

Converting Colors

RGB(146, 200, 146)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(146, 200, 146) contains.

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Color

RGB(146, 200, 146)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	92C892
RGB	146, 200, 146
RGB Percent	57%, 78%, 57%
CMY	0.4275, 0.2157, 0.4275
CMYK	0.27, 0.00, 0.27, 0.22
HSL	120°, 33%, 68%
HSV	120°, 27%, 78%
XYZ	37.6966, 49.4949, 34.7608
YIQ	177.6980, -14.8500, -28.2420

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

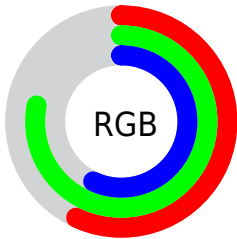
Format	Color
RYB	146, 200, 200
Decimal	9619602
CIELab	75.76, -28.15, 21.51
CIElCh	76, 35.429, 142.612
Yxy	49.4949, 0.3091, 0.4059
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287809682 (0xFF92C892)
YUV	177.6980, -15.6271, -27.7991
Hunter-Lab	70.3526, -27.4724, 19.9520

Details

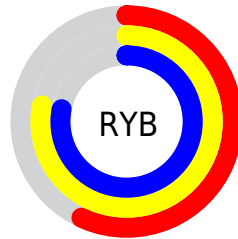
The RGB color **146, 200, 146** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **200, 146, 200**, and the grayscale version is **178, 178, 178**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **201, 255, 200**, and **94, 146, 95** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **126, 200, 126**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166, 200, 166**.

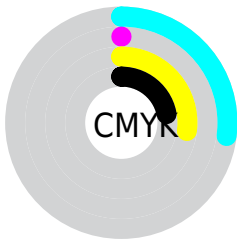
Distribution



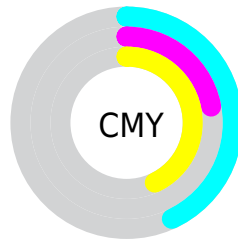
- Red (57%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (57%)



- Red (57%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (27%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (43%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 146, 200, 146 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, 200, 146 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 146, 200, 146

255, 255, 255


 201, 255, 200

 229, 255, 228

 146, 200, 146

 120, 173, 120

 94, 146, 95

 69, 120, 71

 44, 95, 48

 17, 71, 26

 0, 48, 2

 0, 29, 0

 0, 0, 0

 146, 200, 146

 146, 200, 146

 126, 200, 126

 166, 200, 166

 106, 200, 106

 186, 200, 186

 86, 200, 86

 206, 200, 206

 66, 200, 66

 226, 200, 226

 46, 200, 46

 246, 200, 246

 26, 200, 26

 255, 200, 255

 6, 200, 6

 0, 200, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



184, 192, 126



146, 200, 146



107, 204, 177

Triad

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



146, 200, 146



129, 192, 251



251, 163, 163

Complementary

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



146, 200, 146



200, 146, 200

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.



245, 163, 196



146, 200, 146



180, 181, 247

Square

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



146, 200, 146



84, 200, 238



220, 170, 227



241, 171, 136

Rectangle

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



146, 200, 146



84, 205, 200



220, 170, 227



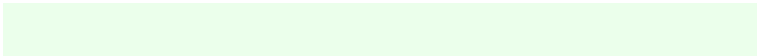
251, 162, 174

Sweetspot

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



146, 200, 146



235, 255, 235



200, 200, 146



115, 128, 115



0, 0, 0



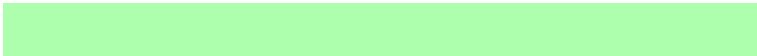
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



146, 200, 146



173, 255, 173



146, 200, 173



90, 99, 90



0, 163, 0



0, 36, 0

Inverse Universe

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



200, 146, 200



255, 173, 255



200, 146, 173



99, 90, 99



163, 0, 163



36, 0, 36

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 146, 200, 146 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

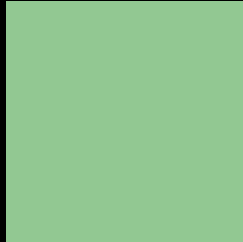
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 200, 146 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

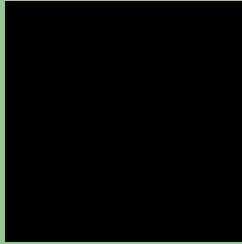
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 200, 146 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 146, 200, 146.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 146, 200, 146.

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, 200, 146

Protanopia
199, 186, 140

Deuteranopia
216, 179, 151



Tritanopia
157, 192, 207

Trichromacy



Original Color

146, 200, 146



Protanomaly

180, 191, 142



Deuteranomaly

191, 187, 149



Tritanomaly

153, 195, 185

Monochromacy



Original Color

146, 200, 146



Achromatopsia

178, 178, 178



Achromatomaly

166, 186, 166

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 146, 200, 146 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, 200, 146)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(146, 200, 146)  
}
```

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, 200, 146) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(146, 200, 146) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 146, 200, 146 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, 200, 146) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(146, 200, 146) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(146, 200, 146)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(146, 200, 146); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 200, 146);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 200,  
146) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 146, 200, 146 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(146, 200, 146) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(146,  
200, 146) }
```

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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