

Converting Colors

RGB(146, 174, 132)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(146, 174, 132) contains.

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Color

RGB(146, 174, 132)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	92AE84
RGB	146, 174, 132
RGB Percent	57%, 68%, 52%
CMY	0.4275, 0.3176, 0.4824
CMYK	0.16, 0.00, 0.24, 0.32
HSL	100°, 21%, 60%
HSV	100°, 24%, 68%
XYZ	31.1550, 38.0490, 27.5320
YIQ	160.8400, -3.2060, -18.9980

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

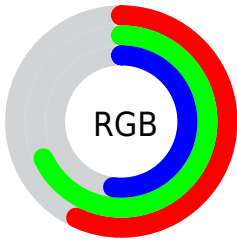
Format	Color
RYB	132, 174, 160
Decimal	9612932
CIELab	68.06, -17.57, 18.45
CIElCh	68, 25.479, 133.588
Yxy	38.0490, 0.3221, 0.3933
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287803012 (0xFF92AE84)
YUV	160.8400, -14.2181, -13.0147
Hunter-Lab	61.6839, -17.7910, 16.7153

Details

The RGB color **146, 174, 132** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **160, 132, 174**, and the grayscale version is **161, 161, 161**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **200, 230, 185**, and **95, 122, 82** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **134, 174, 115**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **158, 174, 149**.

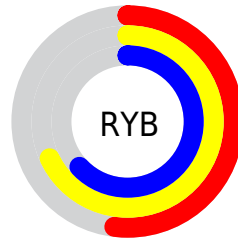
Distribution



Red (57%)

Green (68%)

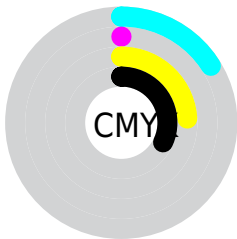
Blue (52%)



Red (52%)

Yellow (68%)

Blue (63%)

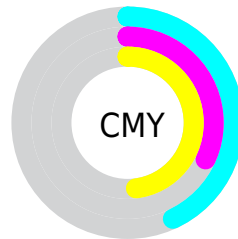


Cyan (16%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (24%)

Black (32%)



Cyan (43%)

Magenta (32%)

Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 146, 174, 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, 174, 132 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 146, 174, 132


255, 255, 255

 200, 230, 185


 229, 255, 213


 255, 255, 241

 146, 174, 132

 120, 147, 107

 95, 122, 82

 71, 97, 59


 48, 73, 37


 25, 50, 16

 0, 30, 0


 0, 0, 0

 146, 174, 132


 134, 174, 115


 146, 174, 132


 158, 174, 149

 123, 174, 97

 169, 174, 167

 111, 174, 80

 181, 174, 184

 100, 174, 62

 192, 174, 202

 88, 174, 45


 204, 174, 219

 76, 174, 28


 216, 174, 236

 65, 174, 10

 227, 174, 254

 58, 174, 0

 239, 174, 255

 250, 174, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



172, 168, 121



146, 174, 132



120, 178, 152

Triad

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



146, 174, 132



120, 172, 209



213, 149, 156

Complementary

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



146, 174, 132



160, 132, 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.



204, 151, 179



146, 174, 132



152, 164, 210

Square

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



146, 174, 132



99, 177, 197



182, 156, 199



209, 153, 135

Rectangle

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



146, 174, 132



106, 179, 168



182, 156, 199



211, 149, 164

Sweetspot

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



146, 174, 132



216, 227, 211



174, 160, 132



109, 115, 106



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



146, 174, 132



183, 227, 161



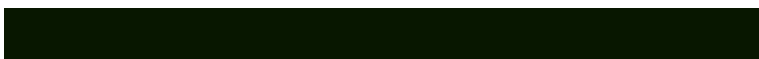
132, 174, 139



81, 87, 78



50, 150, 0



8, 23, 0

Inverse Universe

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



160, 132, 174



205, 161, 227



174, 132, 167



84, 78, 87



100, 0, 150



15, 0, 23

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 146, 174, 132 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

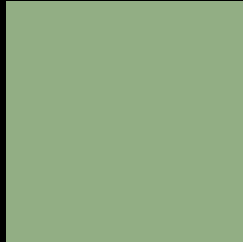
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 174, 132 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

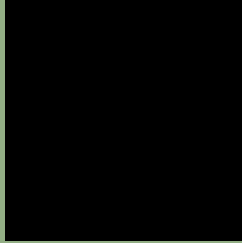
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 174, 132 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 146, 174, 132.

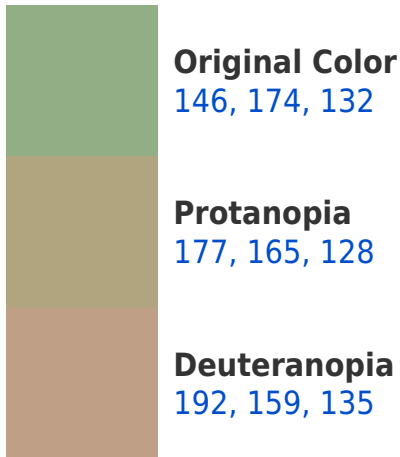


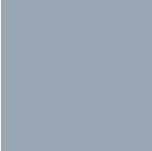
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 146, 174, 132.

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
154, 168, 181

Trichromacy



Original Color

146, 174, 132

Protanomaly

166, 168, 129

Deuteranomaly

175, 164, 134

Tritanomaly

151, 170, 163

Monochromacy



Original Color

146, 174, 132

Achromatopsia

161, 161, 161

Achromatomaly

156, 166, 150

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 146, 174, 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, 174, 132)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(146, 174, 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, 174, 132) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(146, 174, 132) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 146, 174, 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, 174, 132) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(146, 174, 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, 174, 132)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(146, 174, 132); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 174, 132);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 174,  
132) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 146, 174, 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, 174, 132) }
```

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

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