

Converting Colors

RGB(146, 141, 143)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(146, 141, 143) contains.

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Color

RGB(146, 141, 143)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	928D8F
RGB	146, 141, 143
RGB Percent	57%, 55%, 56%
CMY	0.4275, 0.4471, 0.4392
CMYK	0.00, 0.03, 0.02, 0.43
HSL	336°, 2%, 56%
HSV	336°, 3%, 57%
XYZ	26.3369, 27.1439, 29.8378
YIQ	142.7230, 2.3380, 1.6820

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

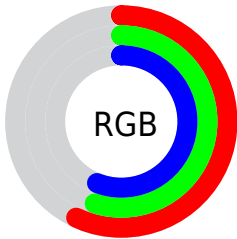
Format	Color
R_{YB}	146, 141, 143
Decimal	9604495
CIE Lab	59.11, 2.23, -0.41
CIE LCh	59, 2.270, 349.554
Yxy	27.1439, 0.3161, 0.3258
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287794575 (0xFF928D8F)
YUV	142.7230, 0.1366, 2.8739
Hunter-Lab	52.0998, -0.9416, 2.5142

Details

The RGB color `146, 141, 143` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `999999`. A complement of this color would be `141, 146, 144`, and the grayscale version is `143, 143, 143`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `200, 195, 197`, and `96, 91, 93` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `146, 126, 134`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `146, 156, 152`.

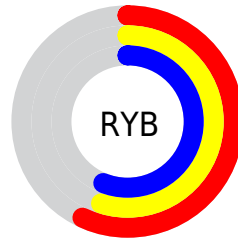
Distribution



Red (57%)

Green (55%)

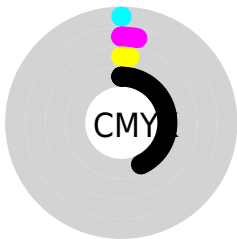
Blue (56%)



Red (57%)

Yellow (55%)

Blue (56%)

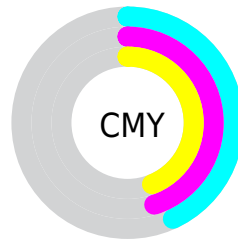


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (3%)

Yellow (2%)

Black (43%)



Cyan (43%)

Magenta (45%)

Yellow (44%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 146, 141, 143 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, 141, 143 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 146, 141, 143

255, 255, 255

 200, 195, 197

 228, 222, 225

 255, 251, 253

 146, 141, 143

 120, 115, 117

 96, 91, 93

 72, 67, 69

 49, 45, 47

 29, 25, 26

 0, 0, 0


 146, 141, 143

 146, 126, 134

 146, 112, 125

 146, 141, 143

 146, 156, 152

 146, 170, 161

■ 146, 97, 117

■ 146, 185, 169

■ 146, 83, 108

■ 146, 199, 178

■ 146, 68, 99

■ 146, 214, 187

■ 146, 53, 90

■ 146, 229, 196

■ 146, 39, 82

■ 146, 243, 204

■ 146, 24, 73

■ 146, 255, 213

■ 146, 10, 64

■ 146, 255, 222

Harmonies

Analogous

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



144, 141, 145



146, 141, 143



147, 141, 141

Triad

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



146, 141, 143



143, 143, 138



138, 143, 145

Complementary

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



146, 141, 143



141, 146, 144

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, 143, 143



146, 141, 143



140, 143, 140

Square

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



146, 141, 143



145, 142, 138



138, 143, 141



140, 143, 146

Rectangle

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



146, 141, 143



147, 141, 140



138, 143, 141



138, 143, 145

Sweetspot

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



146, 141, 143



189, 187, 188



144, 141, 146



94, 93, 94



222, 222, 222



94, 94, 94

Same Dimension

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



146, 141, 143



189, 181, 184



146, 142, 141



74, 70, 72



138, 0, 55



10, 0, 4

Inverse Universe

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



146, 141, 143



189, 181, 184



141, 146, 146



74, 70, 72



138, 0, 55



10, 0, 4

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 146, 141, 143 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, 141, 143 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

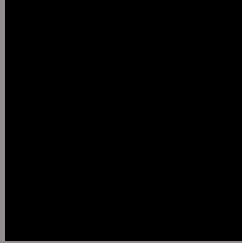
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

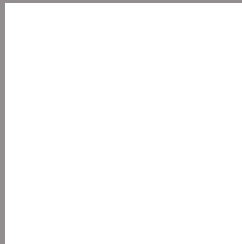
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 146, 141, 143 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 146, 141, 143.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 146, 141, 143.

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](#), [141](#), [143](#)

Protanopia

[144](#), [142](#), [143](#)

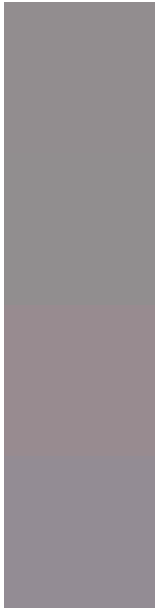
Deuteranopia

[155](#), [138](#), [144](#)



Tritanopia
147, 140, 151

Trichromacy



Original Color

146, 141, 143

Protanomaly

145, 142, 143

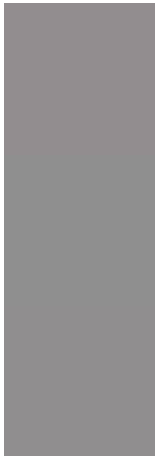
Deuteranomaly

152, 139, 144

Tritanomaly

147, 140, 148

Monochromacy



Original Color

146, 141, 143

Achromatopsia

143, 143, 143

Achromatomaly

144, 142, 143

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 146, 141, 143 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, 141, 143) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(146, 141, 143)  
}
```

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, 141, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(146, 141, 143) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 146, 141, 143 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, 141, 143) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(146, 141, 143) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(146, 141, 143)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(146, 141, 143); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 141, 143);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 141,  
143) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 146, 141, 143 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(146, 141, 143) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(146,  
141, 143) }
```

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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