

Converting Colors

RGB(146, 214, 185)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(146, 214, 185) contains.

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Color

RGB(146, 214, 185)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	92D6B9
RGB	146, 214, 185
RGB Percent	57%, 84%, 73%
CMY	0.4275, 0.1608, 0.2745
CMYK	0.32, 0.00, 0.14, 0.16
HSL	154°, 45%, 71%
HSV	154°, 32%, 84%
XYZ	44.6576, 57.7069, 54.6838
YIQ	190.3620, -31.2190, -23.4350

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

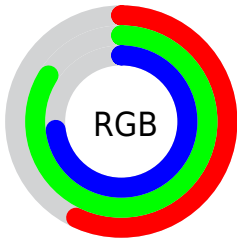
Format	Color
RYB	146, 189, 214
Decimal	9623225
CIELab	80.58, -27.57, 7.53
CIELCh	81, 28.578, 164.714
Yxy	57.7069, 0.2844, 0.3674
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287813305 (0xFF92D6B9)
YUV	190.3620, -2.6435, -38.9055
Hunter-Lab	75.9651, -28.0041, 10.4954

Details

The RGB color **146, 214, 185** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **214, 146, 175**, and the grayscale version is **190, 190, 190**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **202, 255, 241**, and **93, 159, 132** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **125, 214, 176**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **167, 214, 194**.

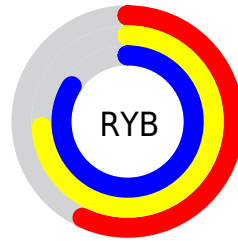
Distribution



Red (57%)

Green (84%)

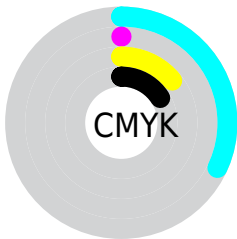
Blue (73%)



Red (57%)

Yellow (74%)

Blue (84%)

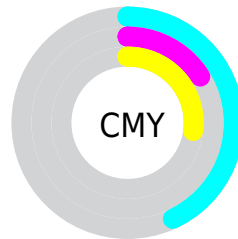


Cyan (32%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (14%)

Black (16%)



Cyan (43%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (27%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 146, 214, 185 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, 214, 185 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 146, 214, 185


255, 255, 255


 202, 255, 241


 230, 255, 255

 146, 214, 185

 119, 186, 158

 93, 159, 132

 67, 133, 107

 40, 107, 83

 8, 82, 59

 0, 59, 38

 0, 37, 17

 0, 4, 0

 0, 0, 0

 146, 214, 185

 146, 214, 185

 125, 214, 176

 167, 214, 194

 103, 214, 167

 189, 214, 203

 82, 214, 158

 210, 214, 212

 60, 214, 148

 232, 214, 222

 39, 214, 139

 253, 214, 231

 18, 214, 130

 255, 214, 240

 0, 214, 123

 255, 214, 249

 255, 214, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



176, 210, 161



146, 214, 185



124, 215, 213

Triad

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



146, 214, 185



186, 198, 251



249, 185, 164

Complementary

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



146, 214, 185



214, 146, 175

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, 181, 188



146, 214, 185



220, 189, 238

Square

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



146, 214, 185



149, 207, 251



245, 182, 215



232, 194, 149

Rectangle

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



146, 214, 185



121, 214, 229



245, 182, 215



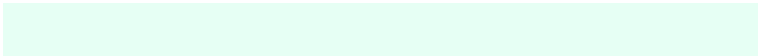
253, 183, 171

Sweetspot

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



146, 214, 185



230, 255, 244



175, 214, 146



112, 128, 121



0, 0, 0



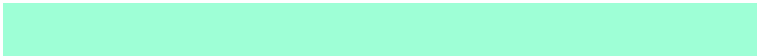
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



146, 214, 185



158, 255, 214



146, 209, 214



96, 107, 103



0, 171, 98



0, 43, 25

Inverse Universe

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



214, 146, 175



255, 158, 199



214, 151, 146



107, 96, 101



171, 0, 73



43, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 146, 214, 185 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

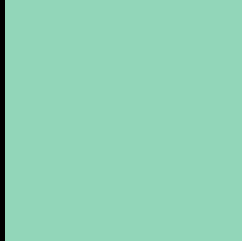
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 214, 185 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

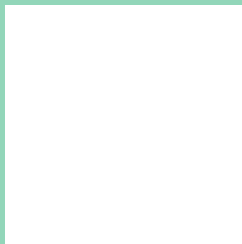
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 146, 214, 185 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 146, 214, 185.

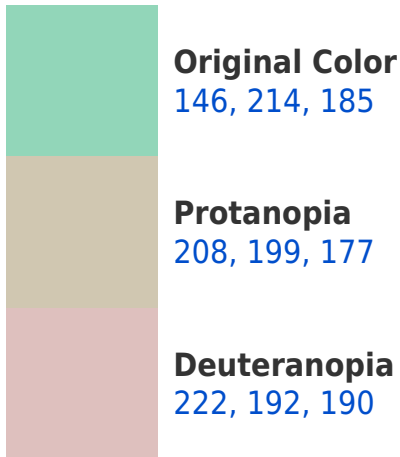


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 146, 214, 185.

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
155, 208, 225

Trichromacy



Original Color
146, 214, 185

Protanomaly
185, 204, 180

Deuteranomaly
194, 200, 188

Tritanomaly
152, 210, 210

Monochromacy



Original Color
146, 214, 185

Achromatopsia
190, 190, 190

Achromatomaly
174, 199, 188

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 146, 214, 185 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, 214, 185)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(146, 214, 185)  
}
```

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, 214, 185) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(146, 214, 185) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 146, 214, 185 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, 214, 185) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(146, 214, 185) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(146, 214, 185)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(146, 214, 185); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 214, 185);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 214,  
185) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 146, 214, 185 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(146, 214, 185) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(146,  
214, 185) }
```

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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