

# Converting Colors

RGB(146, 210, 199)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(146, 210, 199) contains.

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# **Color**

**RGB(146, 210, 199)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	92D2C7
RGB	146, 210, 199
RGB Percent	57%, 82%, 78%
CMY	0.4275, 0.1765, 0.2196
CMYK	0.30, 0.00, 0.05, 0.18
HSL	170°, 42%, 70%
HSV	170°, 30%, 82%
XYZ	45.2095, 56.3277, 62.5224
YIQ	189.6100, -34.6130, -16.9890

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

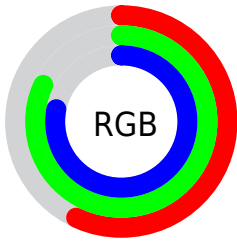
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	146, 181, 210
Decimal	9622215
CIELab	79.80, -22.63, -1.06
CIELCh	80, 22.654, 182.688
Yxy	56.3277, 0.2756, 0.3433
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287812295 (0xFF92D2C7)
YUV	189.6100, 4.6293, -38.2460
Hunter-Lab	75.0518, -23.8164, 3.1443

# Details

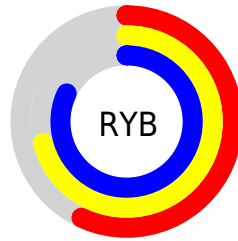
The RGB color **146, 210, 199** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **210, 146, 157**, and the grayscale version is **190, 190, 190**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **202, 255, 255**, and **93, 155, 145** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **125, 210, 195**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **167, 210, 203**.

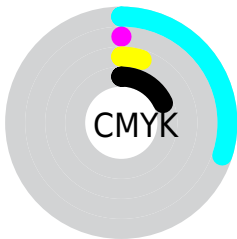
# Distribution



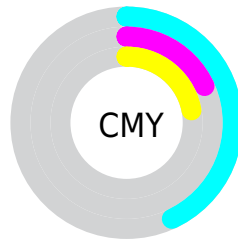
- Red (57%)
- Green (82%)
- Blue (78%)



- Red (57%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Blue (82%)



- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (18%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (22%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 146, 210, 199 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, 210, 199 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 146, 210, 199

 146, 210, 199


255, 255, 255


 119, 182, 172

 202, 255, 255

 93, 155, 145


 230, 255, 255

 67, 129, 120

 40, 104, 95

 7, 79, 71

 0, 56, 49

 0, 35, 28

 0, 0, 2

 0, 0, 0

 146, 210, 199

 146, 210, 199

 125, 210, 195

 167, 210, 203

 104, 210, 192

 188, 210, 206

 83, 210, 188

 209, 210, 210

 62, 210, 185

 230, 210, 213

 41, 210, 181

 251, 210, 217

 20, 210, 177

 255, 210, 221

 0, 210, 174

 255, 210, 224

 255, 210, 228

 255, 210, 231

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



165, 208, 178



146, 210, 199



140, 209, 220

# Triad

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



146, 210, 199



204, 192, 233



231, 190, 161

# Complementary

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



146, 210, 199



210, 146, 157

# 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.



241, 185, 176



146, 210, 199



227, 186, 218

# Square

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



146, 210, 199



176, 199, 240



240, 183, 197



212, 197, 156

# Rectangle

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



146, 210, 199



145, 207, 231



240, 183, 197



235, 188, 165



# Sweetspot

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



146, 210, 199



232, 255, 251



158, 210, 146



113, 128, 125



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

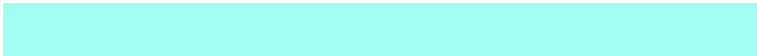


# Same Dimension

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



146, 210, 199



161, 255, 239



146, 190, 210



94, 105, 103



0, 168, 139



0, 41, 34



# Inverse Universe

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



210, 146, 157



255, 161, 177



210, 166, 146



105, 94, 96



168, 0, 29

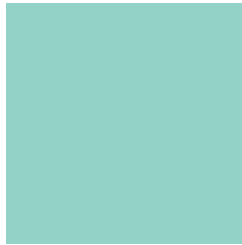


41, 0, 7



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 146, 210, 199 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

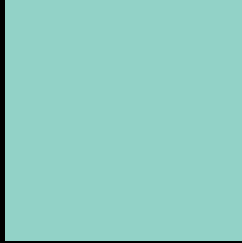
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 210, 199 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

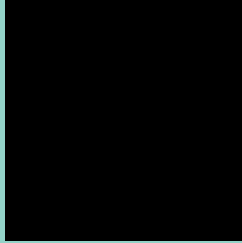
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

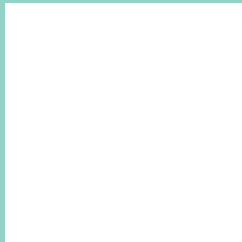
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RGB 146, 210, 199 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 146, 210, 199.

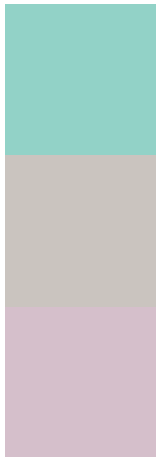


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 146, 210, 199.

# 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



**Original Color**  
146, 210, 199

**Protanopia**  
202, 196, 191

**Deuteranopia**  
213, 191, 203



**Tritanopia**  
151, 206, 223

# Trichromacy



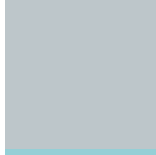
**Original Color**

146, 210, 199



**Protanomaly**

182, 201, 194



**Deuteranomaly**

189, 198, 202



**Tritanomaly**

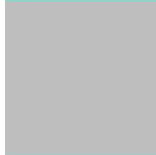
149, 207, 214

# Monochromacy



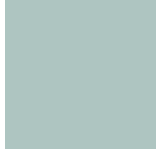
**Original Color**

146, 210, 199



**Achromatopsia**

190, 190, 190



**Achromatomaly**

174, 197, 193

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 146, 210, 199 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, 210, 199)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(146, 210, 199)  
}
```

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, 210, 199) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(146, 210, 199) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 146, 210, 199 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, 210, 199) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(146, 210, 199) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(146, 210, 199)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 210, 199); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 210, 199); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 210, 199) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 146, 210, 199 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(146, 210, 199) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(146,  
210, 199) }
```

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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