

Converting Colors

RGB(146, 150, 144)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(146, 150, 144) contains.

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Color

RGB(146, 150, 144)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	929690
RGB	146, 150, 144
RGB Percent	57%, 59%, 56%
CMY	0.4275, 0.4118, 0.4353
CMYK	0.03, 0.00, 0.04, 0.41
HSL	100°, 3%, 58%
HSV	100°, 4%, 59%
XYZ	27.7944, 29.9373, 30.6991
YIQ	148.1200, -0.4580, -2.7140

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

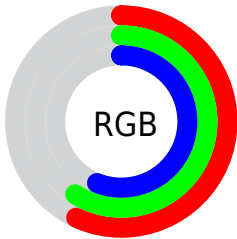
Format	Color
RYB	144, 150, 148
Decimal	9606800
CIELab	61.60, -2.61, 2.65
CIELCh	62, 3.716, 134.546
Yxy	29.9373, 0.3143, 0.3385
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287796880 (0xFF929690)
YUV	148.1200, -2.0312, -1.8592
Hunter-Lab	54.7150, -5.0757, 5.0345

Details

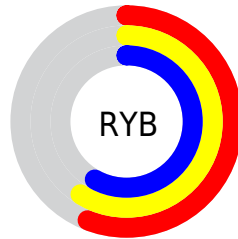
The RGB color **146, 150, 144** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **148, 144, 150**, and the grayscale version is **148, 148, 148**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **200, 204, 198**, and **96, 99, 94** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **136, 150, 129**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **156, 150, 159**.

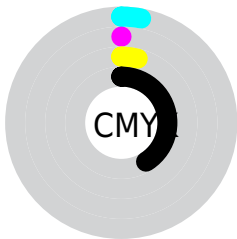
Distribution



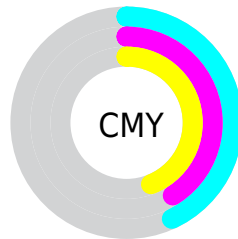
- Red (57%)
- Green (59%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (59%)
- Blue (58%)



- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (41%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (41%)
- Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 146, 150, 144 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, 150, 144 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 146, 150, 144

255, 255, 255

■ 200, 204, 198

■ 228, 232, 226

255, 255, 254

■ 146, 150, 144

■ 120, 124, 118

■ 96, 99, 94

■ 72, 75, 70

■ 49, 53, 48

■ 29, 32, 27

■ 2, 8, 0

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 146, 150, 144

■ 136, 150, 129

■ 146, 150, 144

■ 156, 150, 159

 126, 150, 114

 166, 150, 174

 116, 150, 99

 176, 150, 189

 106, 150, 84

 186, 150, 204

 96, 150, 69

 196, 150, 219

 86, 150, 54


 206, 150, 234

 76, 150, 39

 216, 150, 249

 66, 150, 24

 226, 150, 255

 56, 150, 9

 236, 150, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



150, 149, 142



146, 150, 144



143, 151, 147

Triad

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



146, 150, 144



144, 150, 155



156, 147, 147

Complementary

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



146, 150, 144



148, 144, 150

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.



155, 147, 151



146, 150, 144



147, 148, 155

Square

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



146, 150, 144



141, 150, 153



151, 147, 153



156, 147, 144

Rectangle

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



146, 150, 144



141, 151, 149



151, 147, 153



156, 147, 148

Sweetspot

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



146, 150, 144



193, 194, 192



150, 148, 144



96, 97, 96



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97

Same Dimension

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



146, 150, 144



187, 194, 184



144, 150, 145



71, 74, 70



46, 138, 0



3, 10, 0

Inverse Universe

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



148, 144, 150



191, 184, 194



150, 144, 149



72, 70, 74



92, 0, 138



7, 0, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 146, 150, 144 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

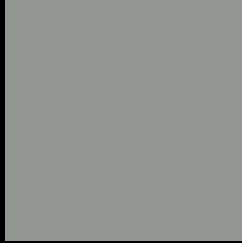
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 150, 144 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

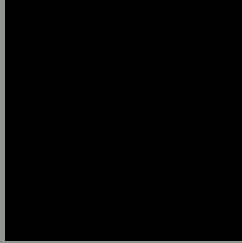
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

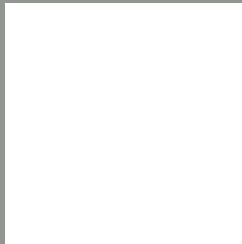
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 146, 150, 144 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 146, 150, 144.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 146, 150, 144.

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, 150, 144

Protanopia

153, 148, 143

Deuteranopia

164, 144, 145



Tritanopia

148, 148, 159

Trichromacy



Original Color

146, 150, 144

Protanomaly

150, 149, 143

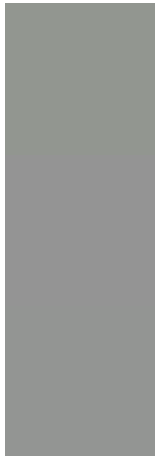
Deuteranomaly

157, 146, 145

Tritanomaly

147, 149, 154

Monochromacy



Original Color

146, 150, 144

Achromatopsia

148, 148, 148

Achromatomaly

147, 149, 147

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 146, 150, 144 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, 150, 144) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(146, 150, 144)  
}
```

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, 150, 144) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(146, 150, 144) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 146, 150, 144 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, 150, 144) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(146, 150, 144) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(146, 150, 144)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(146, 150, 144); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 150, 144);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 150,  
144) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 146, 150, 144 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(146, 150, 144) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(146,  
150, 144) }
```

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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