

Converting Colors

RGB(146, 174, 128)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(146, 174, 128) contains.

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Color

RGB(146, 174, 128)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	92AE80
RGB	146, 174, 128
RGB Percent	57%, 68%, 50%
CMY	0.4275, 0.3176, 0.4980
CMYK	0.16, 0.00, 0.26, 0.32
HSL	97°, 22%, 59%
HSV	97°, 26%, 68%
XYZ	30.8864, 37.9416, 26.1177
YIQ	160.3840, -1.9220, -20.2420

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

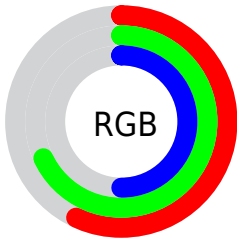
Format	Color
RYB	128, 174, 156
Decimal	9612928
CIELab	67.98, -18.22, 20.52
CIELCh	68, 27.443, 131.598
Yxy	37.9416, 0.3253, 0.3996
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287803008 (0xFF92AE80)
YUV	160.3840, -15.9653, -12.6148
Hunter-Lab	61.5968, -18.2893, 17.9782

Details

The RGB color **146, 174, 128** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **156, 128, 174**, and the grayscale version is **161, 161, 161**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **200, 230, 181**, and **95, 122, 78** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **135, 174, 111**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **157, 174, 145**.

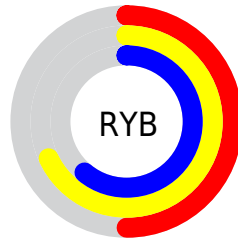
Distribution



Red (57%)

Green (68%)

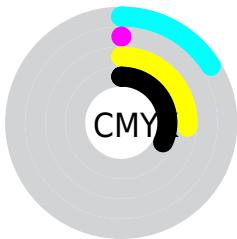
Blue (50%)



Red (50%)

Yellow (68%)

Blue (61%)

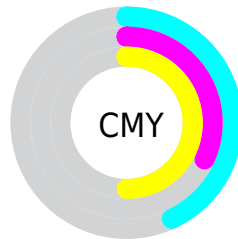


Cyan (16%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (26%)

Black (32%)



Cyan (43%)

Magenta (32%)

Yellow (50%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 146, 174, 128 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, 174, 128 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 146, 174, 128


255, 255, 255

 200, 230, 181


 229, 255, 209

 255, 255, 237

 146, 174, 128

 120, 147, 103

 95, 122, 78

 71, 97, 55

 47, 73, 33

 25, 50, 11

 0, 30, 0

 0, 0, 0

 146, 174, 128

 135, 174, 111

 146, 174, 128

 157, 174, 145

■ 125, 174, 93

■ 167, 174, 163

■ 114, 174, 76

■ 178, 174, 180

■ 104, 174, 58

■ 188, 174, 198

■ 93, 174, 41

■ 199, 174, 215

■ 82, 174, 24

■ 210, 174, 232

■ 72, 174, 6

■ 220, 174, 250

■ 68, 174, 0

■ 231, 174, 255

■ 241, 174, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



174, 167, 117



146, 174, 128



118, 178, 149

Triad

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



146, 174, 128



113, 172, 212



215, 147, 157

Complementary

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



146, 174, 128



156, 128, 174

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.



205, 149, 182



146, 174, 128



148, 165, 214

Square

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



146, 174, 128



91, 178, 198



181, 156, 203



212, 151, 134

Rectangle

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



146, 174, 128



101, 179, 166



181, 156, 203



214, 147, 165

Sweetspot

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



146, 174, 128



216, 227, 209



174, 156, 128



108, 115, 103



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



146, 174, 128



183, 227, 154



128, 174, 133



81, 87, 78



59, 150, 0



9, 23, 0

Inverse Universe

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



156, 128, 174



199, 154, 227



174, 128, 169



83, 78, 87



92, 0, 150



14, 0, 23

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 146, 174, 128 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

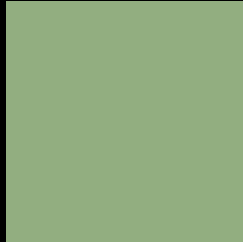
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 174, 128 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

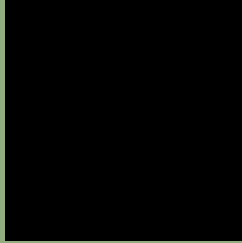
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 174, 128 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 146, 174, 128.

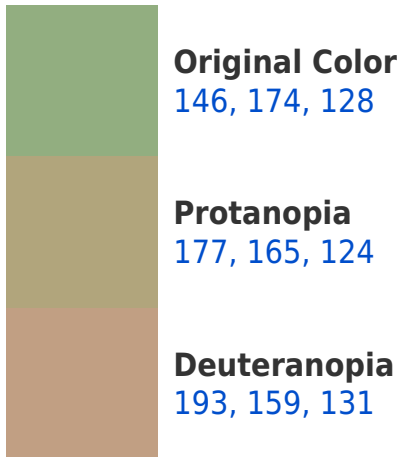


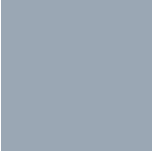
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 146, 174, 128.

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, 167, 180

Trichromacy



Original Color
146, 174, 128

Protanomaly
166, 168, 125

Deuteranomaly
176, 164, 130

Tritanomaly
151, 170, 161

Monochromacy



Original Color
146, 174, 128

Achromatopsia
160, 160, 160

Achromatomaly
155, 165, 148

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 146, 174, 128 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, 174, 128)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(146, 174, 128)  
}
```

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, 174, 128) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(146, 174, 128) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 146, 174, 128 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, 174, 128) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(146, 174, 128) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(146, 174, 128)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(146, 174, 128); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 174, 128);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 174,  
128) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 146, 174, 128 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(146, 174, 128) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(146,  
174, 128) }
```

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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