

Converting Colors

RGB(146, 130, 153)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(146, 130, 153) contains.

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Color

RGB(146, 130, 153)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	928299
RGB	146, 130, 153
RGB Percent	57%, 51%, 60%
CMY	0.4275, 0.4902, 0.4000
CMYK	0.05, 0.15, 0.00, 0.40
HSL	282°, 10%, 55%
HSV	282°, 15%, 60%
XYZ	25.5865, 24.3762, 33.4935
YIQ	137.4060, 2.1530, 10.5450

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

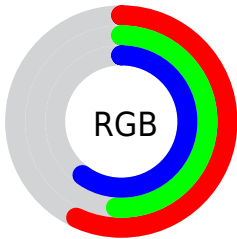
Format	Color
R_{YB}	146, 130, 153
Decimal	9601689
CIE _{Lab}	56.46, 10.51, -10.07
CIE _{LCh}	56, 14.556, 316.205
Yxy	24.3762, 0.3066, 0.2921
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287791769 (0xFF928299)
YUV	137.4060, 7.6878, 7.5369
Hunter-Lab	49.3722, 6.1037, -5.6611

Details

The RGB color **146, 130, 153** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **137, 153, 130**, and the grayscale version is **137, 137, 137**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **200, 183, 207**, and **95, 81, 102** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **141, 115, 153**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **151, 145, 153**.

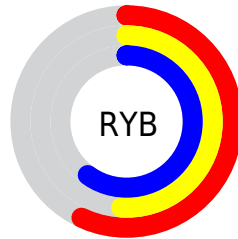
Distribution



Red (57%)

Green (51%)

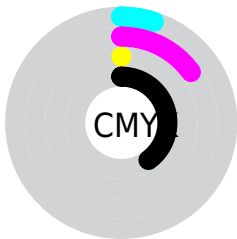
Blue (60%)



Red (57%)

Yellow (51%)

Blue (60%)

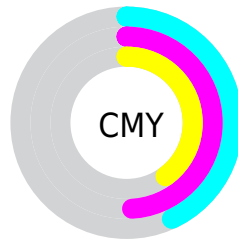


Cyan (5%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (40%)



Cyan (43%)

Magenta (49%)

Yellow (40%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 146, 130, 153 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, 153 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 146, 130, 153


255, 255, 255

 200, 183, 207

 228, 211, 236

 255, 239, 255


 146, 130, 153

 120, 105, 127

 95, 81, 102

 72, 58, 78

 49, 36, 55


 28, 15, 34


 0, 0, 10

 0, 0, 0

 146, 130, 153

 141, 115, 153

 146, 130, 153

 151, 145, 153

■ 137, 99, 153

■ 155, 161, 153

■ 132, 84, 153

■ 160, 176, 153

■ 127, 69, 153

■ 165, 191, 153

■ 123, 53, 153

■ 169, 207, 153

■ 118, 38, 153

■ 174, 222, 153

■ 113, 23, 153

■ 179, 237, 153

■ 109, 8, 153

■ 183, 252, 153

■ 106, 0, 153

■ 188, 255, 153

Harmonies

Analogous

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



130, 134, 160



146, 130, 153



157, 127, 142

Triad

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



146, 130, 153



151, 133, 111



102, 143, 142

Complementary

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



146, 130, 153



137, 153, 130

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.



110, 142, 129



146, 130, 153



138, 137, 111

Square

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



146, 130, 153



160, 129, 118



124, 140, 118



104, 141, 153

Rectangle

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



146, 130, 153



161, 127, 133



124, 140, 118



104, 143, 138

Sweetspot

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



146, 130, 153



196, 189, 199



130, 137, 153



98, 93, 99



227, 227, 227



99, 99, 99

Same Dimension

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



146, 130, 153



188, 163, 199



153, 130, 149



74, 69, 77



98, 0, 140



9, 0, 13

Inverse Universe

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



153, 130, 137



199, 163, 174



130, 153, 134



77, 69, 71



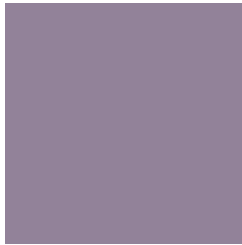
140, 0, 43



13, 0, 4

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 146, 130, 153 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, 153 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

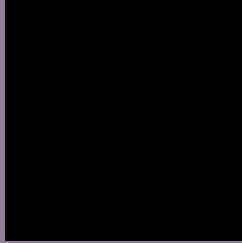
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 153 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 146, 130, 153.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 146, 130, 153.

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, 153

Protanopia
132, 134, 156

Deuteranopia
141, 132, 153



Tritanopia
144, 132, 142

Trichromacy



Original Color
146, 130, 153

Protanomaly
137, 133, 155

Deuteranomaly
143, 131, 153

Tritanomaly
145, 131, 146

Monochromacy



Original Color
146, 130, 153

Achromatopsia
137, 137, 137

Achromatomaly
140, 134, 143

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 146, 130, 153 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, 153) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(146, 130, 153)  
}
```

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, 153) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(146, 130, 153) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 146, 130, 153 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, 153) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(146, 130, 153) }
```

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, 153)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(146, 130, 153); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 130, 153);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 130,  
153) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 146, 130, 153 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, 153) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(146,  
130, 153) }
```

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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