

# Converting Colors

RGB(146, 138, 169)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(146, 138, 169) contains.

<b>RGB(146, 138, 169)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	11
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	23
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	26
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	29

# **Color**

**RGB(146, 138, 169)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	928AA9
RGB	146, 138, 169
RGB Percent	57%, 54%, 66%
CMY	0.4275, 0.4588, 0.3373
CMYK	0.14, 0.18, 0.00, 0.34
HSL	255°, 15%, 60%
HSV	255°, 18%, 66%
XYZ	28.1040, 27.1525, 41.2958
YIQ	143.9260, -5.1830, 11.3370

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

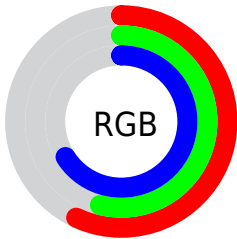
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	146, 138, 169
Decimal	9603753
CIELab	59.12, 9.33, -15.26
CIELCh	59, 17.888, 301.444
Yxy	27.1525, 0.2911, 0.2812
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287793833 (0xFF928AA9)
YUV	143.9260, 12.3615, 1.8189
Hunter-Lab	52.1081, 5.0830, -10.5119

# Details

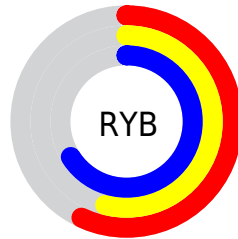
The RGB color **146, 138, 169** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **161, 169, 138**, and the grayscale version is **144, 144, 144**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **200, 191, 224**, and **95, 88, 117** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **133, 121, 169**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **159, 155, 169**.

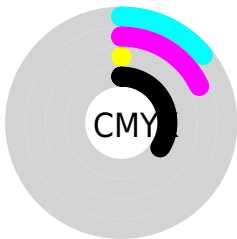
# Distribution



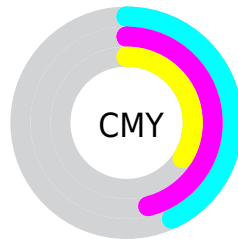
- Red (57%)
- Green (54%)
- Blue (66%)



- Red (57%)
- Yellow (54%)
- Blue (66%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (34%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (34%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 146, 138, 169 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, 138, 169 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 146, 138, 169


255, 255, 255

 200, 191, 224


 228, 219, 253

 255, 248, 255

 146, 138, 169

 120, 113, 143

 95, 88, 117

 71, 65, 92


 48, 43, 69


 27, 22, 46

 0, 0, 26


 0, 0, 0


 146, 138, 169


 133, 121, 169

 146, 138, 169

 159, 155, 169

 121, 104, 169

 171, 172, 169

 108, 87, 169


 184, 189, 169

 96, 70, 169

 196, 206, 169

 83, 53, 169

 209, 222, 169

 71, 37, 169

 221, 239, 169

 58, 20, 169

 234, 255, 169

 46, 3, 169

 246, 255, 169

 44, 0, 169

 255, 255, 169

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



125, 143, 173



146, 138, 169



163, 133, 158

# Triad

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



146, 138, 169



167, 136, 115



104, 151, 142

# Complementary

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



146, 138, 169



161, 169, 138

# 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, 150, 127



146, 138, 169



154, 141, 111

# Square

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



146, 138, 169



174, 132, 127



136, 146, 115



99, 151, 158

# Rectangle

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



146, 138, 169



171, 132, 147



136, 146, 115



108, 151, 137



# Sweetspot

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



146, 138, 169



210, 206, 219



138, 161, 169



104, 102, 110



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110



# Same Dimension

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



146, 138, 169



184, 171, 219



161, 138, 169



78, 76, 84



38, 0, 148



5, 0, 20



# Inverse Universe

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



169, 138, 161



219, 171, 207



146, 169, 138



84, 76, 82



148, 0, 110



20, 0, 15



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 146, 138, 169 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, 138, 169 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

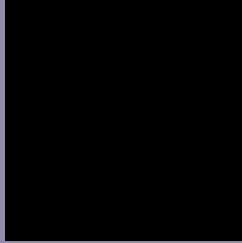
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



## RGB 146, 138, 169 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 146, 138, 169.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 146, 138, 169.

# 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, 138, 169

**Protanopia**  
136, 141, 171

**Deuteranopia**  
143, 139, 169



# Tritanopia

143, 141, 152

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
146, 138, 169

**Protanomaly**  
140, 140, 170

**Deuteranomaly**  
144, 139, 169

**Tritanomaly**  
144, 140, 158

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
146, 138, 169

**Achromatopsia**  
144, 144, 144

**Achromatomaly**  
145, 142, 153

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 146, 138, 169 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, 138, 169) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(146, 138, 169)  
}
```

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, 138, 169) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(146, 138, 169) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 146, 138, 169 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, 138, 169) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(146, 138, 169) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(146, 138, 169)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 138, 169); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 138, 169); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 138, 169) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 146, 138, 169 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(146, 138, 169) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(146,  
138, 169) }
```

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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