

Converting Colors

RGB(146, 143, 200)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(146, 143, 200) contains.

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Color

RGB(146, 143, 200)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	928FC8
RGB	146, 143, 200
RGB Percent	57%, 56%, 78%
CMY	0.4275, 0.4392, 0.2157
CMYK	0.27, 0.28, 0.00, 0.22
HSL	243°, 34%, 67%
HSV	243°, 28%, 78%
XYZ	32.1018, 29.9260, 58.7279
YIQ	150.3950, -16.5090, 18.3630

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

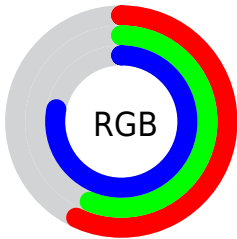
Format	Color
R_{YB}	146, 143, 200
Decimal	9605064
CIE _{Lab}	61.59, 13.76, -29.02
CIE _{LCh}	62, 32.123, 295.369
Yxy	29.9260, 0.2658, 0.2478
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287795144 (0xFF928FC8)
YUV	150.3950, 24.4553, -3.8544
Hunter-Lab	54.7047, 9.0143, -25.3572

Details

The RGB color **146, 143, 200** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **197, 200, 143**, and the grayscale version is **150, 150, 150**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **201, 197, 255**, and **94, 93, 146** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **127, 123, 200**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **165, 163, 200**.

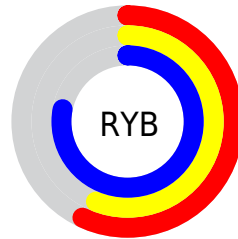
Distribution



Red (57%)

Green (56%)

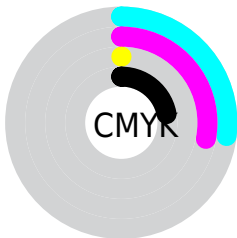
Blue (78%)



Red (57%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (78%)

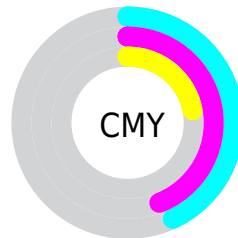


Cyan (27%)

Magenta (28%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (43%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (22%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 146, 143, 200 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, 143, 200 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 146, 143, 200

255, 255, 255

 201, 197, 255

 229, 225, 255

 255, 253, 255

 146, 143, 200

 120, 117, 173


 94, 93, 146

 69, 69, 120

 44, 47, 95

 19, 26, 71

 0, 0, 48

 0, 1, 27

 0, 0, 0

 146, 143, 200

 146, 143, 200

■ 127, 123, 200

■ 165, 163, 200

■ 108, 103, 200

■ 184, 183, 200

■ 89, 83, 200

■ 203, 203, 200

■ 70, 63, 200

■ 222, 223, 200

■ 51, 43, 200

■ 241, 243, 200

■ 32, 23, 200

■ 255, 255, 200

■ 13, 3, 200

■ 11, 0, 200

Harmonies

Analogous

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



101, 153, 205



146, 143, 200



181, 133, 181

Triad

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



146, 143, 200



194, 136, 103



74, 164, 143

Complementary

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



146, 143, 200



197, 200, 143

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.



110, 161, 116



146, 143, 200



172, 145, 92

Square

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



146, 143, 200



204, 128, 126



143, 154, 97



43, 164, 172

Rectangle

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



146, 143, 200



196, 129, 164



143, 154, 97



86, 163, 133

Sweetspot

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



146, 143, 200



233, 232, 255



143, 197, 200



114, 113, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



146, 143, 200



173, 168, 255



174, 143, 200



90, 90, 99



9, 0, 163



2, 0, 36

Inverse Universe

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



200, 143, 197



255, 168, 250



169, 200, 143



99, 90, 99



163, 0, 155



36, 0, 34

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 146, 143, 200 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

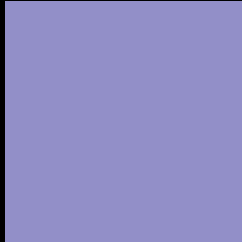
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 143, 200 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

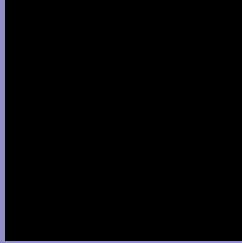
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 143, 200 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 146, 143, 200.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 146, 143, 200.

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, 143, 200

Protanopia

132, 147, 203

Deuteranopia

135, 146, 199



Tritanopia

138, 150, 162

Trichromacy



Original Color
146, 143, 200

Protanomaly
137, 146, 202

Deuteranomaly
139, 145, 199

Tritanomaly
141, 147, 176

Monochromacy



Original Color
146, 143, 200

Achromatopsia
150, 150, 150

Achromatomaly
149, 147, 168

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 146, 143, 200 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, 143, 200)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(146, 143, 200)  
}
```

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, 143, 200) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(146, 143, 200) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 146, 143, 200 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, 143, 200) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(146, 143, 200) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(146, 143, 200)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 143, 200); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 143, 200); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 143, 200) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 146, 143, 200 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(146, 143, 200) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(146,  
143, 200) }
```

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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