

Converting Colors

RGB(146, 214, 199)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(146, 214, 199) contains.

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Color

RGB(146, 214, 199)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	92D6C7
RGB	146, 214, 199
RGB Percent	57%, 84%, 78%
CMY	0.4275, 0.1608, 0.2196
CMYK	0.32, 0.00, 0.07, 0.16
HSL	167°, 45%, 71%
HSV	167°, 32%, 84%
XYZ	46.2094, 58.3276, 62.8557
YIQ	191.9580, -35.7130, -19.0810

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

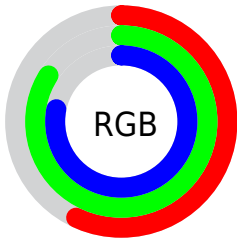
Format	Color
RYB	146, 184, 214
Decimal	9623239
CIELab	80.92, -24.60, 0.57
CIElCh	81, 24.610, 178.661
Yxy	58.3276, 0.2761, 0.3484
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287813319 (0xFF92D6C7)
YUV	191.9580, 3.4717, -40.3052
Hunter-Lab	76.3725, -25.6500, 4.6643

Details

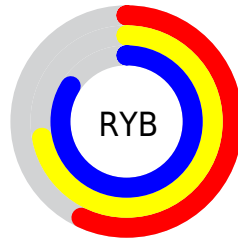
The RGB color **146, 214, 199** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **214, 146, 161**, and the grayscale version is **192, 192, 192**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **202, 255, 255**, and **92, 159, 145** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **125, 214, 194**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **167, 214, 204**.

Distribution



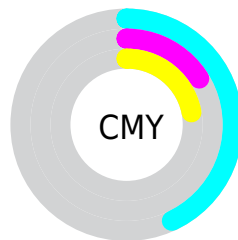
- Red (57%)
- Green (84%)
- Blue (78%)



- Red (57%)
- Yellow (72%)
- Blue (84%)



- Cyan (32%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Black (16%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (22%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 146, 214, 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, 214, 199 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 146, 214, 199

 146, 214, 199


255, 255, 255


 119, 186, 172

 202, 255, 255

 92, 159, 145


 231, 255, 255

 66, 133, 120

 39, 107, 95

 4, 83, 71

 0, 59, 49

 0, 37, 28

 0, 6, 2

 0, 0, 0

 146, 214, 199

 146, 214, 199

 125, 214, 194

 167, 214, 204

 103, 214, 190

 189, 214, 208

 82, 214, 185

 210, 214, 213

 60, 214, 180

 232, 214, 218

 39, 214, 175

 253, 214, 223

 18, 214, 171

 255, 214, 227

 0, 214, 167

 255, 214, 232

 255, 214, 237

 255, 214, 241

Harmonies

Analogous

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



168, 211, 176



146, 214, 199



136, 213, 222

Triad

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



146, 214, 199



204, 195, 241



238, 191, 162

Complementary

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



146, 214, 199



214, 146, 161

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.



248, 186, 180



146, 214, 199



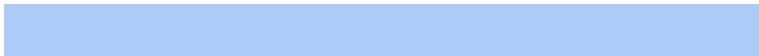
230, 188, 225

Square

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



146, 214, 199



172, 203, 246



245, 185, 203



219, 199, 155

Rectangle

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



146, 214, 199



141, 211, 235



245, 185, 203



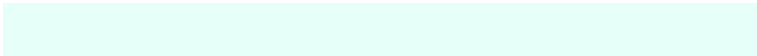
243, 189, 167

Sweetspot

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



146, 214, 199



230, 255, 249



162, 214, 146



112, 128, 124



0, 0, 0



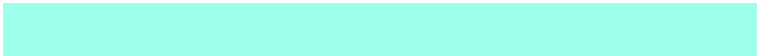
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



146, 214, 199



158, 255, 234



146, 196, 214



96, 107, 105



0, 171, 133



0, 43, 34

Inverse Universe

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



214, 146, 161



255, 158, 179



214, 164, 146



107, 96, 99



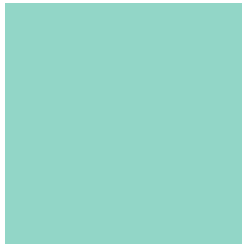
171, 0, 38



43, 0, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 146, 214, 199 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

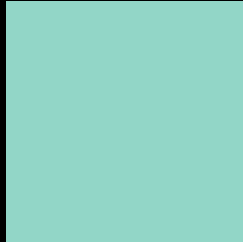
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 214, 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, 214, 199 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 146, 214, 199.



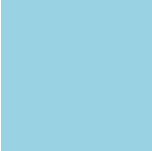
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 146, 214, 199.

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





Tritanopia
152, 210, 227

Trichromacy



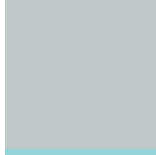
Original Color

146, 214, 199



Protanomaly

184, 204, 194



Deuteranomaly

192, 201, 202



Tritanomaly

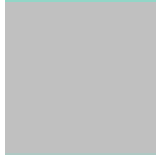
150, 211, 217

Monochromacy



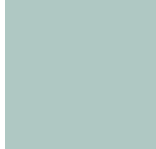
Original Color

146, 214, 199



Achromatopsia

192, 192, 192



Achromatomaly

175, 200, 195

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 146, 214, 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, 214, 199)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(146, 214, 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, 214, 199) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(146, 214, 199) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 146, 214, 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, 214, 199) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(146, 214, 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, 214, 199)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(146, 214, 199); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 214, 199);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 214,  
199) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 146, 214, 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, 214, 199) }
```

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

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