

Converting Colors

RGB(146, 213, 153)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(146, 213, 153) contains.

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Color

RGB(146, 213, 153)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	92D599
RGB	146, 213, 153
RGB Percent	57%, 84%, 60%
CMY	0.4275, 0.1647, 0.4000
CMYK	0.31, 0.00, 0.28, 0.16
HSL	126°, 44%, 70%
HSV	126°, 31%, 84%
XYZ	41.3981, 55.9994, 38.7640
YIQ	186.1270, -20.6720, -32.8640

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

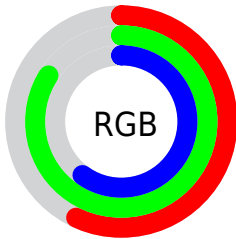
Format	Color
RYB	146, 207, 213
Decimal	9622937
CIELab	79.61, -33.12, 23.10
CIElCh	80, 40.379, 145.101
Yxy	55.9994, 0.3040, 0.4113
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287813017 (0xFF92D599)
YUV	186.1270, -16.3316, -35.1914
Hunter-Lab	74.8327, -32.2097, 21.6702

Details

The RGB color **146, 213, 153** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **213, 146, 206**, and the grayscale version is **186, 186, 186**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **202, 255, 208**, and **93, 158, 102** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **125, 213, 134**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **167, 213, 172**.

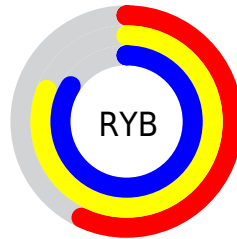
Distribution



Red (57%)

Green (84%)

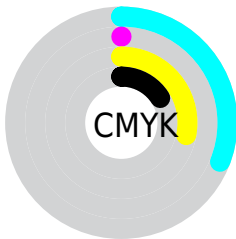
Blue (60%)



Red (57%)

Yellow (81%)

Blue (84%)

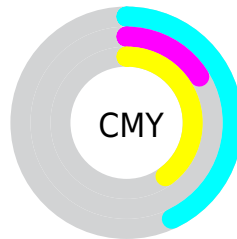


Cyan (31%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (28%)

Black (16%)



Cyan (43%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 146, 213, 153 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, 213, 153 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 146, 213, 153


255, 255, 255

 202, 255, 208

 230, 255, 236

 146, 213, 153

 119, 185, 127

 93, 158, 102

 67, 132, 77

 41, 106, 54

 9, 81, 32

 0, 58, 9

 0, 37, 0

 0, 0, 0

 146, 213, 153

 146, 213, 153

 125, 213, 134

 167, 213, 172

 103, 213, 115

 189, 213, 191

 82, 213, 96

 210, 213, 210

 61, 213, 77

 231, 213, 229

 40, 213, 58

 252, 213, 248

 18, 213, 39

 255, 213, 255

 0, 213, 22

Harmonies

Analogous

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



190, 205, 128



146, 213, 153



98, 217, 190

Triad

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



146, 213, 153



133, 203, 255



255, 170, 167

Complementary

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



146, 213, 153



213, 146, 206

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.



255, 169, 205



146, 213, 153



193, 190, 255

Square

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



146, 213, 153



71, 212, 255



239, 177, 241



255, 180, 137

Rectangle

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



146, 213, 153



65, 218, 216



239, 177, 241



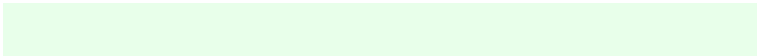
255, 169, 179

Sweetspot

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



146, 213, 153



232, 255, 234



206, 213, 146



113, 128, 115



0, 0, 0



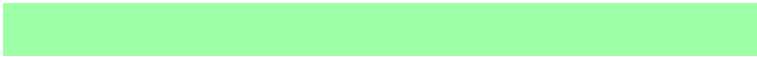
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



146, 213, 153



158, 255, 168



146, 213, 186



96, 107, 98



0, 171, 18



0, 43, 5

Inverse Universe

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



213, 146, 206



255, 158, 245



213, 146, 173



107, 96, 106



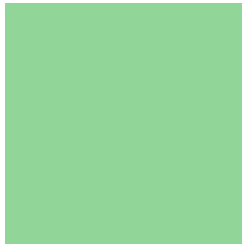
171, 0, 153



43, 0, 39

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 146, 213, 153 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, 213, 153 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

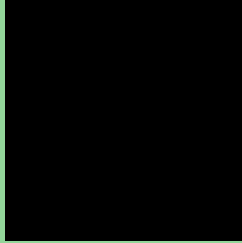
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 213, 153 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 146, 213, 153.

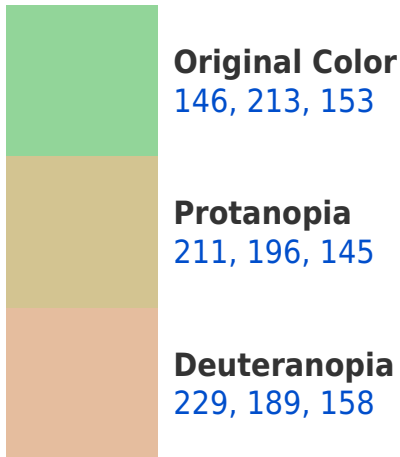


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 146, 213, 153.

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
159, 204, 221

Trichromacy



Original Color

146, 213, 153



Protanomaly

187, 202, 148



Deuteranomaly

199, 198, 156



Tritanomaly

154, 207, 196

Monochromacy



Original Color

146, 213, 153



Achromatopsia

186, 186, 186



Achromatomaly

171, 196, 174

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 146, 213, 153 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, 213, 153)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(146, 213, 153)  
}
```

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, 213, 153) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(146, 213, 153) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 146, 213, 153 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, 213, 153) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(146, 213, 153) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(146, 213, 153)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(146, 213, 153); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 213, 153);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 213,  
153) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 146, 213, 153 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(146, 213, 153) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(146,  
213, 153) }
```

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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