

Converting Colors

RGB(146, 194, 103)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(146, 194, 103) contains.

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Color

RGB(146, 194, 103)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	92C267
RGB	146, 194, 103
RGB Percent	57%, 76%, 40%
CMY	0.4275, 0.2392, 0.5961
CMYK	0.25, 0.00, 0.47, 0.24
HSL	92°, 43%, 58%
HSV	92°, 47%, 76%
XYZ	33.5940, 45.6738, 19.8773
YIQ	169.2740, 0.6030, -38.4770

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

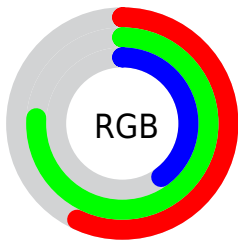
Format	Color
RYB	103, 194, 151
Decimal	9618023
CIELab	73.33, -31.54, 40.57
CIELCh	73, 51.385, 127.865
Yxy	45.6738, 0.3388, 0.4607
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287808103 (0xFF92C267)
YUV	169.2740, -32.6731, -20.4113
Hunter-Lab	67.5824, -29.5400, 29.8694

Details

The RGB color **146, 194, 103** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC66**. A complement of this color would be **151, 103, 194**, and the grayscale version is **170, 170, 170**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **202, 251, 156**, and **93, 140, 53** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **136, 194, 84**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **156, 194, 122**.

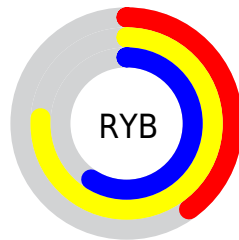
Distribution



Red (57%)

Green (76%)

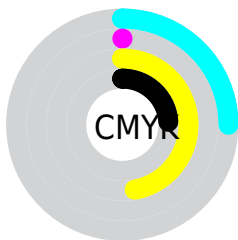
Blue (40%)



Red (40%)

Yellow (76%)

Blue (59%)

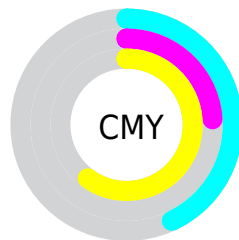


Cyan (25%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (47%)

Black (24%)



Cyan (43%)

Magenta (24%)

Yellow (60%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 146, 194, 103 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, 194, 103 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 146, 194, 103


255, 255, 255

 202, 251, 156

 230, 255, 183


 255, 255, 211

 255, 255, 240


 146, 194, 103

 119, 167, 78

 93, 140, 53

 67, 114, 28

 41, 89, 0


 15, 66, 0

 0, 43, 0

 0, 20, 0

 0, 0, 0

 146, 194, 103

 146, 194, 103

■ 136, 194, 84

■ 156, 194, 122

■ 126, 194, 64

■ 166, 194, 142

■ 115, 194, 45

■ 177, 194, 161

■ 105, 194, 25

■ 187, 194, 181

■ 95, 194, 6

■ 197, 194, 200

■ 92, 194, 0

■ 207, 194, 219

■ 218, 194, 239

■ 228, 194, 255

■ 238, 194, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



196, 182, 83



146, 194, 103



79, 202, 143

Triad

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



146, 194, 103



0, 195, 255



255, 140, 169

Complementary

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



146, 194, 103



151, 103, 194

Split Complementary

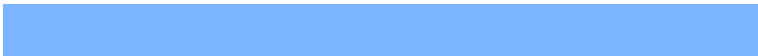
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



248, 146, 217



146, 194, 103



123, 181, 255

Square

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



146, 194, 103



0, 202, 237



200, 163, 255



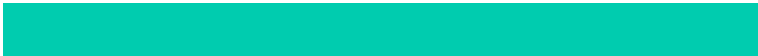
255, 149, 125

Rectangle

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



146, 194, 103



0, 204, 175



200, 163, 255



255, 141, 185

Sweetspot

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



146, 194, 103



234, 252, 217



194, 150, 103



116, 128, 106



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



146, 194, 103



178, 252, 111



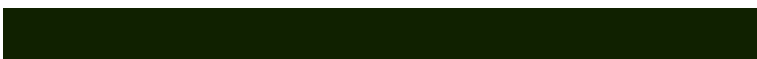
103, 194, 105



92, 97, 87



76, 161, 0



16, 33, 0

Inverse Universe

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



151, 103, 194



186, 111, 252



194, 103, 192



92, 87, 97



85, 0, 161



17, 0, 33

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 146, 194, 103 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, 194, 103 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, 194, 103 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 146, 194, 103.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 146, 194, 103.

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](#).

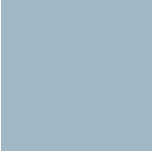
Dichromacy



Original Color
146, 194, 103

Protanopia
197, 180, 98

Deuteranopia
218, 171, 108



Tritanopia
160, 183, 198

Trichromacy



Original Color
146, 194, 103

Protanomaly
178, 185, 100

Deuteranomaly
192, 179, 106

Tritanomaly
155, 187, 163

Monochromacy



Original Color
146, 194, 103

Achromatopsia
169, 169, 169

Achromatomaly
161, 178, 145

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 146, 194, 103 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, 194, 103)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(146, 194, 103)  
}
```

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, 194, 103) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(146, 194, 103) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 146, 194, 103 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, 194, 103) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(146, 194, 103) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(146, 194, 103) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(146, 194, 103); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 194, 103);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 194,  
103) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 146, 194, 103 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(146, 194, 103) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(146,  
194, 103) }
```

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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