

Converting Colors

RGB(146, 186, 163)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(146, 186, 163) contains.

RGB(146, 186, 163)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(146, 186, 163)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	92BAA3
RGB	146, 186, 163
RGB Percent	57%, 73%, 64%
CMY	0.4275, 0.2706, 0.3608
CMYK	0.22, 0.00, 0.12, 0.27
HSL	146°, 22%, 65%
HSV	146°, 22%, 73%
XYZ	36.0238, 43.8731, 41.2200
YIQ	171.4180, -16.4570, -15.6330

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

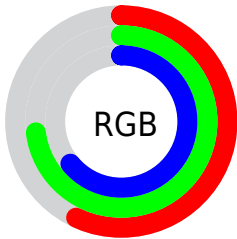
Format	Color
RYB	146, 174, 186
Decimal	9616035
CIELab	72.14, -18.09, 7.29
CIElCh	72, 19.500, 158.046
Yxy	43.8731, 0.2974, 0.3622
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287806115 (0xFF92BAA3)
YUV	171.4180, -4.1501, -22.2916
Hunter-Lab	66.2368, -18.8347, 9.4688

Details

The RGB color **146, 186, 163** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **186, 146, 169**, and the grayscale version is **171, 171, 171**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **200, 242, 218**, and **95, 133, 111** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **127, 186, 152**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **165, 186, 174**.

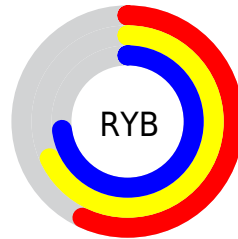
Distribution



Red (57%)

Green (73%)

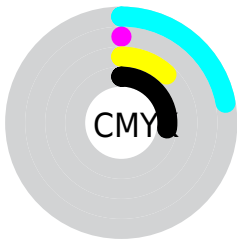
Blue (64%)



Red (57%)

Yellow (68%)

Blue (73%)

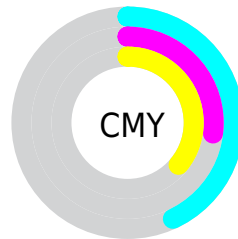


Cyan (22%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (12%)

Black (27%)



Cyan (43%)

Magenta (27%)

Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 146, 186, 163 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, 186, 163 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 146, 186, 163


255, 255, 255


 200, 242, 218

 229, 255, 246

 146, 186, 163


 120, 159, 137

 95, 133, 111

 70, 107, 87

 47, 83, 64

 24, 60, 42


 1, 38, 21

 0, 14, 0


 0, 0, 0


 146, 186, 163


 146, 186, 163


 127, 186, 152


 165, 186, 174


 109, 186, 142


 183, 186, 184

 90, 186, 131

 202, 186, 195

 72, 186, 120

 220, 186, 206

 53, 186, 110


 239, 186, 216

 34, 186, 99

 255, 186, 227

 16, 186, 88

 255, 186, 238

 0, 186, 79

 255, 186, 249

 255, 186, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



166, 182, 149



146, 186, 163



132, 187, 181

Triad

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



146, 186, 163



163, 177, 212



212, 166, 156

Complementary

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



146, 186, 163



186, 146, 169

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.



213, 164, 173



146, 186, 163



186, 171, 205

Square

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



146, 186, 163



141, 182, 209



204, 166, 191



202, 171, 144

Rectangle

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



146, 186, 163



128, 187, 193



204, 166, 191



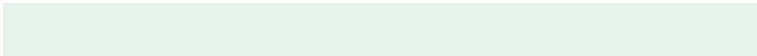
214, 165, 161

Sweetspot

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



146, 186, 163



228, 242, 234



169, 186, 146



114, 122, 117



250, 250, 250



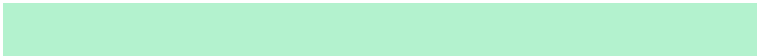
122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



146, 186, 163



179, 242, 206



146, 186, 183



83, 92, 87



0, 156, 66



0, 28, 12

Inverse Universe

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



186, 146, 169



242, 179, 215



186, 146, 149



92, 83, 88



156, 0, 89



28, 0, 16

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 146, 186, 163 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, 186, 163 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

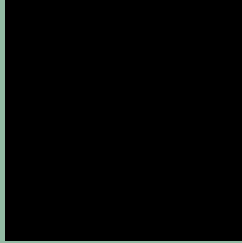
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 186, 163 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 146, 186, 163.



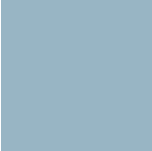
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 146, 186, 163.

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
152, 181, 196

Trichromacy



Original Color

146, 186, 163

Protanomaly

170, 180, 160

Deuteranomaly

178, 176, 165

Tritanomaly

150, 183, 184

Monochromacy



Original Color

146, 186, 163

Achromatopsia

171, 171, 171

Achromatomaly

162, 176, 168

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 146, 186, 163 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, 186, 163) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(146, 186, 163)  
}
```

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, 186, 163) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(146, 186, 163) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 146, 186, 163 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, 186, 163) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(146, 186, 163) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(146, 186, 163)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(146, 186, 163); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 186, 163);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 186,  
163) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 146, 186, 163 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(146, 186, 163) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(146,  
186, 163) }
```

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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