

Converting Colors

RGB(46, 166, 124)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(46, 166, 124) contains.

RGB(46, 166, 124)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(46, 166, 124)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2EA67C
RGB	46, 166, 124
RGB Percent	18%, 65%, 49%
CMY	0.8196, 0.3490, 0.5137
CMYK	0.72, 0.00, 0.25, 0.35
HSL	159°, 57%, 42%
HSV	159°, 72%, 65%
XYZ	18.4010, 29.3085, 23.7561
YIQ	125.3320, -58.0380, -38.5020

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

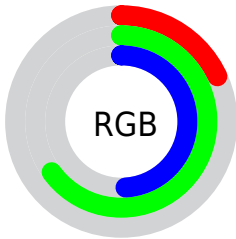
Format	Color
R_{YB}	46, 119, 166
Decimal	3057276
CIE _{Lab}	61.05, -42.88, 12.45
CIE _{LCh}	61, 44.647, 163.811
Yxy	29.3085, 0.2575, 0.4101
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281247356 (0xFF2EA67C)
YUV	125.3320, -0.6567, -69.5742
Hunter-Lab	54.1373, -34.0690, 11.8790

Details

The RGB color **46, 166, 124** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339966**. A complement of this color would be **166, 46, 88**, and the grayscale version is **125, 125, 125**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **109, 222, 177**, and **0, 113, 75** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **29, 166, 118**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **63, 166, 130**.

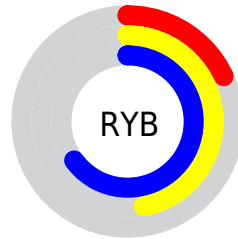
Distribution



Red (18%)

Green (65%)

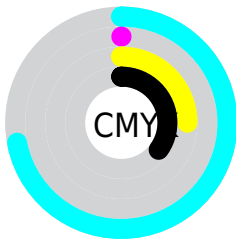
Blue (49%)



Red (18%)

Yellow (47%)

Blue (65%)

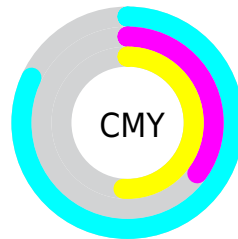


Cyan (72%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (25%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (82%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (51%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 46, 166, 124 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 46, 166, 124 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



46, 166, 124



46, 166, 124

255, 255, 255



0, 139, 99



109, 222, 177



0, 113, 75



138, 251, 204



0, 88, 52



167, 255, 232



0, 63, 31



196, 255, 255



0, 42, 8



225, 255, 255



0, 7, 0



0, 0, 0



46, 166, 124



46, 166, 124



29, 166, 118



63, 166, 130

■ 13, 166, 112

■ 79, 166, 136

■ 0, 166, 108

■ 96, 166, 141

■ 112, 166, 147

■ 129, 166, 153

■ 146, 166, 159

■ 162, 166, 165

■ 179, 166, 170

■ 195, 166, 176

Harmonies

Analogous

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



109, 161, 88



46, 166, 124



0, 168, 165

Triad

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



46, 166, 124



115, 145, 224



214, 123, 94

Complementary

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



46, 166, 124



166, 46, 88

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.



222, 115, 131



46, 166, 124



174, 130, 205

Square

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



46, 166, 124



0, 158, 223



209, 117, 170



189, 138, 71

Rectangle

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



46, 166, 124



0, 166, 190



209, 117, 170



218, 119, 106

Sweetspot

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



46, 166, 124



169, 217, 200



88, 166, 46



81, 110, 100



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



46, 166, 124



28, 217, 151



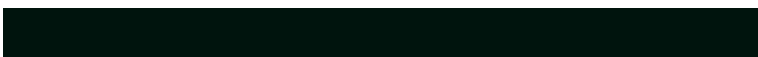
46, 148, 166



76, 84, 81



0, 148, 96



0, 20, 13

Inverse Universe

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



166, 46, 88



217, 28, 94



166, 64, 46



84, 76, 79



148, 0, 52



20, 0, 7

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 46, 166, 124 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 46, 166, 124 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 × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 46, 166, 124 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 46, 166, 124.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 46, 166, 124.

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
46, 166, 124

Protanopia
156, 146, 114

Deuteranopia
166, 141, 130



Tritanopia
68, 160, 173

Trichromacy



Original Color

46, 166, 124



Protanomaly

116, 153, 118



Deuteranomaly

122, 150, 128



Tritanomaly

60, 162, 155

Monochromacy



Original Color

46, 166, 124



Achromatopsia

125, 125, 125



Achromatomaly

96, 140, 125

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 46, 166, 124 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(46, 166, 124)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(46, 166, 124)  
}
```

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(46, 166, 124) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(46, 166, 124) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 46, 166, 124 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(46, 166, 124) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(46, 166, 124) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(46, 166, 124) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(46, 166, 124); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(46, 166, 124);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(46, 166,  
124) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 46, 166, 124 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(46, 166, 124) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(46, 166,  
124) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor