

Converting Colors

RGB(146, 242, 217)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(146, 242, 217) contains.

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Color

RGB(146, 242, 217)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	92F2D9
RGB	146, 242, 217
RGB Percent	57%, 95%, 85%
CMY	0.4275, 0.0510, 0.1490
CMYK	0.40, 0.00, 0.10, 0.05
HSL	164°, 79%, 76%
HSV	164°, 40%, 95%
XYZ	56.1306, 74.6250, 77.0913
YIQ	210.4460, -49.1910, -28.1270

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

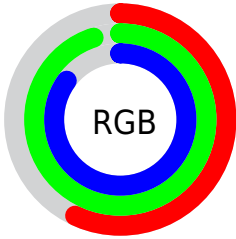
Format	Color
R_{YB}	146, 201, 242
Decimal	9630425
CIE _{Lab}	89.22, -34.03, 3.15
CIE _{LCh}	89, 34.175, 174.708
Yxy	74.6250, 0.2701, 0.3590
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287820505 (0xFF92F2D9)
YUV	210.4460, 3.2311, -56.5191
Hunter-Lab	86.3858, -35.1918, 7.5592

Details

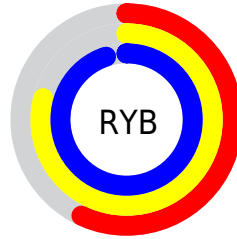
The RGB color **146, 242, 217** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFFF**. A complement of this color would be **242, 146, 171**, and the grayscale version is **210, 210, 210**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **203, 255, 255**, and **90, 185, 162** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **122, 242, 211**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **170, 242, 223**.

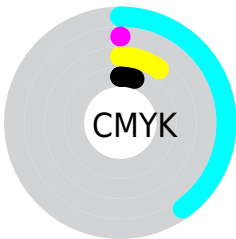
Distribution



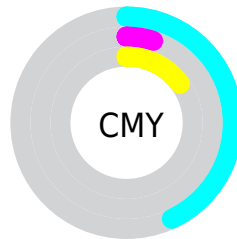
- Red (57%)
- Green (95%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (57%)
- Yellow (79%)
- Blue (95%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Black (5%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 146, 242, 217 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, 242, 217 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 146, 242, 217

 146, 242, 217


255, 255, 255


 118, 213, 189

 203, 255, 255


 90, 185, 162

 233, 255, 255


 60, 158, 136

 25, 132, 111

 0, 106, 86

 0, 81, 63

 0, 57, 41

 0, 37, 21

 0, 0, 0

 146, 242, 217

 146, 242, 217

 122, 242, 211

 170, 242, 223

 98, 242, 204

 194, 242, 230

 73, 242, 198

 219, 242, 236

 49, 242, 192

 243, 242, 242

 25, 242, 185

 255, 242, 249

 1, 242, 179

 255, 242, 255

 0, 242, 179

 255, 242, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



182, 238, 186



146, 242, 217



124, 242, 250

Triad

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



146, 242, 217



221, 218, 255



255, 209, 172

Complementary

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



146, 242, 217



242, 146, 171

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, 202, 198



146, 242, 217



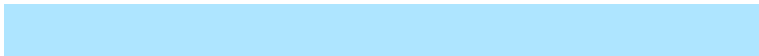
255, 207, 255

Square

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



146, 242, 217



174, 229, 255



255, 201, 231



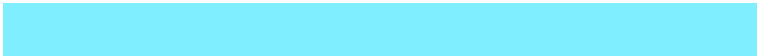
253, 220, 159

Rectangle

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



146, 242, 217



127, 239, 255



255, 201, 231



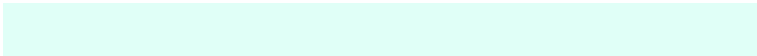
255, 206, 180

Sweetspot

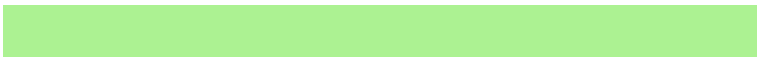
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



146, 242, 217



224, 255, 247



172, 242, 146



110, 128, 123



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



146, 242, 217



133, 255, 223



146, 220, 242



108, 120, 117



0, 184, 136



0, 56, 41

Inverse Universe

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



242, 146, 171



255, 133, 164



242, 168, 146



120, 108, 111



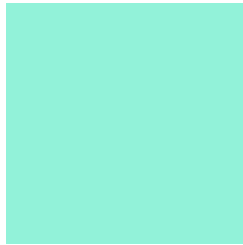
184, 0, 48



56, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 146, 242, 217 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

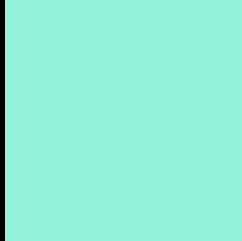
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 242, 217 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

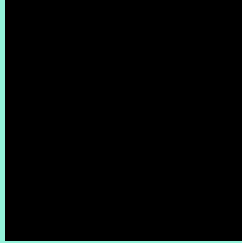
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 242, 217 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 146, 242, 217.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 146, 242, 217.

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
157, 236, 255

Trichromacy



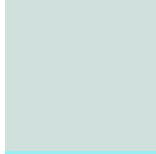
Original Color

146, 242, 217



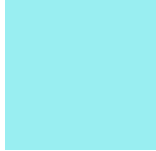
Protanomaly

200, 229, 210



Deuteranomaly

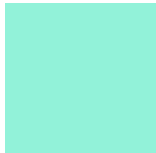
208, 225, 221



Tritanomaly

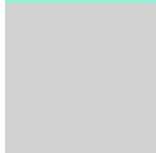
153, 238, 241

Monochromacy



Original Color

146, 242, 217



Achromatopsia

210, 210, 210



Achromatomaly

187, 222, 213

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 146, 242, 217 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, 242, 217)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(146, 242, 217)  
}
```

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, 242, 217) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(146, 242, 217) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 146, 242, 217 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, 242, 217) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(146, 242, 217) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(146, 242, 217)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(146, 242, 217); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 242, 217);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 242,  
217) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 146, 242, 217 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(146, 242, 217) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(146,  
242, 217) }
```

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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