

Converting Colors

RGB(146, 144, 137)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(146, 144, 137) contains.

RGB(146, 144, 137)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(146, 144, 137)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	929089
RGB	146, 144, 137
RGB Percent	57%, 56%, 54%
CMY	0.4275, 0.4353, 0.4627
CMYK	0.00, 0.01, 0.06, 0.43
HSL	47°, 4%, 55%
HSV	47°, 6%, 57%
XYZ	26.3427, 27.8637, 27.6567
YIQ	143.8000, 3.4390, -1.7530

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

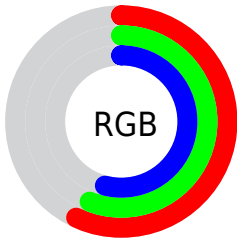
Format	Color
R_{YB}	140, 146, 137
Decimal	9605257
CIE Lab	59.77, -0.58, 3.97
CIE LCh	60, 4.011, 98.317
Yxy	27.8637, 0.3218, 0.3404
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287795337 (0xFF929089)
YUV	143.8000, -3.3524, 1.9294
Hunter-Lab	52.7860, -3.2958, 5.8858

Details

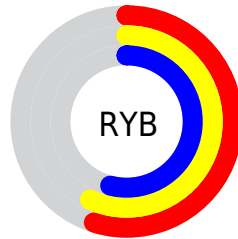
The RGB color `146, 144, 137` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `999999`. A complement of this color would be `137, 139, 146`, and the grayscale version is `144, 144, 144`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `200, 198, 190`, and `96, 94, 87` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `146, 141, 122`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `146, 147, 152`.

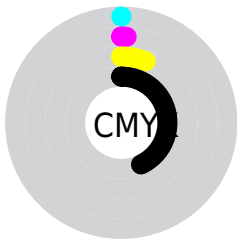
Distribution



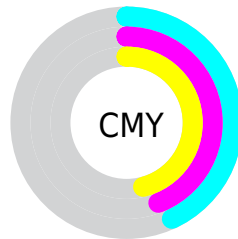
- Red (57%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (54%)



- Red (55%)
- Yellow (57%)
- Blue (54%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Black (43%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (46%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 146, 144, 137 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, 144, 137 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 146, 144, 137

255, 255, 255

■ 200, 198, 190

■ 228, 226, 218

■ 255, 254, 247

■ 146, 144, 137

■ 120, 118, 112

■ 96, 94, 87

■ 72, 70, 64

■ 49, 48, 42

■ 28, 27, 22

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 146, 144, 137


■ 146, 141, 122

■ 146, 138, 108


■ 146, 144, 137


■ 146, 147, 152


■ 146, 150, 166


 146, 134, 93


 146, 154, 181


 146, 131, 79


 146, 157, 195


 146, 128, 64


 146, 160, 210

 146, 125, 49

 146, 163, 225


 146, 121, 35

 146, 167, 239

 146, 118, 20

 146, 170, 254

 146, 115, 6

 146, 173, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



150, 143, 137



146, 144, 137



142, 145, 138

Triad

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



146, 144, 137



136, 146, 148



150, 142, 147

Complementary

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



146, 144, 137



137, 139, 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.



146, 143, 149



146, 144, 137



138, 145, 150

Square

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



146, 144, 137



136, 146, 145



142, 144, 151



152, 142, 143

Rectangle

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



146, 144, 137



139, 146, 140



142, 144, 151



149, 142, 148

Sweetspot

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



146, 144, 137



189, 188, 185



146, 137, 139



94, 94, 92



222, 222, 222



94, 94, 94

Same Dimension

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



146, 144, 137



189, 186, 175



144, 146, 137



74, 73, 68



138, 107, 0



10, 8, 0

Inverse Universe

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



137, 139, 146



175, 178, 189



139, 137, 146



68, 69, 74



0, 31, 138



0, 2, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 146, 144, 137 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

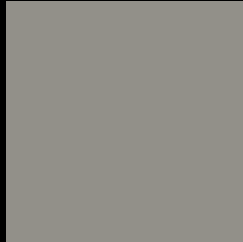
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 144, 137 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

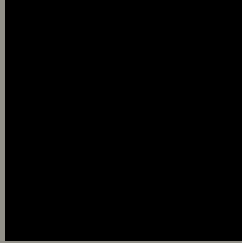
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 144, 137 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 146, 144, 137.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 146, 144, 137.

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, 144, 137

Protanopia

148, 143, 137

Deuteranopia

160, 139, 138



Tritanopia
148, 142, 153

Trichromacy



Original Color

146, 144, 137

Protanomaly

147, 143, 137

Deuteranomaly

155, 141, 138

Tritanomaly

147, 143, 147

Monochromacy



Original Color

146, 144, 137

Achromatopsia

144, 144, 144

Achromatomaly

145, 144, 141

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 146, 144, 137 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, 144, 137) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(146, 144, 137)  
}
```

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, 144, 137) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(146, 144, 137) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 146, 144, 137 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, 144, 137) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(146, 144, 137) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(146, 144, 137)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(146, 144, 137); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 144, 137);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 144,  
137) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 146, 144, 137 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(146, 144, 137) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(146,  
144, 137) }
```

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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