

Converting Colors

RGB(146, 153, 143)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(146, 153, 143) contains.

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Color

RGB(146, 153, 143)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	92998F
RGB	146, 153, 143
RGB Percent	57%, 60%, 56%
CMY	0.4275, 0.4000, 0.4392
CMYK	0.05, 0.00, 0.07, 0.40
HSL	102°, 5%, 58%
HSV	102°, 7%, 60%
XYZ	28.2032, 30.8766, 30.4599
YIQ	149.7670, -0.9620, -4.5940

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

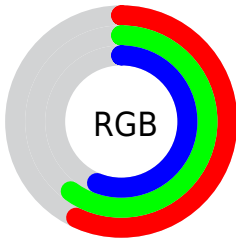
Format	Color
RYB	143, 153, 150
Decimal	9607567
CIELab	62.40, -4.45, 4.37
CIELCh	62, 6.240, 135.489
Yxy	30.8766, 0.3150, 0.3448
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287797647 (0xFF92998F)
YUV	149.7670, -3.3361, -3.3037
Hunter-Lab	55.5667, -6.6431, 6.3958

Details

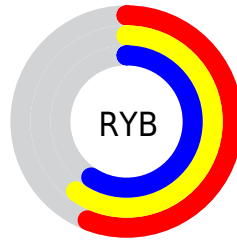
The RGB color **146, 153, 143** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **150, 143, 153**, and the grayscale version is **150, 150, 150**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **200, 207, 197**, and **96, 102, 93** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **135, 153, 128**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **157, 153, 158**.

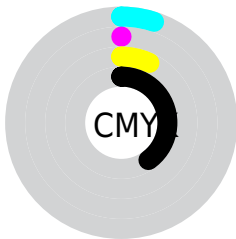
Distribution



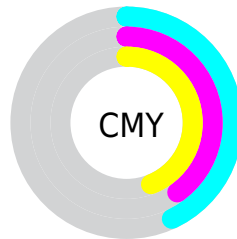
- Red (57%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (59%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Black (40%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 146, 153, 143 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, 153, 143 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 146, 153, 143

255, 255, 255


 200, 207, 197

 228, 236, 225

255, 255, 253


 146, 153, 143

 120, 127, 117

 96, 102, 93

 72, 78, 69

 49, 55, 47

 28, 34, 26

 2, 12, 0

 0, 0, 0

 146, 153, 143

 135, 153, 128

 146, 153, 143

 157, 153, 158

■ 125, 153, 112

■ 167, 153, 174

■ 114, 153, 97

■ 178, 153, 189

■ 103, 153, 82

■ 189, 153, 204

■ 92, 153, 67

■ 200, 153, 219

■ 82, 153, 51

■ 210, 153, 235

■ 71, 153, 36

■ 221, 153, 250

■ 60, 153, 21

■ 232, 153, 255

■ 50, 153, 5

■ 242, 153, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



152, 151, 140



146, 153, 143



141, 154, 148

Triad

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



146, 153, 143



142, 152, 161



163, 147, 148

Complementary

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



146, 153, 143



150, 143, 153

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.



161, 147, 154



146, 153, 143



149, 150, 161

Square

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



146, 153, 143



138, 154, 159



155, 149, 159



162, 148, 143

Rectangle

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



146, 153, 143



138, 154, 152



155, 149, 159



163, 147, 150

Sweetspot

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



146, 153, 143



196, 199, 195



153, 150, 143



98, 99, 97



227, 227, 227



99, 99, 99

Same Dimension

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



146, 153, 143



188, 199, 183



143, 153, 145



71, 77, 69



42, 140, 0



4, 13, 0

Inverse Universe

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



150, 143, 153



194, 183, 199



153, 143, 151



74, 69, 77



98, 0, 140



9, 0, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 146, 153, 143 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, 153, 143 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

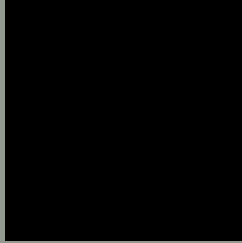
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

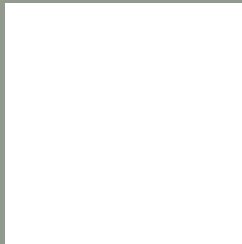
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 146, 153, 143 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 146, 153, 143.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 146, 153, 143.

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, 153, 143

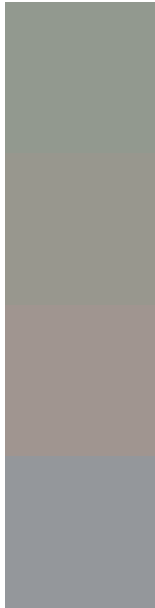
Protanopia
156, 150, 141

Deuteranopia
168, 146, 144



Tritanopia
149, 150, 162

Trichromacy



Original Color

146, 153, 143

Protanomaly

152, 151, 142

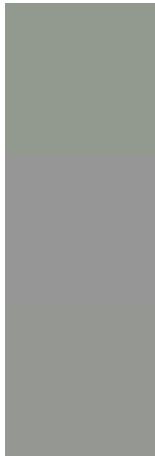
Deuteranomaly

160, 149, 144

Tritanomaly

148, 151, 155

Monochromacy



Original Color

146, 153, 143

Achromatopsia

150, 150, 150

Achromatomaly

149, 151, 147

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 146, 153, 143 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, 153, 143) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(146, 153, 143)  
}
```

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, 153, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(146, 153, 143) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 146, 153, 143 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, 153, 143) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(146, 153, 143) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(146, 153, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(146, 153, 143); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 153, 143);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 153,  
143) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 146, 153, 143 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(146, 153, 143) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(146,  
153, 143) }
```

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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