

Converting Colors

RGB(154, 176, 146)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(154, 176, 146) contains.

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Color

RGB(154, 176, 146)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9AB092
RGB	154, 176, 146
RGB Percent	60%, 69%, 57%
CMY	0.3961, 0.3098, 0.4275
CMYK	0.13, 0.00, 0.17, 0.31
HSL	104°, 16%, 63%
HSV	104°, 17%, 69%
XYZ	34.0401, 39.9960, 33.1200
YIQ	166.0020, -3.4820, -13.9940

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

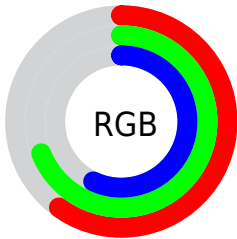
Format	Color
RYB	146, 176, 168
Decimal	10137746
CIELab	69.47, -13.32, 12.85
CIElCh	69, 18.505, 136.017
Yxy	39.9960, 0.3177, 0.3732
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288327826 (0xFF9AB092)
YUV	166.0020, -9.8610, -10.5258
Hunter-Lab	63.2424, -14.5970, 13.2195

Details

The RGB color **154, 176, 146** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **168, 146, 176**, and the grayscale version is **166, 166, 166**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **209, 232, 200**, and **103, 123, 95** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **141, 176, 128**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **167, 176, 164**.

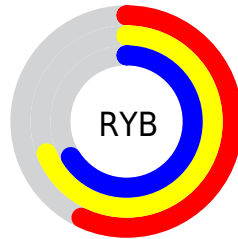
Distribution



Red (60%)

Green (69%)

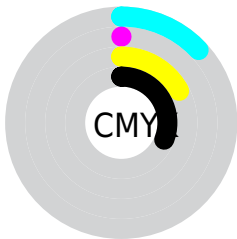
Blue (57%)



Red (57%)

Yellow (69%)

Blue (66%)

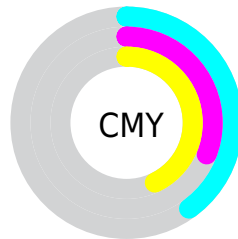


Cyan (13%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (17%)

Black (31%)



Cyan (40%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (43%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 154, 176, 146 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 154, 176, 146 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 154, 176, 146

255, 255, 255

 209, 232, 200

 237, 255, 228


 154, 176, 146

 128, 149, 120

 103, 123, 95


 78, 99, 72


 55, 75, 49

 33, 52, 28

 14, 31, 3

 0, 0, 0


 154, 176, 146

 141, 176, 128


 154, 176, 146


 167, 176, 164


 128, 176, 111

 180, 176, 181

 115, 176, 93

 193, 176, 199


 102, 176, 76

 206, 176, 216


 89, 176, 58


 219, 176, 234


 77, 176, 40

 231, 176, 252

 64, 176, 23

 244, 176, 255

 51, 176, 5

 255, 176, 255

 47, 176, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



173, 171, 137



154, 176, 146



136, 179, 161

Triad

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



154, 176, 146



141, 174, 202



205, 158, 161

Complementary

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



154, 176, 146



168, 146, 176

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.



199, 159, 178



154, 176, 146



162, 168, 202

Square

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



154, 176, 146



127, 178, 193



184, 162, 193



201, 161, 146

Rectangle

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



154, 176, 146



128, 179, 173



184, 162, 193



204, 158, 167

Sweetspot

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



154, 176, 146



221, 230, 218



176, 168, 146



110, 115, 108



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



154, 176, 146



196, 230, 184



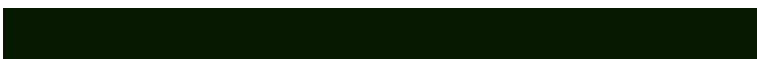
146, 176, 153



83, 89, 80



41, 153, 0



7, 26, 0

Inverse Universe

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



168, 146, 176



217, 184, 230



176, 146, 169



87, 80, 89



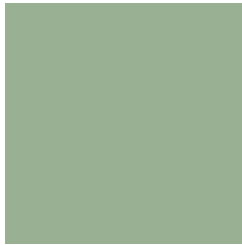
112, 0, 153



19, 0, 26

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 154, 176, 146 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

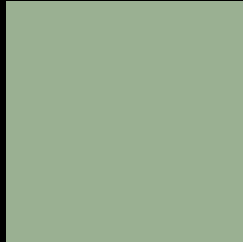
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 154, 176, 146 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

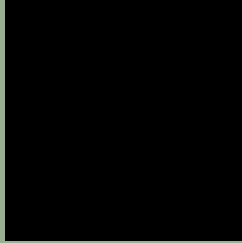
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 154, 176, 146 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 154, 176, 146.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 154, 176, 146.

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](#).

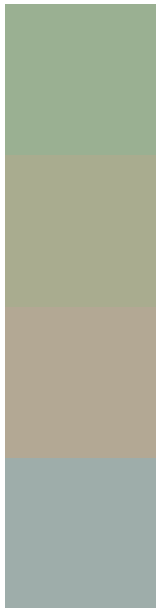
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
160, 171, 184

Trichromacy



Original Color

154, 176, 146

Protanomaly

169, 172, 143

Deuteranomaly

179, 168, 148

Tritanomaly

158, 173, 170

Monochromacy



Original Color

154, 176, 146

Achromatopsia

166, 166, 166

Achromatomaly

162, 170, 159

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 154, 176, 146 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(154, 176, 146) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(154, 176, 146)  
}
```

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(154, 176, 146) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(154, 176, 146) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 154, 176, 146 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(154, 176, 146) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(154, 176, 146) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(154, 176, 146)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(154, 176, 146); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(154, 176, 146);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(154, 176,  
146) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 154, 176, 146 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(154, 176, 146) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(154,  
176, 146) }
```

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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