

Converting Colors

RGB(146, 142, 206)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(146, 142, 206) contains.

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Color

RGB(146, 142, 206)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	928ECE
RGB	146, 142, 206
RGB Percent	57%, 56%, 81%
CMY	0.4275, 0.4431, 0.1922
CMYK	0.29, 0.31, 0.00, 0.19
HSL	244°, 40%, 68%
HSV	244°, 31%, 81%
XYZ	32.6676, 29.9132, 62.4446
YIQ	150.4920, -18.1600, 20.7520

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

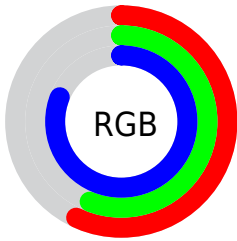
Format	Color
R _Y B	146, 142, 206
Decimal	9604814
CIE Lab	61.58, 15.84, -32.41
CIE LCh	62, 36.074, 296.054
Yxy	29.9132, 0.2613, 0.2393
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287794894 (0xFF928ECE)
YUV	150.4920, 27.3654, -3.9395
Hunter-Lab	54.6930, 10.9038, -29.4080

Details

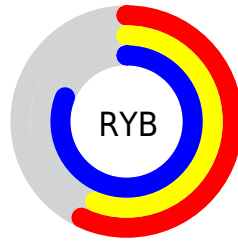
The RGB color **146, 142, 206** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **202, 206, 142**, and the grayscale version is **150, 150, 150**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **201, 196, 255**, and **93, 92, 151** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **127, 121, 206**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **165, 163, 206**.

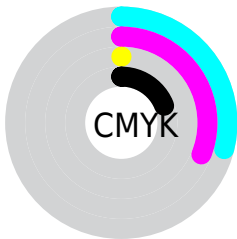
Distribution



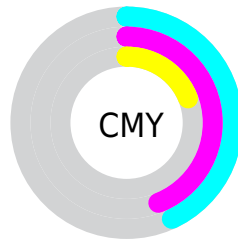
- Red (57%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (81%)



- Red (57%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (81%)



- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (19%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (19%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 146, 142, 206 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, 142, 206 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 146, 142, 206

255, 255, 255

 201, 196, 255

 230, 224, 255

 255, 252, 255

 146, 142, 206

 119, 116, 178

 93, 92, 151

 68, 68, 125

 43, 46, 100

 15, 26, 76

 0, 0, 53


 0, 2, 31

 0, 0, 2


 0, 0, 0

 146, 142, 206

 146, 142, 206

 127, 121, 206

 165, 163, 206

 107, 101, 206

 185, 183, 206

 88, 80, 206

 204, 204, 206

 69, 60, 206

 223, 224, 206

 49, 39, 206

 243, 245, 206

 30, 18, 206

 255, 255, 206

 13, 0, 206

Harmonies

Analogous

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



93, 153, 212



146, 142, 206



185, 131, 185

Triad

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



146, 142, 206



198, 134, 97



57, 165, 143

Complementary

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



146, 142, 206



202, 206, 142

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.



103, 162, 112



146, 142, 206



173, 145, 84

Square

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



146, 142, 206



210, 125, 122



141, 155, 90



0, 165, 176

Rectangle

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



146, 142, 206



201, 125, 165



141, 155, 90



74, 165, 132

Sweetspot

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



146, 142, 206



233, 232, 255



142, 203, 206



114, 113, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



146, 142, 206



167, 161, 255



177, 142, 206



92, 92, 102



10, 0, 166



2, 0, 38

Inverse Universe

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



206, 142, 202



255, 161, 249



171, 206, 142



102, 92, 101



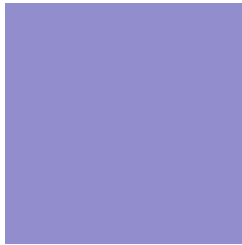
166, 0, 155



38, 0, 36

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 146, 142, 206 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

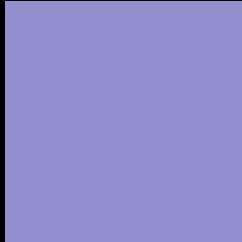
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 142, 206 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, 142, 206 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 146, 142, 206.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 146, 142, 206.

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, 142, 206

Protanopia

129, 146, 210

Deuteranopia

131, 147, 205



Tritanopia
137, 150, 162

Trichromacy



Original Color

146, 142, 206

Protanomaly

135, 145, 209

Deuteranomaly

136, 145, 205

Tritanomaly

140, 147, 178

Monochromacy



Original Color

146, 142, 206

Achromatopsia

150, 150, 150

Achromatomaly

149, 147, 170

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 146, 142, 206 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, 142, 206)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(146, 142, 206)  
}
```

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, 142, 206) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(146, 142, 206) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 146, 142, 206 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, 142, 206) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(146, 142, 206) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(146, 142, 206)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(146, 142, 206); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 142, 206);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 142,  
206) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 146, 142, 206 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(146, 142, 206) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(146,  
142, 206) }
```

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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