

Converting Colors

RGB(146, 203, 233)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(146, 203, 233) contains.

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Color

RGB(146, 203, 233)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	92CBE9
RGB	146, 203, 233
RGB Percent	57%, 80%, 91%
CMY	0.4275, 0.2039, 0.0863
CMYK	0.37, 0.13, 0.00, 0.09
HSL	201°, 66%, 74%
HSV	201°, 37%, 91%
XYZ	47.9180, 54.7061, 85.1246
YIQ	189.3770, -43.6020, -2.7540

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

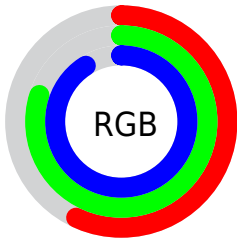
Format	Color
R _Y B	146, 180, 233
Decimal	9620457
CIE Lab	78.87, -10.98, -20.67
CIE LCh	79, 23.410, 242.017
Yxy	54.7061, 0.2552, 0.2914
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287810537 (0xFF92CBE9)
YUV	189.3770, 21.5061, -38.0416
Hunter-Lab	73.9635, -13.7933, -16.4623

Details

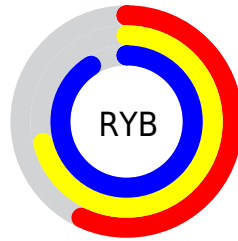
The RGB color **146, 203, 233** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCFF**. A complement of this color would be **233, 176, 146**, and the grayscale version is **189, 189, 189**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **202, 255, 255**, and **91, 149, 177** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **123, 195, 233**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **169, 211, 233**.

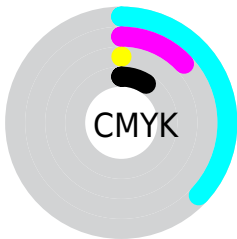
Distribution



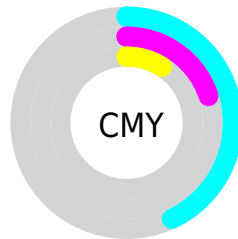
- Red (57%)
- Green (80%)
- Blue (91%)



- Red (57%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Blue (91%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (9%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (9%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 146, 203, 233 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, 203, 233 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 146, 203, 233


255, 255, 255


 202, 255, 255

 231, 255, 255

 146, 203, 233

 118, 176, 205

 91, 149, 177

 64, 123, 151

 34, 98, 125

 0, 74, 100

 0, 52, 76

 0, 31, 53

 0, 2, 32


 0, 0, 4

 146, 203, 233


 146, 203, 233

 123, 195, 233


 169, 211, 233

 99, 187, 233


 193, 219, 233

 76, 179, 233


 216, 227, 233

 53, 171, 233

 239, 235, 233

 30, 163, 233

 255, 243, 233

 6, 155, 233

 255, 251, 233

 0, 153, 233

 255, 255, 233

Harmonies

Analogous

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



135, 207, 217



146, 203, 233



172, 197, 238

Triad

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



146, 203, 233



238, 180, 195



186, 201, 158

Complementary

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



146, 203, 233



233, 176, 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.



210, 194, 152



146, 203, 233



239, 181, 173

Square

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



146, 203, 233



225, 183, 216



229, 187, 158



162, 206, 174

Rectangle

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



146, 203, 233



191, 192, 235



229, 187, 158



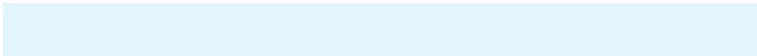
195, 199, 155

Sweetspot

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



146, 203, 233



227, 245, 255



146, 233, 175



111, 122, 128



0, 0, 0



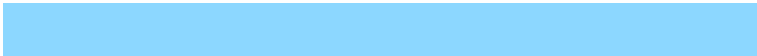
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



146, 203, 233



140, 215, 255



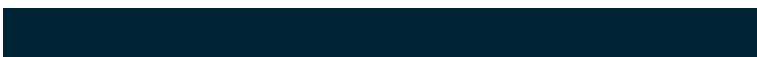
146, 161, 233



106, 113, 117



0, 119, 181



0, 35, 54

Inverse Universe

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



233, 146, 203



255, 140, 215



233, 219, 146



117, 106, 113



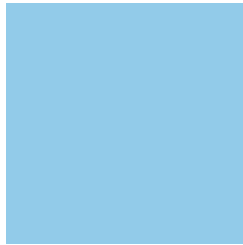
181, 0, 119



54, 0, 35

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 146, 203, 233 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

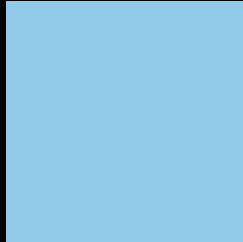
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 203, 233 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

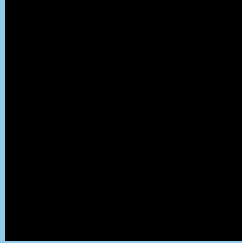
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 203, 233 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 146, 203, 233.

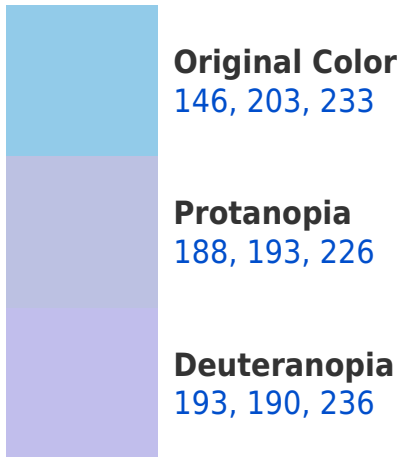


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 146, 203, 233.

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](#).

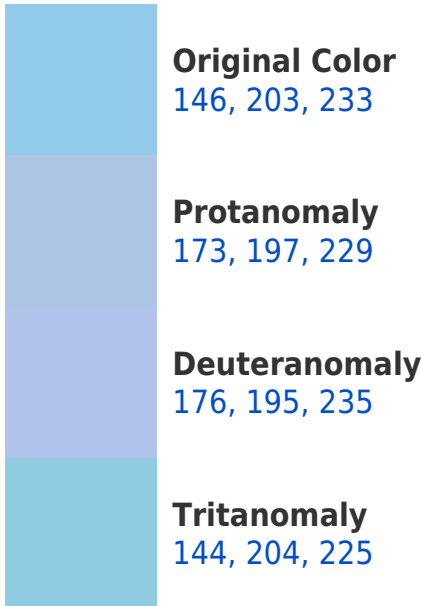
Dichromacy



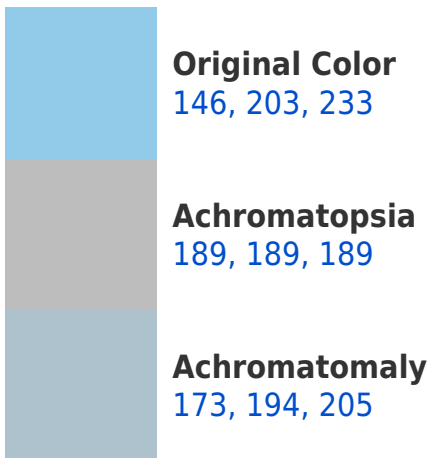


Tritanopia
143, 205, 221

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 146, 203, 233 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, 203, 233)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(146, 203, 233)  
}
```

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, 203, 233) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(146, 203, 233) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 146, 203, 233 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, 203, 233) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(146, 203, 233) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(146, 203, 233)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(146, 203, 233); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 203, 233);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 203,  
233) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 146, 203, 233 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(146, 203, 233) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(146,  
203, 233) }
```

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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