

Converting Colors

RGB(76, 146, 158)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(76, 146, 158) contains.

RGB(76, 146, 158)	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(76, 146, 158)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4C929E
RGB	76, 146, 158
RGB Percent	30%, 57%, 62%
CMY	0.7020, 0.4275, 0.3804
CMYK	0.52, 0.08, 0.00, 0.38
HSL	189°, 35%, 46%
HSV	189°, 52%, 62%
XYZ	19.4309, 24.5629, 36.0647
YIQ	126.4380, -45.5720, -11.1080

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

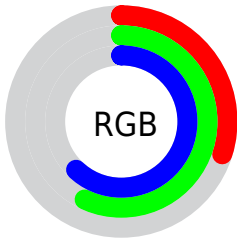
Format	Color
RYB	76, 114, 158
Decimal	5018270
CIELab	56.65, -18.59, -13.13
CIELCh	57, 22.754, 215.230
Yxy	24.5629, 0.2427, 0.3068
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283208350 (0xFF4C929E)
YUV	126.4380, 15.5601, -44.2341
Hunter-Lab	49.5610, -16.7488, -8.4517

Details

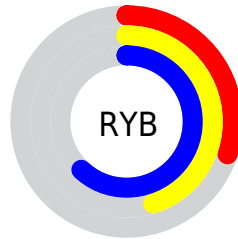
The RGB color **76, 146, 158** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **158, 88, 76**, and the grayscale version is **126, 126, 126**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **131, 200, 213**, and **10, 95, 107** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **60, 144, 158**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **92, 148, 158**.

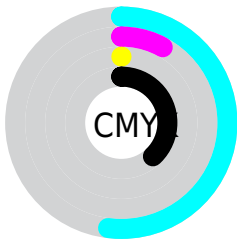
Distribution



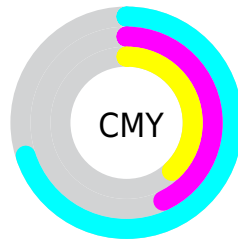
- Red (30%)
- Green (57%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (30%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Blue (62%)



- Cyan (52%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (38%)




- Cyan (70%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 76, 146, 158 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 76, 146, 158 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 76, 146, 158

255, 255, 255


 131, 200, 213


 159, 228, 241


 187, 255, 255

 216, 255, 255

 245, 255, 255

 76, 146, 158

 47, 120, 132

 10, 95, 107


 0, 71, 82


 0, 49, 59


 0, 29, 38

 0, 1, 17

 0, 0, 0

 76, 146, 158

 60, 144, 158

 76, 146, 158

 92, 148, 158

■ 44, 141, 158

■ 108, 151, 158

■ 29, 139, 158

■ 123, 153, 158

■ 13, 137, 158

■ 139, 155, 158

■ 0, 135, 158

■ 155, 158, 158

■ 171, 160, 158

■ 187, 162, 158

■ 202, 164, 158

■ 218, 167, 158

Harmonies

Analogous

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



83, 147, 139



76, 146, 158



90, 142, 171

Triad

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



76, 146, 158



164, 124, 153



147, 136, 96

Complementary

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



76, 146, 158



158, 88, 76

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.



164, 129, 100



76, 146, 158



175, 121, 133

Square

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



76, 146, 158



143, 130, 168



175, 123, 114



125, 142, 103

Rectangle

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



76, 146, 158



107, 139, 175



175, 123, 114



153, 134, 97

Sweetspot

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



76, 146, 158



174, 202, 207



76, 158, 87



85, 102, 105



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



76, 146, 158



78, 188, 207



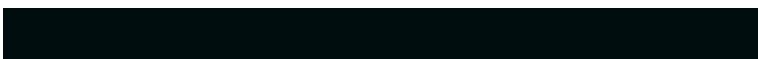
76, 106, 158



71, 78, 79



0, 122, 143



0, 13, 15

Inverse Universe

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



158, 76, 146



207, 78, 188



158, 128, 76



79, 71, 78



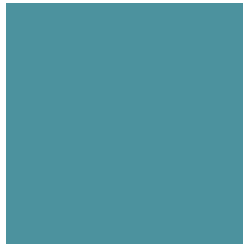
143, 0, 122



15, 0, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 76, 146, 158 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 76, 146, 158 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

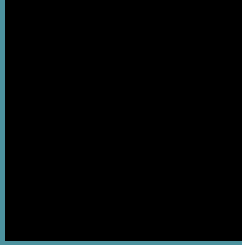
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 76, 146, 158 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 76, 146, 158.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 76, 146, 158.

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
76, 146, 158

Protanopia
133, 134, 150

Deuteranopia
136, 132, 161



Tritanopia
76, 146, 158

Trichromacy



Original Color

76, 146, 158

Protanomaly

112, 138, 153

Deuteranomaly

114, 137, 160

Tritanomaly

76, 146, 158

Monochromacy



Original Color

76, 146, 158

Achromatopsia

126, 126, 126

Achromatomaly

108, 133, 138

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 76, 146, 158 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(76, 146, 158)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(76, 146, 158)  
}
```

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(76, 146, 158) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(76, 146, 158) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 76, 146, 158 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(76, 146, 158) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(76, 146, 158) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(76, 146, 158)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(76, 146, 158); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(76, 146, 158);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(76, 146,  
158) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 76, 146, 158 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(76, 146, 158) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(76, 146,  
158) }
```

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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