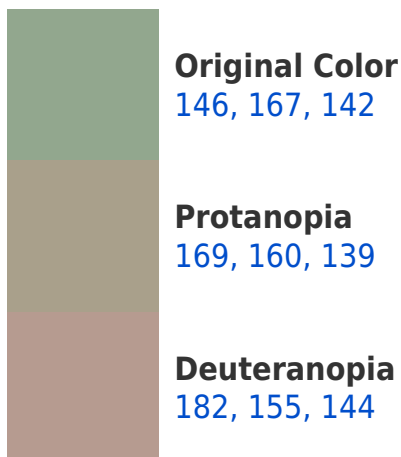


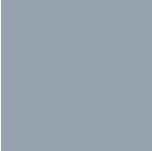
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 146, 167, 142.

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
151, 162, 175

Trichromacy



Original Color

146, 167, 142

Protanomaly

161, 163, 140

Deuteranomaly

169, 159, 143

Tritanomaly

149, 164, 163

Monochromacy



Original Color

146, 167, 142

Achromatopsia

158, 158, 158

Achromatomaly

154, 161, 152

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 146, 167, 142 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, 142) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(146, 167, 142)  
}
```

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, 142) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(146, 167, 142) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 146, 167, 142 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, 142) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(146, 167, 142) }
```

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, 142)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(146, 167, 142); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 167, 142);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 167,  
142) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 146, 167, 142 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, 142) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(146,  
167, 142) }
```

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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