

Converting Colors

RGB(146, 156, 196)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(146, 156, 196) contains.

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Color

RGB(146, 156, 196)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	929CC4
RGB	146, 156, 196
RGB Percent	57%, 61%, 77%
CMY	0.4275, 0.3882, 0.2314
CMYK	0.26, 0.20, 0.00, 0.23
HSL	228°, 30%, 67%
HSV	228°, 26%, 77%
XYZ	33.7063, 33.8734, 56.9863
YIQ	157.5700, -18.8000, 10.3200

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

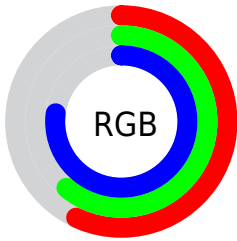
Format	Color
RYB	146, 154, 196
Decimal	9608388
CIELab	64.86, 5.37, -21.76
CIELCh	65, 22.411, 283.859
Yxy	33.8734, 0.2706, 0.2719
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287798468 (0xFF929CC4)
YUV	157.5700, 18.9460, -10.1469
Hunter-Lab	58.2009, 1.5245, -17.3120

Details

The RGB color **146, 156, 196** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **196, 186, 146**, and the grayscale version is **157, 157, 157**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **201, 210, 253**, and **94, 105, 142** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **126, 140, 196**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166, 172, 196**.

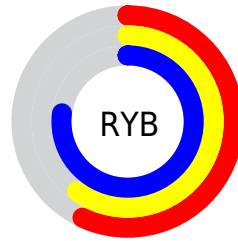
Distribution



Red (57%)

Green (61%)

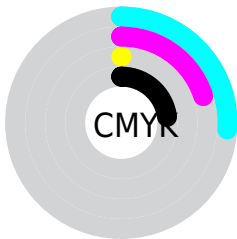
Blue (77%)



Red (57%)

Yellow (60%)

Blue (77%)

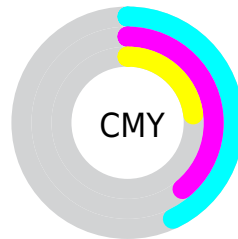


Cyan (26%)

Magenta (20%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (23%)



Cyan (43%)

Magenta (39%)

Yellow (23%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 146, 156, 196 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, 156, 196 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 146, 156, 196


255, 255, 255

 201, 210, 253

 229, 239, 255

 146, 156, 196

 120, 130, 169

 94, 105, 142

 70, 81, 116

 46, 58, 92

 22, 37, 68

 0, 15, 46

 0, 1, 25

 0, 0, 0

 146, 156, 196

 146, 156, 196

■ 126, 140, 196

■ 166, 172, 196

■ 107, 125, 196

■ 185, 187, 196

■ 87, 109, 196

■ 205, 203, 196

■ 68, 93, 196

■ 224, 219, 196

■ 48, 78, 196

■ 244, 234, 196

■ 28, 62, 196

■ 255, 250, 196

■ 9, 46, 196

■ 255, 255, 196

■ 0, 39, 196

Harmonies

Analogous

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



119, 162, 195



146, 156, 196



172, 149, 186

Triad

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



146, 156, 196



195, 146, 130



118, 168, 146

Complementary

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



146, 156, 196



196, 186, 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.



140, 165, 128



146, 156, 196



182, 152, 119

Square

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



146, 156, 196



198, 143, 149



163, 159, 118



102, 169, 166

Rectangle

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



146, 156, 196



186, 145, 175



163, 159, 118



125, 167, 139

Sweetspot

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



146, 156, 196



235, 239, 255



146, 196, 186



115, 117, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



146, 156, 196



176, 192, 255



161, 146, 196



87, 89, 97



0, 32, 161



0, 7, 33

Inverse Universe

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



196, 146, 156



255, 176, 192



181, 196, 146



97, 87, 89



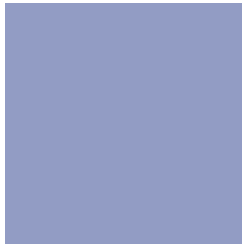
161, 0, 32



33, 0, 7

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 146, 156, 196 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

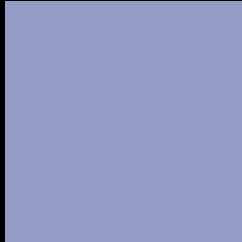
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 156, 196 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

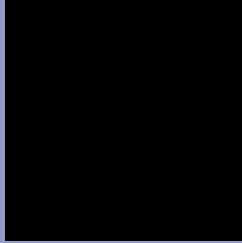
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 156, 196 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 146, 156, 196.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 146, 156, 196.

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, 156, 196

Protanopia

148, 156, 196

Deuteranopia

152, 154, 196



Tritanopia

141, 160, 173

Trichromacy



Original Color
146, 156, 196

Protanomaly
147, 156, 196

Deuteranomaly
150, 155, 196

Tritanomaly
143, 159, 181

Monochromacy



Original Color
146, 156, 196

Achromatopsia
158, 158, 158

Achromatomaly
154, 157, 172

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 146, 156, 196 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, 156, 196)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(146, 156, 196)  
}
```

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, 156, 196) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(146, 156, 196) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 146, 156, 196 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, 156, 196) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(146, 156, 196) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(146, 156, 196)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(146, 156, 196); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 156, 196);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 156,  
196) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 146, 156, 196 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(146, 156, 196) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(146,  
156, 196) }
```

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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