

Converting Colors

RGB(146, 136, 154)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(146, 136, 154) contains.

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Color

RGB(146, 136, 154)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	92889A
RGB	146, 136, 154
RGB Percent	57%, 53%, 60%
CMY	0.4275, 0.4667, 0.3961
CMYK	0.05, 0.12, 0.00, 0.40
HSL	273°, 8%, 57%
HSV	273°, 12%, 60%
XYZ	26.4910, 26.0524, 34.2042
YIQ	141.0420, 0.1820, 7.7180

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

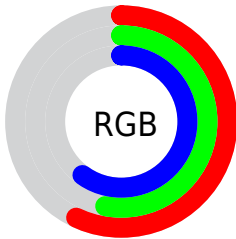
Format	Color
R_{YB}	146, 136, 154
Decimal	9603226
CIE Lab	58.09, 7.27, -8.22
CIE LCh	58, 10.972, 311.468
Yxy	26.0524, 0.3054, 0.3003
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287793306 (0xFF92889A)
YUV	141.0420, 6.3883, 4.3482
Hunter-Lab	51.0416, 3.3201, -4.0026

Details

The RGB color `146, 136, 154` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `999999`. A complement of this color would be `144, 154, 136`, and the grayscale version is `141, 141, 141`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `200, 189, 208`, and `95, 86, 103` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `139, 121, 154`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `153, 151, 154`.

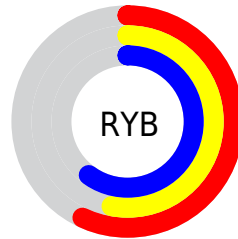
Distribution



Red (57%)

Green (53%)

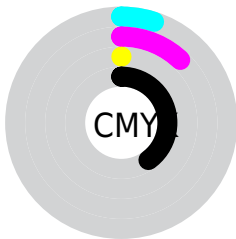
Blue (60%)



Red (57%)

Yellow (53%)

Blue (60%)

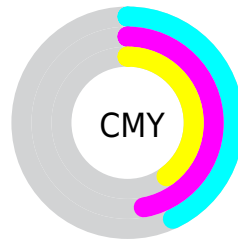


Cyan (5%)

Magenta (12%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (40%)



Cyan (43%)

Magenta (47%)

Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 146, 136, 154 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, 136, 154 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 146, 136, 154

255, 255, 255

■ 200, 189, 208

■ 228, 217, 237

■ 255, 246, 255

■ 146, 136, 154

■ 120, 111, 128

■ 95, 86, 103

■ 72, 63, 79

■ 49, 41, 56

■ 28, 21, 35

■ 0, 0, 12

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 146, 136, 154

■ 139, 121, 154

■ 146, 136, 154

■ 153, 151, 154

132, 105, 154

160, 167, 154

125, 90, 154

167, 182, 154

119, 74, 154

173, 198, 154

112, 59, 154

180, 213, 154

105, 44, 154

187, 228, 154

98, 28, 154

194, 244, 154

91, 13, 154

201, 255, 154

86, 0, 154

208, 255, 154

Harmonies

Analogous

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



134, 139, 158



146, 136, 154



155, 134, 146

Triad

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



146, 136, 154



153, 137, 122



116, 145, 143

Complementary

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



146, 136, 154



144, 154, 136

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.



122, 145, 133



146, 136, 154



144, 140, 121

Square

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



146, 136, 154



159, 134, 127



132, 143, 125



116, 144, 152

Rectangle

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



146, 136, 154



159, 133, 139



132, 143, 125



118, 145, 140

Sweetspot

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



146, 136, 154



198, 193, 201



136, 144, 154



100, 97, 102



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



146, 136, 154



189, 173, 201



154, 136, 153



73, 69, 77



78, 0, 140



7, 0, 13

Inverse Universe

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



154, 136, 144



201, 173, 186



136, 154, 137



77, 69, 72



140, 0, 62



13, 0, 6

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 146, 136, 154 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, 136, 154 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

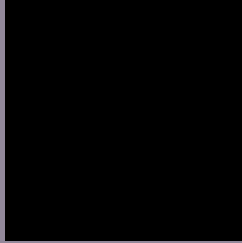
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 136, 154 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 146, 136, 154.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 146, 136, 154.

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, 136, 154

Protanopia

137, 139, 156

Deuteranopia

147, 136, 154



Tritanopia
145, 137, 148

Trichromacy



Original Color

146, 136, 154

Protanomaly

140, 138, 155

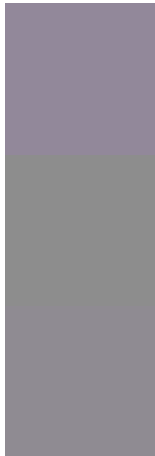
Deuteranomaly

147, 136, 154

Tritanomaly

145, 137, 150

Monochromacy



Original Color

146, 136, 154

Achromatopsia

141, 141, 141

Achromatomaly

143, 139, 146

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 146, 136, 154 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, 136, 154) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(146, 136, 154)  
}
```

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, 136, 154) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(146, 136, 154) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 146, 136, 154 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, 136, 154) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(146, 136, 154) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(146, 136, 154)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(146, 136, 154); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 136, 154);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 136,  
154) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 146, 136, 154 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(146, 136, 154) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(146,  
136, 154) }
```

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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