

Converting Colors

RGB(146, 140, 138)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(146, 140, 138) contains.

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Color

RGB(146, 140, 138)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	928C8A
RGB	146, 140, 138
RGB Percent	57%, 55%, 54%
CMY	0.4275, 0.4510, 0.4588
CMYK	0.00, 0.04, 0.05, 0.43
HSL	15°, 4%, 56%
HSV	15°, 5%, 57%
XYZ	25.8196, 26.7021, 27.8379
YIQ	141.5660, 4.2180, 0.6500

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

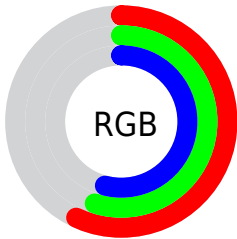
Format	Color
R_{YB}	146, 141, 138
Decimal	9604234
CIE Lab	58.70, 1.85, 1.85
CIE LCh	59, 2.618, 45.026
Yxy	26.7021, 0.3213, 0.3323
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287794314 (0xFF928C8A)
YUV	141.5660, -1.7580, 3.8886
Hunter-Lab	51.6741, -1.2400, 4.2311

Details

The RGB color **146, 140, 138** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **138, 144, 146**, and the grayscale version is **142, 142, 142**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **200, 194, 191**, and **96, 90, 88** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **146, 129, 123**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **146, 151, 153**.

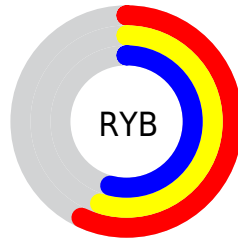
Distribution



Red (57%)

Green (55%)

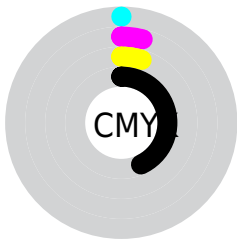
Blue (54%)



Red (57%)

Yellow (55%)

Blue (54%)

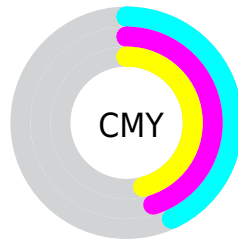


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (4%)

Yellow (5%)

Black (43%)



Cyan (43%)

Magenta (45%)

Yellow (46%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 146, 140, 138 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, 140, 138 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 146, 140, 138


255, 255, 255

 200, 194, 191

 228, 221, 219

 255, 250, 248

 146, 140, 138

 120, 115, 113

 96, 90, 88

 72, 67, 65

 49, 45, 43

 28, 24, 22

 0, 0, 0


 146, 140, 138

 146, 129, 123

 146, 118, 109

 146, 140, 138

 146, 151, 153

 146, 162, 167

■ 146, 107, 94

■ 146, 173, 182

■ 146, 96, 80

■ 146, 184, 196

■ 146, 85, 65

■ 146, 195, 211

■ 146, 74, 50

■ 146, 206, 226

■ 146, 63, 36

■ 146, 217, 240

■ 146, 52, 21

■ 146, 228, 255

■ 146, 41, 7

■ 146, 239, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



146, 140, 140



146, 140, 138



144, 141, 137

Triad

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



146, 140, 138



137, 143, 140



140, 141, 146

Complementary

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



146, 140, 138



138, 144, 146

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.



138, 142, 146



146, 140, 138



136, 143, 142

Square

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



146, 140, 138



139, 142, 138



136, 142, 144



143, 140, 144

Rectangle

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



146, 140, 138



143, 141, 137



136, 142, 144



139, 141, 146

Sweetspot

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



146, 140, 138



189, 186, 185



146, 138, 144



94, 93, 92



222, 222, 222



94, 94, 94

Same Dimension

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



146, 140, 138



189, 179, 175



146, 144, 138



74, 70, 68



138, 34, 0



10, 3, 0

Inverse Universe

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



138, 144, 146



175, 185, 189



138, 140, 146



68, 72, 74



0, 103, 138



0, 8, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 146, 140, 138 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, 140, 138 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

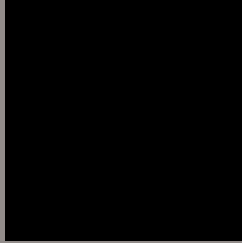
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

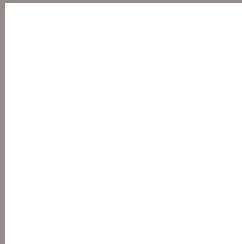
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 146, 140, 138 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 146, 140, 138.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 146, 140, 138.

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, 140, 138

Protanopia
144, 141, 138

Deuteranopia
156, 137, 139



Tritanopia

148, 138, 149

Trichromacy



Original Color

146, 140, 138

Protanomaly

145, 141, 138

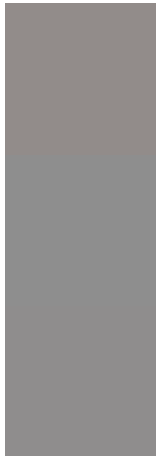
Deuteranomaly

152, 138, 139

Tritanomaly

147, 139, 145

Monochromacy



Original Color

146, 140, 138

Achromatopsia

142, 142, 142

Achromatomaly

143, 141, 141

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 146, 140, 138 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, 140, 138) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(146, 140, 138)  
}
```

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, 140, 138) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(146, 140, 138) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 146, 140, 138 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, 140, 138) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(146, 140, 138) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(146, 140, 138)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(146, 140, 138); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 140, 138);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 140,  
138) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 146, 140, 138 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(146, 140, 138) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(146,  
140, 138) }
```

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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