

Converting Colors

RGB(146, 208, 161)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(146, 208, 161) contains.

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Color

RGB(146, 208, 161)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	92D0A1
RGB	146, 208, 161
RGB Percent	57%, 82%, 63%
CMY	0.4275, 0.1843, 0.3686
CMYK	0.30, 0.00, 0.23, 0.18
HSL	135°, 40%, 69%
HSV	135°, 30%, 82%
XYZ	40.8430, 53.7960, 41.9492
YIQ	184.1040, -21.8650, -27.7610

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

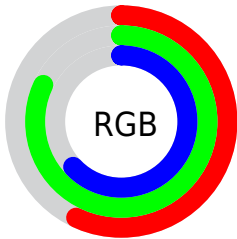
Format	Color
RYB	146, 196, 208
Decimal	9621665
CIELab	78.34, -29.34, 17.13
CIELCh	78, 33.975, 149.722
Yxy	53.7960, 0.2990, 0.3939
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287811745 (0xFF92D0A1)
YUV	184.1040, -11.3903, -33.4172
Hunter-Lab	73.3457, -28.9563, 17.4318

Details

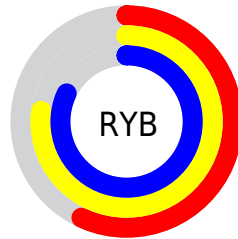
The RGB color **146, 208, 161** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **208, 146, 193**, and the grayscale version is **184, 184, 184**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **201, 255, 216**, and **93, 153, 109** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **125, 208, 145**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **167, 208, 177**.

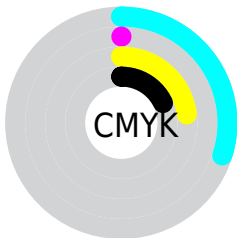
Distribution



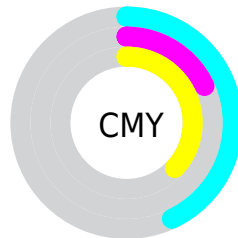
- Red (57%)
- Green (82%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (57%)
- Yellow (77%)
- Blue (82%)



- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Black (18%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 146, 208, 161 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, 208, 161 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 146, 208, 161


255, 255, 255


 201, 255, 216


 230, 255, 244


 146, 208, 161

 119, 180, 135

 93, 153, 109

 68, 127, 85

 42, 102, 61

 14, 77, 39

 0, 54, 18

 0, 34, 0

 0, 0, 0

 146, 208, 161

 146, 208, 161

 125, 208, 145

 167, 208, 177

 104, 208, 129

 188, 208, 193

 84, 208, 114

 208, 208, 208

 63, 208, 98

 229, 208, 224

 42, 208, 82

 250, 208, 240

 21, 208, 66

 255, 208, 255

 0, 208, 51

 0, 208, 50

Harmonies

Analogous

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



183, 201, 138



146, 208, 161



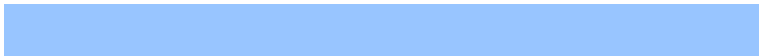
110, 211, 192

Triad

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



146, 208, 161



152, 197, 255



255, 173, 164

Complementary

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



146, 208, 161



208, 146, 193

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.



254, 170, 195



146, 208, 161



198, 186, 249

Square

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



146, 208, 161



108, 205, 247



234, 175, 226



242, 181, 140

Rectangle

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



146, 208, 161



94, 211, 214



234, 175, 226



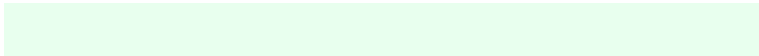
255, 171, 174

Sweetspot

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



146, 208, 161



232, 255, 238



194, 208, 146



113, 128, 117



0, 0, 0



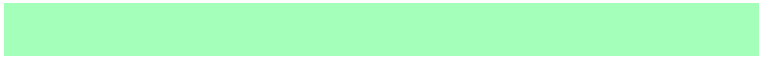
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



146, 208, 161



163, 255, 185



146, 208, 191



94, 105, 97



0, 168, 41



0, 41, 10

Inverse Universe

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



208, 146, 193



255, 163, 233



208, 146, 163



105, 94, 102



168, 0, 128



41, 0, 31

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 146, 208, 161 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

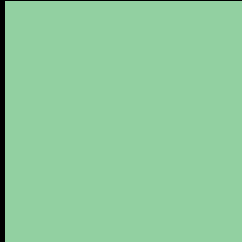
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 208, 161 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

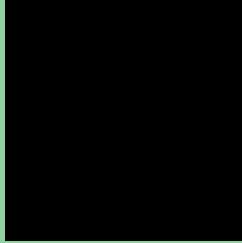
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 208, 161 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 146, 208, 161.

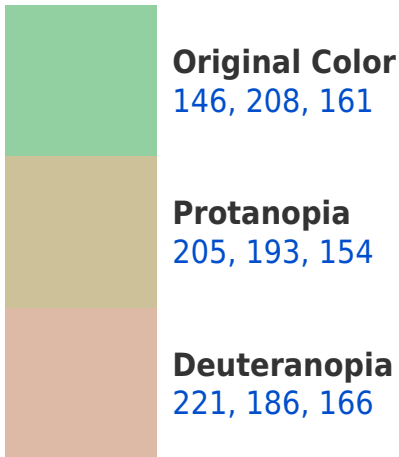


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 146, 208, 161.

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





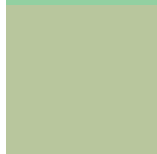
Tritanopia
157, 201, 217

Trichromacy



Original Color

146, 208, 161



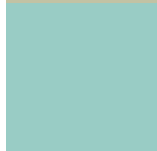
Protanomaly

184, 198, 157



Deuteranomaly

194, 194, 164



Tritanomaly

153, 204, 197

Monochromacy



Original Color

146, 208, 161



Achromatopsia

184, 184, 184



Achromatomaly

170, 193, 176

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 146, 208, 161 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, 208, 161)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(146, 208, 161)  
}
```

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, 208, 161) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(146, 208, 161) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 146, 208, 161 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, 208, 161) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(146, 208, 161) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(146, 208, 161)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(146, 208, 161); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 208, 161);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 208,  
161) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 146, 208, 161 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(146, 208, 161) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(146,  
208, 161) }
```

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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