

Converting Colors

RGB(146, 208, 196)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(146, 208, 196) contains.

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Color

RGB(146, 208, 196)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	92D0C4
RGB	146, 208, 196
RGB Percent	57%, 82%, 77%
CMY	0.4275, 0.1843, 0.2314
CMYK	0.30, 0.00, 0.06, 0.18
HSL	168°, 40%, 69%
HSV	168°, 30%, 82%
XYZ	44.3737, 55.2083, 60.5421
YIQ	188.0940, -33.1000, -16.8760

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

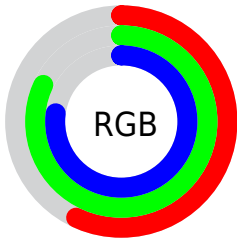
Format	Color
RYB	146, 180, 208
Decimal	9621700
CIELab	79.16, -22.30, -0.39
CIELCh	79, 22.299, 181.002
Yxy	55.2083, 0.2771, 0.3448
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287811780 (0xFF92D0C4)
YUV	188.0940, 3.8977, -36.9164
Hunter-Lab	74.3023, -23.4277, 3.7016

Details

The RGB color **146, 208, 196** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **208, 146, 158**, and the grayscale version is **188, 188, 188**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **201, 255, 253**, and **93, 153, 142** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **125, 208, 192**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **167, 208, 200**.

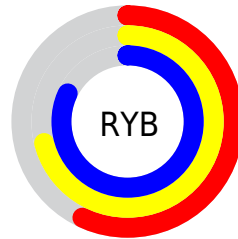
Distribution



Red (57%)

Green (82%)

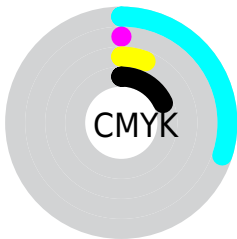
Blue (77%)



Red (57%)

Yellow (71%)

Blue (82%)

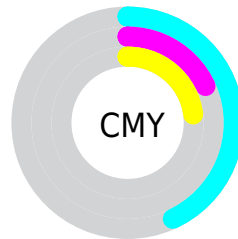


Cyan (30%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (6%)

Black (18%)



Cyan (43%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (23%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 146, 208, 196 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, 196 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 146, 208, 196


255, 255, 255


 201, 255, 253


 230, 255, 255

 146, 208, 196

 119, 180, 169


 93, 153, 142

 67, 127, 117

 41, 102, 92

 10, 78, 69

 0, 55, 47

 0, 33, 26

 0, 0, 0

 146, 208, 196

 146, 208, 196

 125, 208, 192

 167, 208, 200

 104, 208, 188

 188, 208, 204

 84, 208, 184

 208, 208, 208

 63, 208, 180

 229, 208, 212

 42, 208, 176

 250, 208, 216

 21, 208, 172

 255, 208, 220

 0, 208, 168

 255, 208, 224

 0, 208, 168

 255, 208, 228

 255, 208, 232

Harmonies

Analogous

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



165, 206, 175



146, 208, 196



139, 207, 217

Triad

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



146, 208, 196



201, 191, 232



229, 188, 160

Complementary

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



146, 208, 196



208, 146, 158

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.



239, 183, 176



146, 208, 196



224, 184, 217

Square

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



146, 208, 196



173, 198, 237



237, 181, 196



211, 195, 155

Rectangle

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



146, 208, 196



144, 205, 228



237, 181, 196



233, 186, 165

Sweetspot

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



146, 208, 196



232, 255, 251



158, 208, 146



113, 128, 125



0, 0, 0



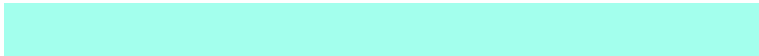
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



146, 208, 196



163, 255, 237



146, 189, 208



94, 105, 103



0, 168, 136



0, 41, 33

Inverse Universe

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



208, 146, 158



255, 163, 181



208, 165, 146



105, 94, 96



168, 0, 33



41, 0, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 146, 208, 196 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

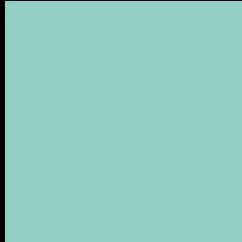
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 196 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

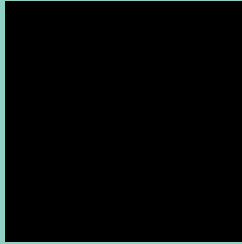
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 196 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 146, 208, 196.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 146, 208, 196.

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
151, 204, 221

Trichromacy



Original Color
146, 208, 196

Protanomaly
180, 199, 191

Deuteranomaly
188, 196, 199

Tritanomaly
149, 205, 212

Monochromacy



Original Color
146, 208, 196

Achromatopsia
188, 188, 188

Achromatomaly
173, 195, 191

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 146, 208, 196 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, 196)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(146, 208, 196)  
}
```

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, 196) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(146, 208, 196) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 146, 208, 196 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, 196) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(146, 208, 196) }
```

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, 196)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(146, 208, 196); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 208, 196);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 208,  
196) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 146, 208, 196 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, 196) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(146,  
208, 196) }
```

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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