

Converting Colors

RGB(146, 144, 248)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(146, 144, 248) contains.

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Color

RGB(146, 144, 248)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9290F8
RGB	146, 144, 248
RGB Percent	57%, 56%, 97%
CMY	0.4275, 0.4353, 0.0275
CMYK	0.41, 0.42, 0.00, 0.03
HSL	241°, 88%, 77%
HSV	241°, 42%, 97%
XYZ	38.7706, 32.8348, 93.1013
YIQ	156.4540, -32.1920, 32.7680

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

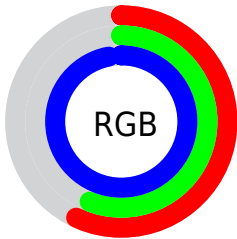
Format	Color
R_{YB}	146, 144, 248
Decimal	9605368
CIE _{Lab}	64.03, 25.87, -51.85
CIE _{LCh}	64, 57.947, 296.518
Yxy	32.8348, 0.2354, 0.1994
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287795448 (0xFF9290F8)
YUV	156.4540, 45.1322, -9.1682
Hunter-Lab	57.3017, 20.4960, -56.2206

Details

The RGB color **146, 144, 248** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999FF**. A complement of this color would be **246, 248, 144**, and the grayscale version is **156, 156, 156**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **204, 198, 255**, and **89, 94, 191** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **122, 119, 248**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **170, 169, 248**.

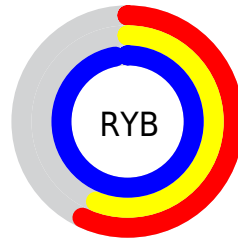
Distribution



Red (57%)

Green (56%)

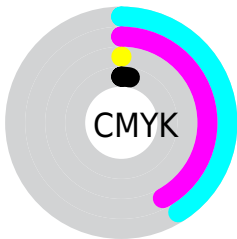
Blue (97%)



Red (57%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (97%)

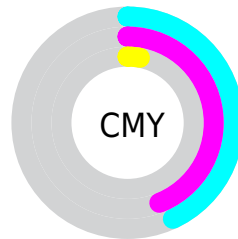


Cyan (41%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (3%)



Cyan (43%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (3%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 146, 144, 248 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, 248 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 146, 144, 248

255, 255, 255

 204, 198, 255

 233, 226, 255

255, 254, 255

 146, 144, 248

 118, 118, 219

 89, 94, 191

 60, 70, 163

 25, 48, 137

 0, 27, 111

 0, 5, 86


 0, 6, 62


 0, 3, 39

 0, 1, 16

 146, 144, 248

 146, 144, 248

 122, 119, 248

 170, 169, 248

 97, 94, 248

 195, 194, 248

 73, 70, 248

 219, 218, 248

 49, 45, 248

 243, 243, 248

 24, 20, 248

 255, 255, 248

 5, 0, 248

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 163, 255



146, 144, 248



212, 122, 213

Triad

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



146, 144, 248



227, 131, 69



0, 180, 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, 248



246, 248, 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.



68, 175, 95



146, 144, 248



188, 150, 44

Square

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



146, 144, 248



248, 113, 112



138, 166, 55



0, 180, 200

Rectangle

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



146, 144, 248



238, 111, 181



138, 166, 55



0, 179, 129

Sweetspot

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



146, 144, 248



222, 222, 255



144, 246, 248



107, 107, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



146, 144, 248



130, 128, 255



198, 144, 248



113, 112, 125



4, 0, 189



1, 0, 61

Inverse Universe

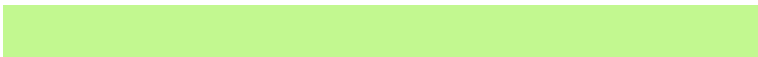
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



248, 144, 246



255, 128, 253



194, 248, 144



125, 112, 125



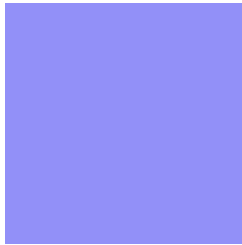
189, 0, 185



61, 0, 60

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 146, 144, 248 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

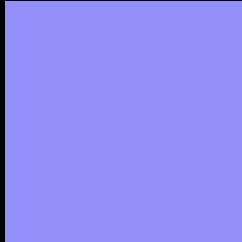
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 248 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

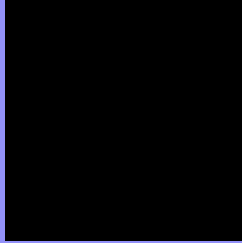
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 146, 144, 248 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 146, 144, 248.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 146, 144, 248.

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, 248

Protanopia
113, 152, 255

Deuteranopia
104, 155, 246



Tritanopia
127, 160, 173

Trichromacy



Original Color
146, 144, 248

Protanomaly
125, 149, 252

Deuteranomaly
119, 151, 247

Tritanomaly
134, 154, 200

Monochromacy



Original Color
146, 144, 248

Achromatopsia
156, 156, 156

Achromatomaly
152, 152, 189

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 146, 144, 248 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, 248)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(146, 144, 248)  
}
```

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, 248) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(146, 144, 248) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 146, 144, 248 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

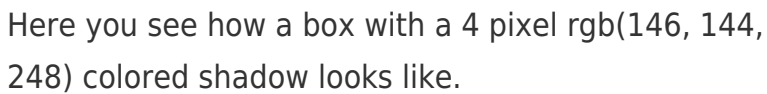
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(146, 144, 248) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(146, 144, 248) }
```

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, 248)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 144, 248); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 144, 248); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 144, 248) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 146, 144, 248 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, 248) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(146,  
144, 248) }
```

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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