

Converting Colors

RGB(146, 205, 211)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(146, 205, 211) contains.

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Color

RGB(146, 205, 211)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	92CDD3
RGB	146, 205, 211
RGB Percent	57%, 80%, 83%
CMY	0.4275, 0.1961, 0.1725
CMYK	0.31, 0.03, 0.00, 0.17
HSL	186°, 42%, 70%
HSV	186°, 31%, 83%
XYZ	45.4433, 54.4768, 69.7480
YIQ	188.0430, -37.0900, -10.6420

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

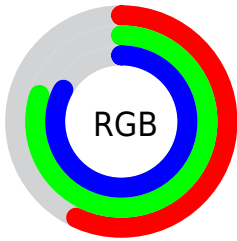
Format	Color
RYB	146, 177, 211
Decimal	9620947
CIELab	78.74, -17.38, -9.06
CIELCh	79, 19.605, 207.536
Yxy	54.4768, 0.2678, 0.3211
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287811027 (0xFF92CDD3)
YUV	188.0430, 11.3178, -36.8717
Hunter-Lab	73.8084, -19.2636, -4.3624

Details

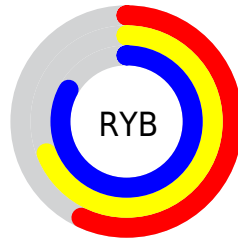
The RGB color **146, 205, 211** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **211, 152, 146**, and the grayscale version is **188, 188, 188**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **202, 255, 255**, and **93, 151, 157** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **125, 203, 211**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **167, 207, 211**.

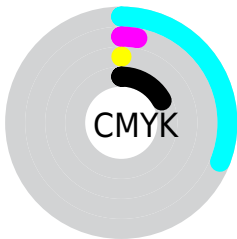
Distribution



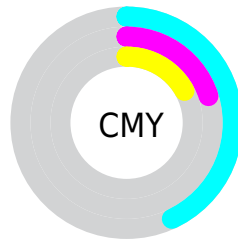
- Red (57%)
- Green (80%)
- Blue (83%)



- Red (57%)
- Yellow (69%)
- Blue (83%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (17%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (17%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 146, 205, 211 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, 205, 211 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 146, 205, 211


255, 255, 255


 202, 255, 255


 230, 255, 255

 146, 205, 211

 119, 177, 183

 93, 151, 157

 66, 125, 130

 39, 100, 105

 5, 76, 81

 0, 53, 58

 0, 32, 37

 0, 1, 16

 0, 0, 0

■ 146, 205, 211

■ 146, 205, 211

■ 125, 203, 211

■ 167, 207, 211

■ 104, 201, 211

■ 188, 209, 211

■ 83, 199, 211

■ 209, 211, 211

■ 62, 197, 211

■ 230, 213, 211

■ 40, 195, 211

■ 251, 215, 211

■ 19, 193, 211

■ 255, 217, 211

■ 0, 192, 211

■ 255, 219, 211

■ 255, 221, 211

■ 255, 223, 211

Harmonies

Analogous

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



153, 205, 193



146, 205, 211



153, 202, 225

Triad

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



146, 205, 211



217, 185, 215



211, 193, 159

Complementary

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



146, 205, 211



211, 152, 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.



226, 187, 165



146, 205, 211



230, 182, 197

Square

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



146, 205, 211



196, 191, 227



233, 183, 179



191, 199, 162

Rectangle

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



146, 205, 211



165, 199, 230



233, 183, 179



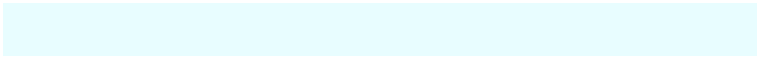
216, 191, 160

Sweetspot

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



146, 205, 211



232, 253, 255



146, 211, 151



113, 126, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



146, 205, 211



161, 246, 255



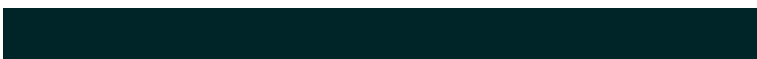
146, 173, 211



94, 104, 105



0, 153, 168



0, 37, 41

Inverse Universe

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



211, 146, 205



255, 161, 246



211, 184, 146



105, 94, 104



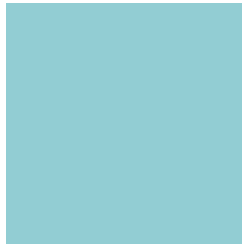
168, 0, 153



41, 0, 37

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 146, 205, 211 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

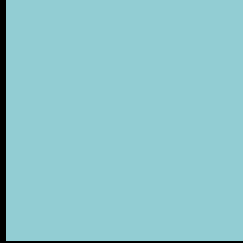
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 205, 211 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

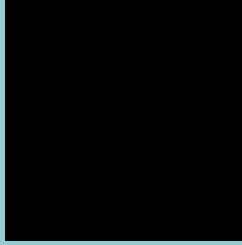
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

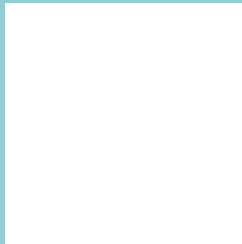
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 146, 205, 211 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 146, 205, 211.

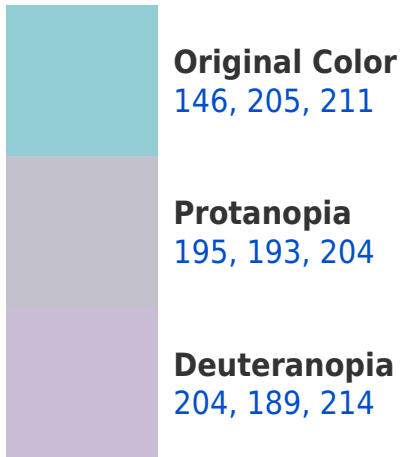


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 146, 205, 211.

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
148, 204, 220

Trichromacy



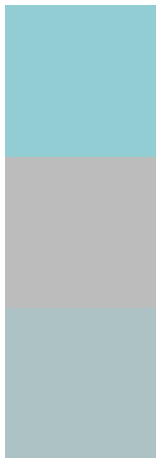
Original Color
146, 205, 211

Protanomaly
177, 197, 207

Deuteranomaly
183, 195, 213

Tritanomaly
147, 204, 217

Monochromacy



Original Color
146, 205, 211

Achromatopsia
188, 188, 188

Achromatomaly
173, 194, 196

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 146, 205, 211 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, 205, 211)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(146, 205, 211)  
}
```

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, 205, 211) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(146, 205, 211) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 146, 205, 211 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, 205, 211) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(146, 205, 211) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(146, 205, 211)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(146, 205, 211); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 205, 211);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 205,  
211) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 146, 205, 211 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(146, 205, 211) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(146,  
205, 211) }
```

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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