

Converting Colors

RGB(146, 200, 181)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(146, 200, 181) contains.

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Color

RGB(146, 200, 181)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	92C8B5
RGB	146, 200, 181
RGB Percent	57%, 78%, 71%
CMY	0.4275, 0.2157, 0.2902
CMYK	0.27, 0.00, 0.09, 0.22
HSL	159°, 33%, 68%
HSV	159°, 27%, 78%
XYZ	40.8488, 50.7557, 51.3599
YIQ	181.6880, -26.0850, -17.3570

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

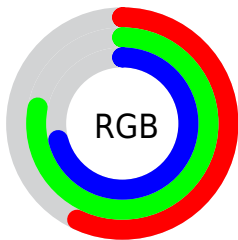
Format	Color
RYB	146, 179, 200
Decimal	9619637
CIELab	76.53, -21.51, 3.85
CIELCh	77, 21.855, 169.856
Yxy	50.7557, 0.2857, 0.3550
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287809717 (0xFF92C8B5)
YUV	181.6880, -0.3392, -31.2984
Hunter-Lab	71.2431, -22.3283, 7.1273

Details

The RGB color **146, 200, 181** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **200, 146, 165**, and the grayscale version is **182, 182, 182**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **201, 255, 237**, and **94, 146, 128** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **126, 200, 174**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166, 200, 188**.

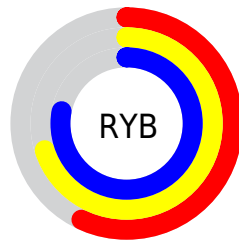
Distribution



Red (57%)

Green (78%)

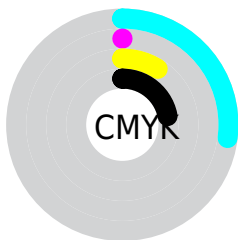
Blue (71%)



Red (57%)

Yellow (70%)

Blue (78%)

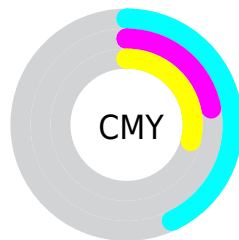


Cyan (27%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (9%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (43%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (29%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 146, 200, 181 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, 181 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 146, 200, 181


255, 255, 255


 201, 255, 237

 229, 255, 255

 146, 200, 181

 120, 173, 154

 94, 146, 128

 69, 120, 103

 44, 95, 79

 18, 71, 56

 0, 48, 35

 0, 29, 13

 0, 0, 0

 146, 200, 181

 146, 200, 181

 126, 200, 174

 166, 200, 188

 106, 200, 167

 186, 200, 195

 86, 200, 160

 206, 200, 202

 66, 200, 153

 226, 200, 209

 46, 200, 146

 246, 200, 216

 26, 200, 139

 255, 200, 223

 6, 200, 132

 255, 200, 230

 0, 200, 130

 255, 200, 237

 255, 200, 244

Harmonies

Analogous

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



167, 197, 162



146, 200, 181



134, 200, 202

Triad

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



146, 200, 181



183, 186, 227



226, 179, 159

Complementary

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



146, 200, 181



200, 146, 165

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.



231, 175, 176



146, 200, 181



208, 179, 215

Square

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



146, 200, 181



157, 193, 228



225, 175, 197



211, 185, 149

Rectangle

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



146, 200, 181



134, 199, 214



225, 175, 197



228, 177, 164

Sweetspot

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



146, 200, 181



235, 255, 248



166, 200, 146



115, 128, 123



0, 0, 0



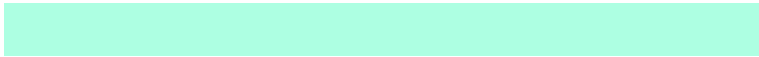
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



146, 200, 181



173, 255, 226



146, 193, 200



90, 99, 96



0, 163, 106



0, 36, 23

Inverse Universe

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



200, 146, 165



255, 173, 202



200, 153, 146



99, 90, 93



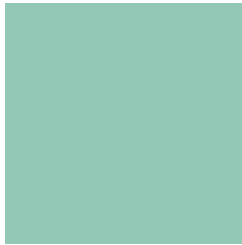
163, 0, 57



36, 0, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 146, 200, 181 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

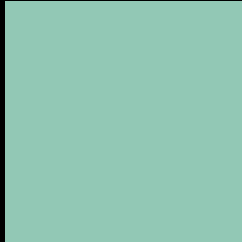
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 181 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, 181 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 146, 200, 181.

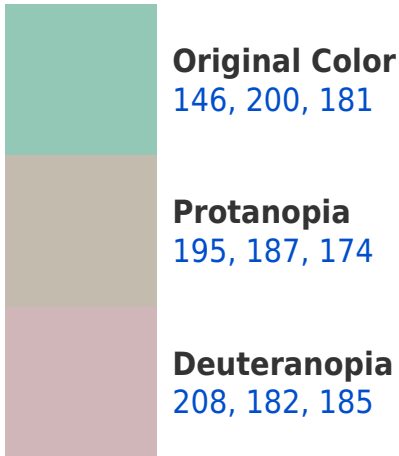


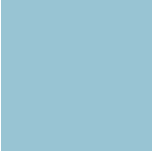
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 146, 200, 181.

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](#).

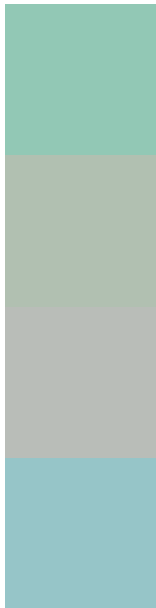
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
152, 196, 211

Trichromacy



Original Color

146, 200, 181

Protanomaly

177, 192, 177

Deuteranomaly

185, 189, 184

Tritanomaly

150, 197, 200

Monochromacy



Original Color

146, 200, 181

Achromatopsia

182, 182, 182

Achromatomaly

169, 189, 182

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 146, 200, 181 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, 181)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(146, 200, 181)  
}
```

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, 181) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(146, 200, 181) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 146, 200, 181 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, 181) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(146, 200, 181) }
```

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, 181)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(146, 200, 181); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 200, 181);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 200,  
181) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 146, 200, 181 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, 181) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(146,  
200, 181) }
```

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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