

Converting Colors

RGB(146, 144, 145)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(146, 144, 145) contains.

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Color

RGB(146, 144, 145)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	929091
RGB	146, 144, 145
RGB Percent	57%, 56%, 57%
CMY	0.4275, 0.4353, 0.4314
CMYK	0.00, 0.01, 0.01, 0.43
HSL	330°, 1%, 57%
HSV	330°, 1%, 57%
XYZ	26.9382, 28.1018, 30.7925
YIQ	144.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
RYB	146, 144, 145
Decimal	9605265
CIELab	59.98, 0.93, -0.28
CIELCh	60, 0.970, 343.428
Yxy	28.1018, 0.3138, 0.3274
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287795345 (0xFF929091)
YUV	144.7120, 0.1420, 1.1296
Hunter-Lab	53.0112, -2.0630, 2.6682

Details

The RGB color **146, 144, 145** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **144, 146, 145**, and the grayscale version is **145, 145, 145**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **200, 198, 199**, and **96, 94, 95** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **146, 129, 138**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **146, 159, 152**.

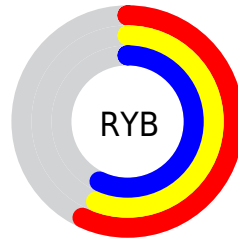
Distribution



Red (57%)

Green (56%)

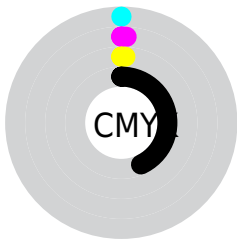
Blue (57%)



Red (57%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (57%)

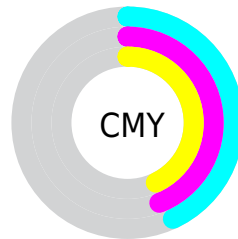


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (1%)

Yellow (1%)

Black (43%)



Cyan (43%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (43%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 146, 144, 145 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, 145 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 146, 144, 145


255, 255, 255

 200, 198, 199

 228, 226, 227

255, 254, 255

 146, 144, 145

 120, 118, 119

 96, 94, 95

 72, 70, 71

 49, 48, 49


 29, 27, 28

 2, 0, 1

 0, 0, 0

 146, 144, 145


 146, 129, 138


 146, 144, 145

 146, 159, 152

 146, 115, 130


 146, 173, 160

 146, 100, 123


 146, 188, 167

 146, 86, 116

 146, 202, 174

 146, 71, 108

 146, 217, 181

 146, 56, 101

 146, 232, 189

 146, 42, 94

 146, 246, 196

 146, 27, 87

 146, 255, 203

 146, 13, 79

 146, 255, 211

Harmonies

Analogous

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



145, 144, 146



146, 144, 145



146, 144, 144

Triad

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



146, 144, 145



145, 145, 143



143, 145, 146

Complementary

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



146, 144, 145



144, 146, 145

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.



143, 145, 145



146, 144, 145



144, 145, 143

Square

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



146, 144, 145



146, 144, 143



143, 145, 144



143, 145, 146

Rectangle

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



146, 144, 145



146, 144, 144



143, 145, 144



143, 145, 145

Sweetspot

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



146, 144, 145



189, 189, 189



145, 144, 146



94, 94, 94



222, 222, 222

Same Dimension

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



146, 144, 145



189, 185, 187



146, 144, 144



74, 72, 73



138, 0, 69



10, 0, 5

Inverse Universe

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



146, 144, 145



189, 185, 187



144, 146, 146



74, 72, 73



138, 0, 69



10, 0, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 146, 144, 145 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, 145 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

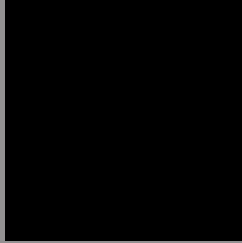
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

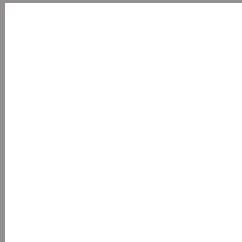
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 146, 144, 145 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 146, 144, 145.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 146, 144, 145.

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, 145

Protanopia

147, 144, 145

Deuteranopia

158, 140, 146



Tritanopia
147, 143, 154

Trichromacy



Original Color

146, 144, 145

Protanomaly

147, 144, 145

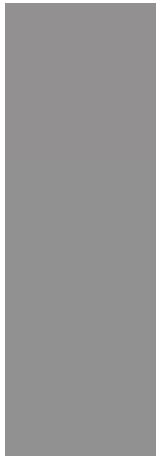
Deuteranomaly

154, 141, 146

Tritanomaly

147, 143, 151

Monochromacy



Original Color

146, 144, 145

Achromatopsia

145, 145, 145

Achromatomaly

145, 145, 145

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 146, 144, 145 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, 145) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(146, 144, 145)  
}
```

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, 145) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(146, 144, 145) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 146, 144, 145 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, 145) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(146, 144, 145) }
```

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, 145)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(146, 144, 145); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 144, 145);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 144,  
145) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 146, 144, 145 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, 145) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(146,  
144, 145) }
```

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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