

Converting Colors

RGB(146, 176, 122)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(146, 176, 122) contains.

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Color

RGB(146, 176, 122)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	92B07A
RGB	146, 176, 122
RGB Percent	57%, 69%, 48%
CMY	0.4275, 0.3098, 0.5216
CMYK	0.17, 0.00, 0.31, 0.31
HSL	93°, 25%, 58%
HSV	93°, 31%, 69%
XYZ	30.8922, 38.5668, 24.2283
YIQ	160.8740, -0.5460, -23.1540

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

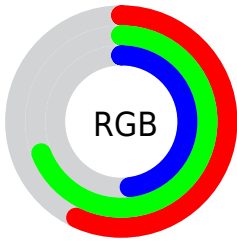
Format	Color
RYB	122, 176, 152
Decimal	9613434
CIELab	68.44, -20.18, 24.38
CIELCh	68, 31.649, 129.603
Yxy	38.5668, 0.3297, 0.4117
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287803514 (0xFF92B07A)
YUV	160.8740, -19.1649, -13.0445
Hunter-Lab	62.1022, -19.8854, 20.3404

Details

The RGB color **146, 176, 122** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **152, 122, 176**, and the grayscale version is **161, 161, 161**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **201, 232, 175**, and **95, 123, 73** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **136, 176, 104**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **156, 176, 140**.

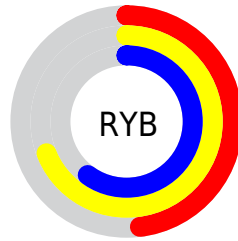
Distribution



Red (57%)

Green (69%)

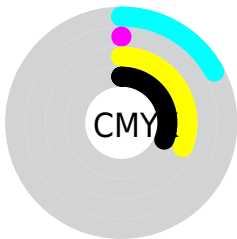
Blue (48%)



Red (48%)

Yellow (69%)

Blue (60%)

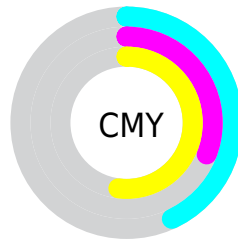


Cyan (17%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (31%)

Black (31%)



Cyan (43%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (52%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 146, 176, 122 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, 176, 122 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 146, 176, 122


255, 255, 255

 201, 232, 175

 229, 255, 202

 255, 255, 231

 146, 176, 122

 120, 149, 97

 95, 123, 73

 70, 98, 50

 47, 74, 27

 24, 52, 3

 0, 31, 0


 0, 0, 0

 146, 176, 122

 136, 176, 104

 146, 176, 122

 156, 176, 140

 126, 176, 87


 166, 176, 157


 117, 176, 69


 175, 176, 175

 107, 176, 52


 185, 176, 192

 97, 176, 34


 195, 176, 210


 87, 176, 16

 205, 176, 228

 78, 176, 0

 214, 176, 245

 224, 176, 255

 234, 176, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



178, 168, 110



146, 176, 122



112, 181, 146

Triad

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



146, 176, 122



99, 175, 220



223, 145, 159

Complementary

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



146, 176, 122



152, 122, 176

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.



211, 148, 187



146, 176, 122



142, 166, 223

Square

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



146, 176, 122



71, 181, 202



182, 156, 211



220, 150, 132

Rectangle

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



146, 176, 122



90, 182, 165



182, 156, 211



221, 145, 168

Sweetspot

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



146, 176, 122



218, 230, 209



176, 152, 122



108, 115, 102



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



146, 176, 122



182, 230, 145



122, 176, 125



84, 89, 80



68, 153, 0



11, 26, 0

Inverse Universe

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



152, 122, 176



192, 145, 230



176, 122, 173



85, 80, 89



85, 0, 153



14, 0, 26

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 146, 176, 122 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

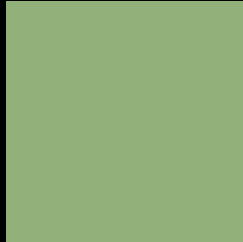
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 176, 122 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

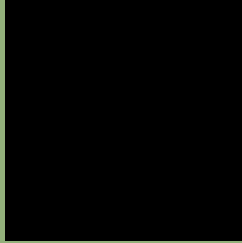
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 176, 122 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 146, 176, 122.

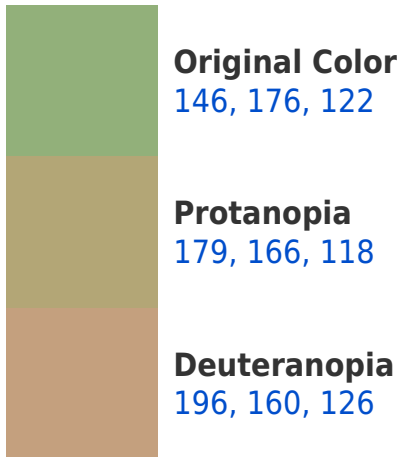


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 146, 176, 122.

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
155, 168, 182

Trichromacy



Original Color
146, 176, 122

Protanomaly
167, 170, 119

Deuteranomaly
178, 166, 125

Tritanomaly
152, 171, 160

Monochromacy



Original Color
146, 176, 122

Achromatopsia
161, 161, 161

Achromatomaly
156, 166, 147

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 146, 176, 122 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, 176, 122)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(146, 176, 122)  
}
```

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, 176, 122) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(146, 176, 122) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 146, 176, 122 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, 176, 122) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(146, 176, 122) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(146, 176, 122)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(146, 176, 122); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 176, 122);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 176,  
122) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 146, 176, 122 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(146, 176, 122) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(146,  
176, 122) }
```

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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