

Converting Colors

RGB(146, 187, 208)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(146, 187, 208) contains.

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Color

RGB(146, 187, 208)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	92BBD0
RGB	146, 187, 208
RGB Percent	57%, 73%, 82%
CMY	0.4275, 0.2667, 0.1843
CMYK	0.30, 0.10, 0.00, 0.18
HSL	200°, 40%, 69%
HSV	200°, 30%, 82%
XYZ	41.0096, 46.2057, 66.4317
YIQ	177.1350, -31.1770, -2.1610

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

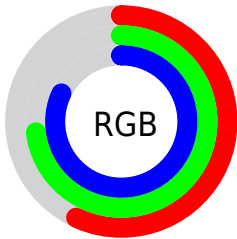
Format	Color
RYB	146, 171, 208
Decimal	9616336
CIELab	73.68, -8.73, -15.01
CIElCh	74, 17.363, 239.830
Yxy	46.2057, 0.2669, 0.3007
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287806416 (0xFF92BBD0)
YUV	177.1350, 15.2164, -27.3054
Hunter-Lab	67.9748, -11.2659, -10.3617

Details

The RGB color **146, 187, 208** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **208, 167, 146**, and the grayscale version is **177, 177, 177**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **201, 243, 255**, and **93, 134, 154** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **125, 180, 208**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **167, 194, 208**.

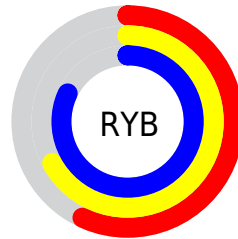
Distribution



Red (57%)

Green (73%)

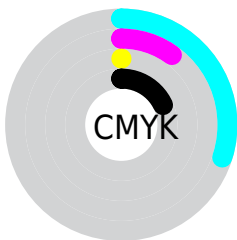
Blue (82%)



Red (57%)

Yellow (67%)

Blue (82%)

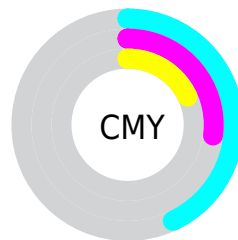


Cyan (30%)

Magenta (10%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (18%)



Cyan (43%)


Magenta (27%)

Yellow (18%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 146, 187, 208 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, 187, 208 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 146, 187, 208


255, 255, 255


 201, 243, 255

 230, 255, 255

 146, 187, 208


 119, 160, 180


 93, 134, 154

 68, 109, 128

 42, 84, 103

 14, 61, 78

 0, 39, 56

 0, 19, 34

 0, 0, 10

 0, 0, 0

■ 146, 187, 208

■ 146, 187, 208

■ 125, 180, 208

■ 167, 194, 208

■ 104, 173, 208

■ 188, 201, 208

■ 84, 166, 208

■ 208, 208, 208

■ 63, 159, 208

■ 229, 215, 208

■ 42, 152, 208

■ 250, 222, 208

■ 21, 145, 208

■ 255, 229, 208

■ 0, 138, 208

■ 255, 236, 208

■ 0, 138, 208

■ 255, 243, 208

■ 255, 250, 208

Harmonies

Analogous

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



139, 190, 196



146, 187, 208



163, 182, 213

Triad

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



146, 187, 208



213, 170, 182



176, 185, 153

Complementary

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



146, 187, 208



208, 167, 146

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.



194, 180, 149



146, 187, 208



214, 171, 166

Square

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



146, 187, 208



202, 172, 197



207, 175, 154



158, 189, 165

Rectangle

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



146, 187, 208



177, 179, 211



207, 175, 154



182, 183, 151

Sweetspot

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



146, 187, 208



232, 247, 255



146, 208, 167



113, 123, 128



0, 0, 0



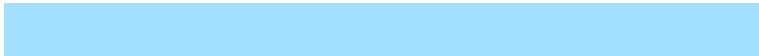
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



146, 187, 208



163, 224, 255



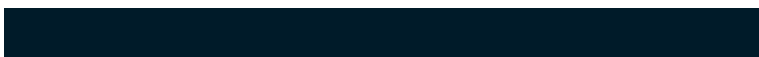
146, 156, 208



94, 101, 105



0, 111, 168



0, 27, 41

Inverse Universe

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



208, 146, 187



255, 163, 224



208, 198, 146



105, 94, 101



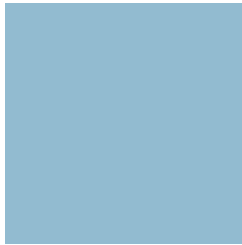
168, 0, 111



41, 0, 27

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 146, 187, 208 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

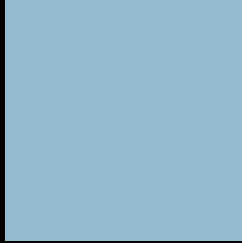
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 187, 208 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

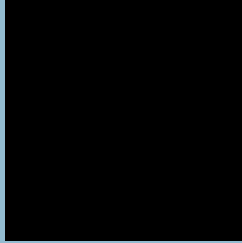
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 187, 208 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 146, 187, 208.

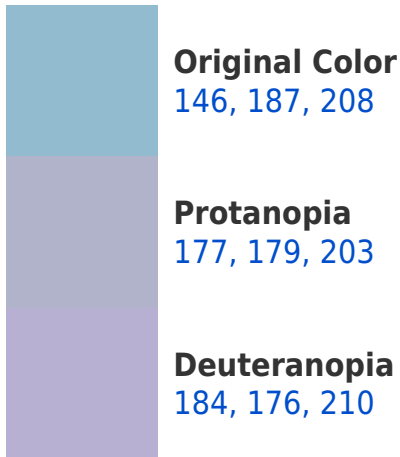


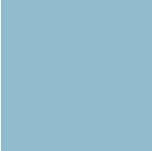
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 146, 187, 208.

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
145, 188, 203

Trichromacy



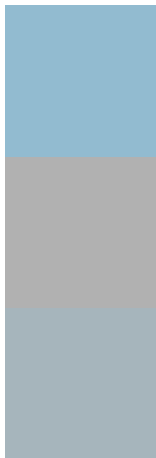
Original Color
146, 187, 208

Protanomaly
166, 182, 205

Deuteranomaly
170, 180, 209

Tritanomaly
145, 188, 205

Monochromacy



Original Color
146, 187, 208

Achromatopsia
177, 177, 177

Achromatomaly
166, 181, 188

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 146, 187, 208 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, 187, 208)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(146, 187, 208)  
}
```

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, 187, 208) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(146, 187, 208) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 146, 187, 208 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, 187, 208) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(146, 187, 208) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(146, 187, 208)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(146, 187, 208); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 187, 208);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 187,  
208) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 146, 187, 208 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(146, 187, 208) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(146,  
187, 208) }
```

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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