

Converting Colors

RGB(146, 181, 117)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(146, 181, 117) contains.

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Color

RGB(146, 181, 117)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	92B575
RGB	146, 181, 117
RGB Percent	57%, 71%, 46%
CMY	0.4275, 0.2902, 0.5412
CMYK	0.19, 0.00, 0.35, 0.29
HSL	93°, 30%, 58%
HSV	93°, 35%, 71%
XYZ	31.5888, 40.4431, 22.9710
YIQ	163.2390, -0.3160, -27.3240

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

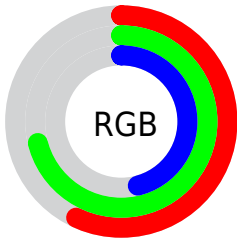
Format	Color
RYB	117, 181, 152
Decimal	9614709
CIELab	69.78, -23.42, 28.84
CIELCh	70, 37.153, 129.076
Yxy	40.4431, 0.3325, 0.4257
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287804789 (0xFF92B575)
YUV	163.2390, -22.7958, -15.1186
Hunter-Lab	63.5949, -22.6266, 23.1004

Details

The RGB color **146, 181, 117** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **152, 117, 181**, and the grayscale version is **163, 163, 163**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **201, 237, 170**, and **94, 128, 68** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **136, 181, 99**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **156, 181, 135**.

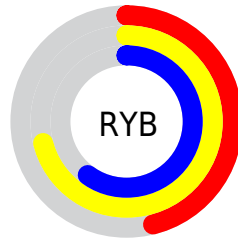
Distribution



Red (57%)

Green (71%)

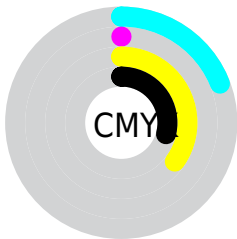
Blue (46%)



Red (46%)

Yellow (71%)

Blue (60%)

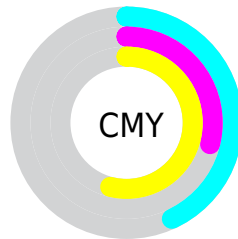


Cyan (19%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (35%)

Black (29%)



Cyan (43%)

Magenta (29%)

Yellow (54%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 146, 181, 117 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, 181, 117 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



146, 181, 117



146, 181, 117

255, 255, 255



120, 154, 92



201, 237, 170



94, 128, 68



229, 255, 197



69, 103, 44



255, 255, 225



45, 79, 22

255, 255, 254



22, 55, 0



0, 34, 0



0, 0, 0



146, 181, 117



146, 181, 117




136, 181, 99




156, 181, 135

 126, 181, 81


 166, 181, 153

 116, 181, 63

 176, 181, 171

 106, 181, 45

 186, 181, 189

 97, 181, 27

 195, 181, 208

 87, 181, 8

 205, 181, 226

 82, 181, 0

 215, 181, 244

 225, 181, 255

 235, 181, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



183, 172, 103



146, 181, 117



104, 187, 145

Triad

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



146, 181, 117



81, 181, 233



236, 144, 161

Complementary

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



146, 181, 117



152, 117, 181

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.



221, 148, 195



146, 181, 117



139, 170, 237

Square

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



146, 181, 117



31, 187, 212



188, 158, 223



232, 150, 130

Rectangle

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



146, 181, 117



74, 188, 168



188, 158, 223



233, 144, 173

Sweetspot

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



146, 181, 117



220, 235, 209



181, 151, 117



109, 117, 102



245, 245, 245



117, 117, 117

Same Dimension

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



146, 181, 117



181, 235, 136



117, 181, 119



84, 89, 80



69, 153, 0



12, 26, 0

Inverse Universe

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



152, 117, 181



190, 136, 235



181, 117, 179



85, 80, 89



84, 0, 153



14, 0, 26

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 146, 181, 117 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, 181, 117 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

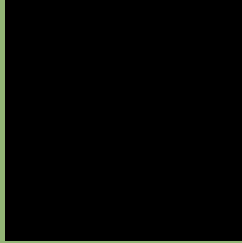
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 181, 117 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 146, 181, 117.

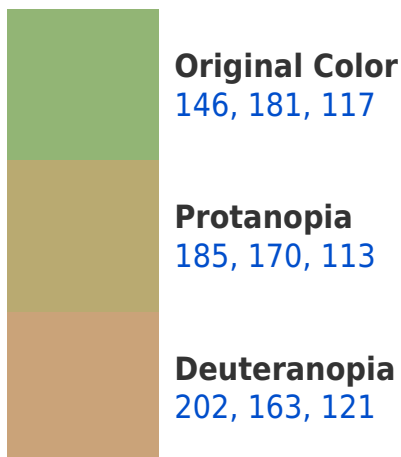


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 146, 181, 117.

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
156, 172, 186

Trichromacy



Original Color
146, 181, 117

Protanomaly
171, 174, 114

Deuteranomaly
182, 170, 120

Tritanomaly
152, 175, 161

Monochromacy



Original Color
146, 181, 117

Achromatopsia
163, 163, 163

Achromatomaly
157, 170, 146

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 146, 181, 117 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, 181, 117)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(146, 181, 117)  
}
```

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, 181, 117) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(146, 181, 117) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 146, 181, 117 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, 181, 117) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(146, 181, 117) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(146, 181, 117)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(146, 181, 117); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 181, 117);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 181,  
117) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 146, 181, 117 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(146, 181, 117) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(146,  
181, 117) }
```

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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