

Converting Colors

RGB(146, 206, 232)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(146, 206, 232) contains.

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Color

RGB(146, 206, 232)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	92CEE8
RGB	146, 206, 232
RGB Percent	57%, 81%, 91%
CMY	0.4275, 0.1922, 0.0902
CMYK	0.37, 0.11, 0.00, 0.09
HSL	198°, 65%, 74%
HSV	198°, 37%, 91%
XYZ	48.4909, 56.0798, 84.6127
YIQ	191.0240, -44.1060, -4.6340

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

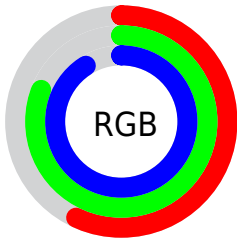
Format	Color
RYB	146, 181, 232
Decimal	9621224
CIELab	79.66, -12.80, -18.94
CIELCh	80, 22.863, 235.957
Yxy	56.0798, 0.2563, 0.2964
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287811304 (0xFF92CEE8)
YUV	191.0240, 20.2012, -39.4860
Hunter-Lab	74.8864, -15.4681, -14.5701

Details

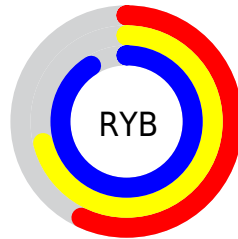
The RGB color **146, 206, 232** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **232, 172, 146**, and the grayscale version is **191, 191, 191**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **202, 255, 255**, and **91, 152, 176** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **123, 199, 232**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **169, 213, 232**.

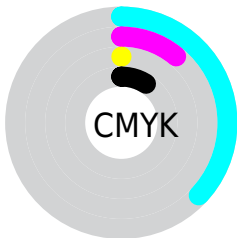
Distribution



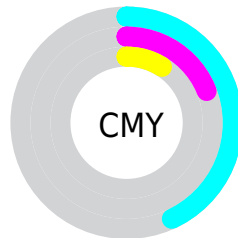
- Red (57%)
- Green (81%)
- Blue (91%)



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



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (9%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (9%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 146, 206, 232 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, 206, 232 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 146, 206, 232


255, 255, 255


 202, 255, 255


 231, 255, 255

 146, 206, 232

 118, 178, 204


 91, 152, 176

 64, 126, 150

 34, 101, 124

 0, 77, 99

 0, 54, 75

 0, 33, 52

 0, 2, 31


 0, 0, 3

 146, 206, 232


 146, 206, 232

 123, 199, 232


 169, 213, 232

 100, 192, 232


 192, 220, 232

 76, 185, 232

 216, 227, 232

 53, 178, 232

 239, 234, 232

 30, 171, 232

 255, 241, 232

 7, 164, 232

 255, 248, 232

 0, 162, 232

 255, 255, 232

Harmonies

Analogous

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



139, 209, 215



146, 206, 232



169, 200, 239

Triad

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



146, 206, 232



238, 183, 201



194, 202, 159

Complementary

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



146, 206, 232



232, 172, 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.



217, 195, 155



146, 206, 232



242, 183, 180

Square

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



146, 206, 232



222, 186, 222



234, 188, 163



169, 207, 173

Rectangle

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



146, 206, 232



188, 195, 238



234, 188, 163



202, 200, 156

Sweetspot

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



146, 206, 232



227, 247, 255



146, 232, 172



111, 122, 128



0, 0, 0



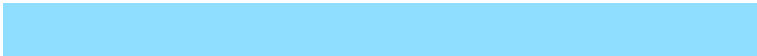
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



146, 206, 232



143, 221, 255



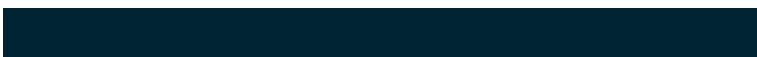
146, 163, 232



103, 111, 115



0, 125, 179



0, 36, 51

Inverse Universe

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



232, 146, 206



255, 143, 221



232, 215, 146



115, 103, 111



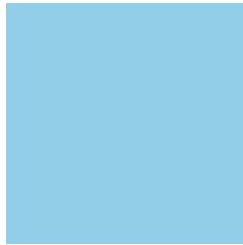
179, 0, 125



51, 0, 36

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 146, 206, 232 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

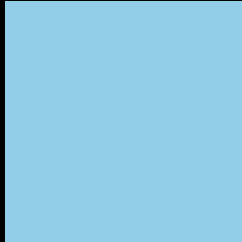
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 206, 232 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

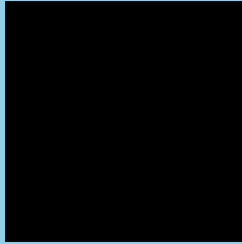
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 206, 232 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 146, 206, 232.

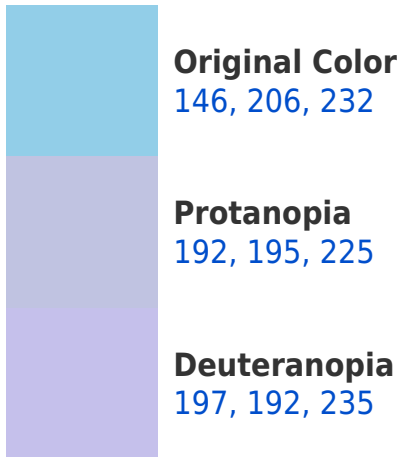


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 146, 206, 232.

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](#).

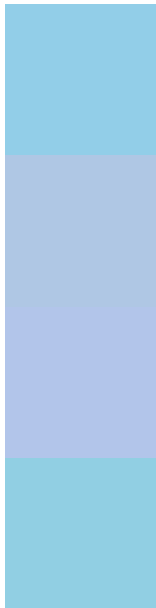
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
144, 207, 224

Trichromacy



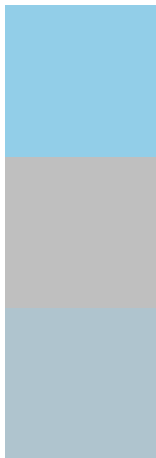
Original Color
146, 206, 232

Protanomaly
175, 199, 228

Deuteranomaly
178, 197, 234

Tritanomaly
145, 207, 227

Monochromacy



Original Color
146, 206, 232

Achromatopsia
191, 191, 191

Achromatomaly
175, 196, 206

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 146, 206, 232 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, 206, 232)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(146, 206, 232)  
}
```

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, 206, 232) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(146, 206, 232) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 146, 206, 232 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, 206, 232) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(146, 206, 232) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(146, 206, 232)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 206, 232); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 206, 232); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 206, 232) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 146, 206, 232 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(146, 206, 232) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(146,  
206, 232) }
```

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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