

Converting Colors

RGB(146, 130, 135)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(146, 130, 135) contains.

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Color

RGB(146, 130, 135)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	928287
RGB	146, 130, 135
RGB Percent	57%, 51%, 53%
CMY	0.4275, 0.4902, 0.4706
CMYK	0.00, 0.11, 0.08, 0.43
HSL	341°, 7%, 54%
HSV	341°, 11%, 57%
XYZ	24.2099, 23.8255, 26.2445
YIQ	135.3540, 7.9310, 4.9470

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

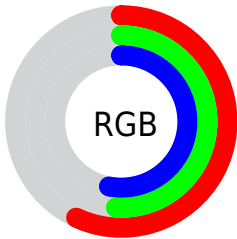
Format	Color
RYB	146, 130, 135
Decimal	9601671
CIELab	55.91, 6.98, -0.48
CIELCh	56, 6.996, 356.065
Yxy	23.8255, 0.3259, 0.3208
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287791751 (0xFF928287)
YUV	135.3540, -0.1745, 9.3365
Hunter-Lab	48.8114, 3.1139, 2.2895

Details

The RGB color **146, 130, 135** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **130, 146, 141**, and the grayscale version is **135, 135, 135**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **200, 183, 188**, and **95, 81, 85** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **146, 115, 125**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **146, 145, 145**.

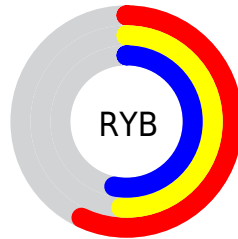
Distribution



Red (57%)

Green (51%)

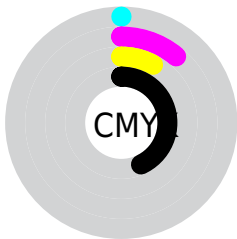
Blue (53%)



Red (57%)

Yellow (51%)

Blue (53%)

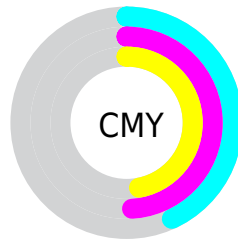


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (8%)

Black (43%)



Cyan (43%)

Magenta (49%)

Yellow (47%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 146, 130, 135 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, 130, 135 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 146, 130, 135


255, 255, 255

 200, 183, 188

 228, 211, 216

 255, 239, 244

 146, 130, 135

 120, 105, 110

 95, 81, 85

 72, 58, 62

 49, 36, 40

 28, 15, 20


 0, 0, 0


 146, 130, 135

 146, 115, 125

 146, 101, 115

 146, 130, 135

 146, 145, 145

 146, 159, 155

■ 146, 86, 105

■ 146, 174, 165

■ 146, 72, 95

■ 146, 188, 175

■ 146, 57, 85

■ 146, 203, 185

■ 146, 42, 75

■ 146, 218, 195

■ 146, 28, 65

■ 146, 232, 205

■ 146, 13, 55

■ 146, 247, 215

■ 146, 0, 46

■ 146, 255, 225

Harmonies

Analogous

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



141, 131, 141



146, 130, 135



147, 130, 129

Triad

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



146, 130, 135



133, 135, 123



121, 136, 144

Complementary

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



146, 130, 135



130, 146, 141

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.



119, 138, 139



146, 130, 135



126, 137, 127

Square

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



146, 130, 135



140, 133, 122



121, 138, 133



127, 135, 146

Rectangle

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



146, 130, 135



146, 131, 125



121, 138, 133



120, 137, 142

Sweetspot

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



146, 130, 135



189, 183, 185



141, 130, 146



94, 91, 92



222, 222, 222



94, 94, 94

Same Dimension

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



146, 130, 135



189, 164, 172



146, 133, 130



74, 67, 69



138, 0, 43



10, 0, 3

Inverse Universe

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



146, 130, 135



189, 164, 172



130, 143, 146



74, 67, 69



138, 0, 43



10, 0, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 146, 130, 135 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

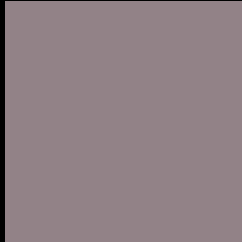
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 146, 130, 135 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

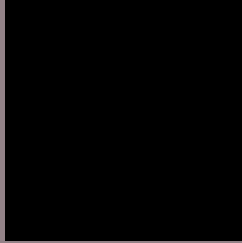
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 146, 130, 135 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 146, 130, 135.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 146, 130, 135.

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, 130, 135

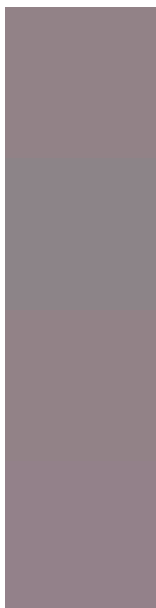
Protanopia
136, 133, 137

Deuteranopia
146, 130, 135



Tritanopia
147, 129, 139

Trichromacy



Original Color

146, 130, 135

Protanomaly

140, 132, 136

Deuteranomaly

146, 130, 135

Tritanomaly

147, 129, 138

Monochromacy



Original Color

146, 130, 135

Achromatopsia

135, 135, 135

Achromatomaly

139, 133, 135

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 146, 130, 135 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, 130, 135) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(146, 130, 135)  
}
```

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, 130, 135) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(146, 130, 135) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 146, 130, 135 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, 130, 135) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(146, 130, 135) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(146, 130, 135)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(146, 130, 135); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 130, 135);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 130,  
135) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 146, 130, 135 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(146, 130, 135) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(146,  
130, 135) }
```

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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