

Converting Colors

RGB(146, 236, 177)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(146, 236, 177) contains.

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Color

RGB(146, 236, 177)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	92ECB1
RGB	146, 236, 177
RGB Percent	57%, 93%, 69%
CMY	0.4275, 0.0745, 0.3059
CMYK	0.38, 0.00, 0.25, 0.07
HSL	141°, 70%, 75%
HSV	141°, 38%, 93%
XYZ	49.7853, 69.2762, 52.3427
YIQ	202.3640, -34.7010, -37.4290

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

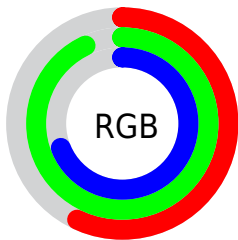
Format	Color
RYB	146, 213, 236
Decimal	9628849
CIELab	86.64, -39.37, 20.29
CIELCh	87, 44.290, 152.730
Yxy	69.2762, 0.2905, 0.4042
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287818929 (0xFF92ECB1)
YUV	202.3640, -12.5045, -49.4312
Hunter-Lab	83.2323, -38.8870, 20.9767

Details

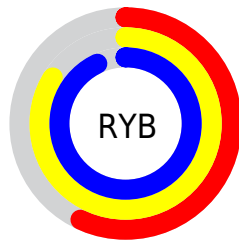
The RGB color **146, 236, 177** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFCC**. A complement of this color would be **236, 146, 205**, and the grayscale version is **203, 203, 203**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **203, 255, 233**, and **91, 180, 124** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **122, 236, 162**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **170, 236, 192**.

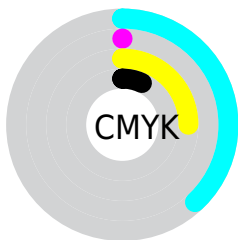
Distribution



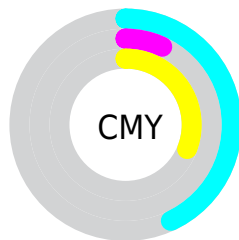
- Red (57%)
- Green (93%)
- Blue (69%)



- Red (57%)
- Yellow (84%)
- Blue (93%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Black (7%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (31%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 146, 236, 177 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, 236, 177 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 146, 236, 177


255, 255, 255

 203, 255, 233


 232, 255, 255


 146, 236, 177

 118, 207, 150

 91, 180, 124

 63, 152, 99

 32, 126, 75

 0, 100, 52

 0, 76, 30

 0, 52, 7

 0, 31, 0

 0, 0, 0

 146, 236, 177

 146, 236, 177

 122, 236, 162

 170, 236, 192

 99, 236, 146

 193, 236, 208

 75, 236, 131

 217, 236, 223

 52, 236, 115

 240, 236, 239

 28, 236, 100

 255, 236, 254

 4, 236, 84

 255, 236, 255

 0, 236, 81

Harmonies

Analogous

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



197, 228, 145



146, 236, 177



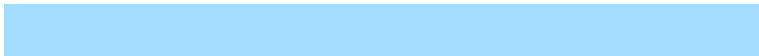
89, 239, 219

Triad

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



146, 236, 177



163, 220, 255



255, 189, 174

Complementary

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



146, 236, 177



236, 146, 205

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, 184, 215



146, 236, 177



227, 205, 255

Square

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



146, 236, 177



90, 231, 255



255, 191, 255



255, 201, 143

Rectangle

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



146, 236, 177



52, 239, 248



255, 191, 255



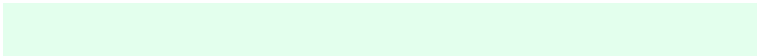
255, 186, 187

Sweetspot

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



146, 236, 177



227, 255, 237



206, 236, 146



111, 128, 117



0, 0, 0



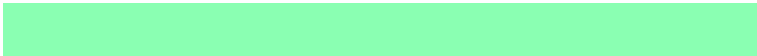
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



146, 236, 177



138, 255, 178



146, 236, 221



106, 117, 110



0, 181, 62



0, 54, 18

Inverse Universe

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



236, 146, 205



255, 138, 215



236, 146, 161



117, 106, 113



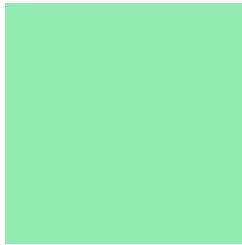
181, 0, 119



54, 0, 35

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 146, 236, 177 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

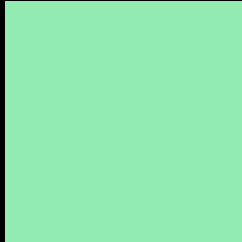
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 236, 177 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

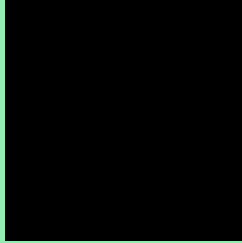
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 236, 177 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 146, 236, 177.

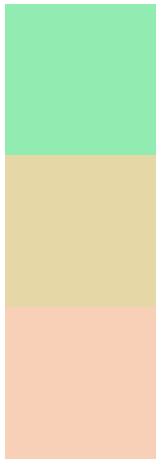


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 146, 236, 177.

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, 236, 177

Protanopia
230, 215, 167

Deuteranopia
248, 208, 183



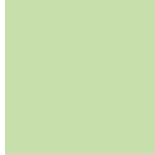
Tritanopia
161, 227, 245

Trichromacy



Original Color

146, 236, 177



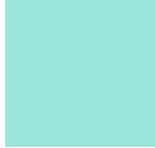
Protanomaly

199, 223, 171



Deuteranomaly

211, 218, 181



Tritanomaly

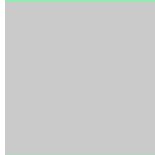
156, 230, 220

Monochromacy



Original Color

146, 236, 177



Achromatopsia

202, 202, 202



Achromatomaly

182, 214, 193

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 146, 236, 177 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, 236, 177)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(146, 236, 177)  
}
```

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, 236, 177) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(146, 236, 177) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 146, 236, 177 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, 236, 177) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(146, 236, 177) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(146, 236, 177)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 236, 177); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 236, 177); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 236, 177) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 146, 236, 177 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(146, 236, 177) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(146,  
236, 177) }
```

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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