

Converting Colors

RGB(146, 228, 199)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(146, 228, 199) contains.

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Color

RGB(146, 228, 199)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	92E4C7
RGB	146, 228, 199
RGB Percent	57%, 89%, 78%
CMY	0.4275, 0.1059, 0.2196
CMYK	0.36, 0.00, 0.13, 0.11
HSL	159°, 60%, 73%
HSV	159°, 36%, 89%
XYZ	49.9063, 65.7213, 64.0880
YIQ	200.1760, -39.5630, -26.4030

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

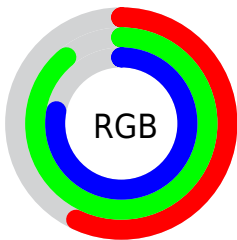
Format	Color
RYB	146, 196, 228
Decimal	9626823
CIELab	84.85, -31.34, 6.28
CIELCh	85, 31.963, 168.677
Yxy	65.7213, 0.2777, 0.3657
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287816903 (0xFF92E4C7)
YUV	200.1760, -0.5798, -47.5124
Hunter-Lab	81.0687, -31.9848, 9.8770

Details

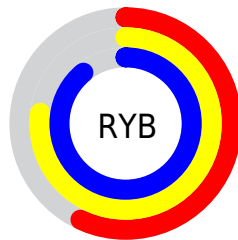
The RGB color **146, 228, 199** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFCC**. A complement of this color would be **228, 146, 175**, and the grayscale version is **200, 200, 200**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **202, 255, 255**, and **91, 172, 145** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **123, 228, 191**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **169, 228, 207**.

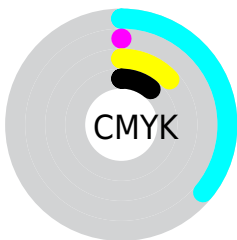
Distribution



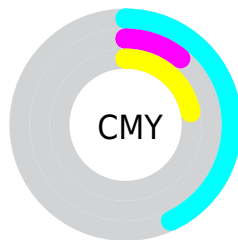
- Red (57%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (78%)



- Red (57%)
- Yellow (77%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (22%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 146, 228, 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, 228, 199 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 146, 228, 199


255, 255, 255


 202, 255, 255


 231, 255, 255

 146, 228, 199

 119, 200, 172

 91, 172, 145

 64, 145, 119

 35, 119, 95

 0, 94, 71

 0, 70, 49

 0, 47, 28

 0, 26, 1

 0, 0, 0

 146, 228, 199

 146, 228, 199

 123, 228, 191

 169, 228, 207

 100, 228, 183

 192, 228, 215

 78, 228, 175

 214, 228, 223

 55, 228, 167

 237, 228, 231

 32, 228, 159

 255, 228, 239

 9, 228, 151

 255, 228, 247

 0, 228, 147

 255, 228, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



180, 224, 171



146, 228, 199



122, 229, 230

Triad

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



146, 228, 199



201, 208, 255



255, 196, 168

Complementary

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



146, 228, 199



228, 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.



255, 190, 194



146, 228, 199



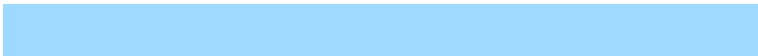
239, 198, 252

Square

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



146, 228, 199



158, 218, 255



255, 191, 225



244, 206, 153

Rectangle

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



146, 228, 199



121, 227, 249



255, 191, 225



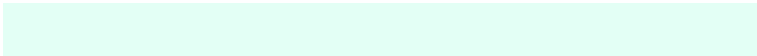
255, 194, 176

Sweetspot

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



146, 228, 199



227, 255, 245



176, 228, 146



111, 128, 122



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



146, 228, 199



145, 255, 216



146, 217, 228



103, 115, 111



0, 179, 115



0, 51, 33

Inverse Universe

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



228, 146, 175



255, 145, 184



228, 157, 146



115, 103, 107



179, 0, 63



51, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 146, 228, 199 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

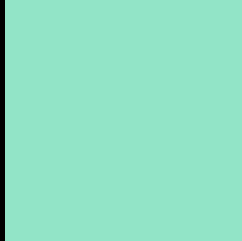
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 228, 199 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

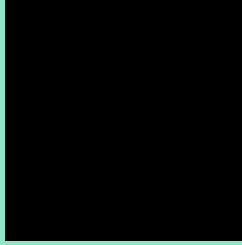
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 228, 199 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 146, 228, 199.

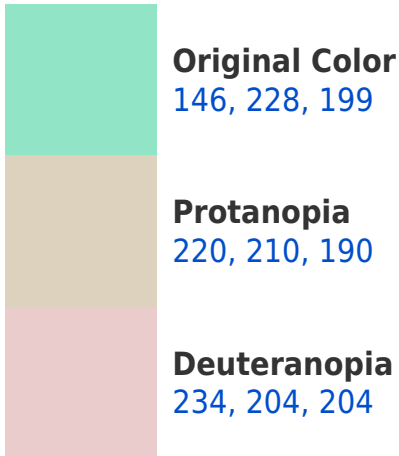


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 146, 228, 199.

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
155, 222, 240

Trichromacy



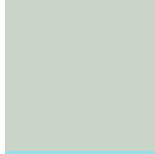
Original Color

146, 228, 199



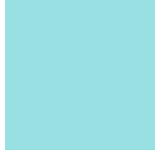
Protanomaly

193, 217, 193



Deuteranomaly

202, 213, 202



Tritanomaly

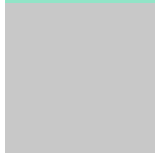
152, 224, 225

Monochromacy



Original Color

146, 228, 199



Achromatopsia

200, 200, 200



Achromatomaly

180, 210, 200

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 146, 228, 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, 228, 199)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(146, 228, 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, 228, 199) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(146, 228, 199) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 146, 228, 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, 228, 199) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(146, 228, 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, 228, 199)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 228, 199); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 228, 199); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 228, 199) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 146, 228, 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, 228, 199) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(146,  
228, 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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