

Converting Colors

RGB(146, 158, 151)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(146, 158, 151) contains.

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Color

RGB(146, 158, 151)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	929E97
RGB	146, 158, 151
RGB Percent	57%, 62%, 59%
CMY	0.4275, 0.3804, 0.4078
CMYK	0.08, 0.00, 0.04, 0.38
HSL	145°, 6%, 60%
HSV	145°, 8%, 62%
XYZ	29.6668, 32.7991, 34.0454
YIQ	153.6140, -4.9050, -4.7210

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

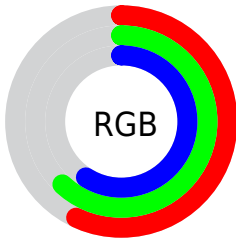
Format	Color
RYB	146, 154, 158
Decimal	9608855
CIELab	64.00, -5.65, 2.18
CIELCh	64, 6.057, 158.899
Yxy	32.7991, 0.3074, 0.3398
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287798935 (0xFF929E97)
YUV	153.6140, -1.2887, -6.6775
Hunter-Lab	57.2705, -7.7581, 4.8434

Details

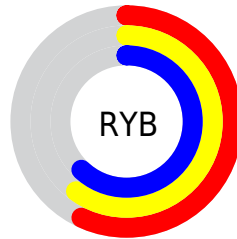
The RGB color **146, 158, 151** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **158, 146, 153**, and the grayscale version is **154, 154, 154**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **200, 213, 205**, and **95, 107, 100** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **130, 158, 142**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **162, 158, 160**.

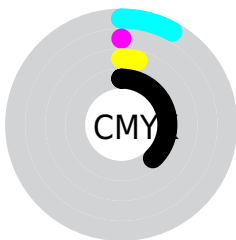
Distribution



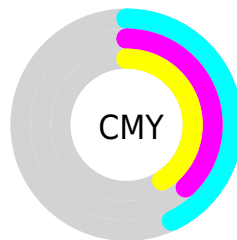
- Red (57%)
- Green (62%)
- Blue (59%)



- Red (57%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (62%)



- Cyan (8%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (38%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (41%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 146, 158, 151 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, 158, 151 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 146, 158, 151


255, 255, 255

 200, 213, 205

 228, 241, 233

 146, 158, 151

 120, 132, 125

 95, 107, 100

 72, 83, 76


 49, 59, 54

 28, 38, 32


 2, 17, 9

 0, 0, 0

 146, 158, 151

 130, 158, 142

 146, 158, 151

 162, 158, 160

■ 114, 158, 133

■ 178, 158, 169

■ 99, 158, 123

■ 193, 158, 179

■ 83, 158, 114

■ 209, 158, 188

■ 67, 158, 105

■ 225, 158, 197

■ 51, 158, 96

■ 241, 158, 206

■ 35, 158, 86

■ 255, 158, 216

■ 20, 158, 77

■ 255, 158, 225

■ 4, 158, 68

■ 255, 158, 234

Harmonies

Analogous

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



152, 157, 147



146, 158, 151



143, 158, 156

Triad

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



146, 158, 151



152, 155, 166



167, 152, 148

Complementary

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



146, 158, 151



158, 146, 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.



167, 151, 154



146, 158, 151



158, 153, 163

Square

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



146, 158, 151



146, 157, 165



164, 152, 159



163, 153, 145

Rectangle

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



146, 158, 151



142, 158, 160



164, 152, 159



167, 152, 150

Sweetspot

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



146, 158, 151



202, 207, 204



153, 158, 146



102, 105, 103



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



146, 158, 151



188, 207, 196



146, 158, 157



71, 79, 74



0, 143, 60



0, 15, 6

Inverse Universe

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



158, 146, 153



207, 188, 199



158, 146, 147



79, 71, 76



143, 0, 83



15, 0, 9

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 146, 158, 151 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

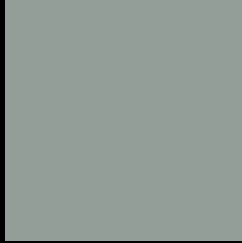
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 158, 151 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

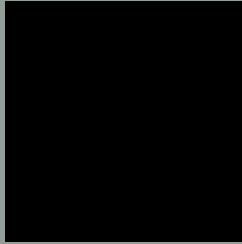
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 158, 151 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 146, 158, 151.



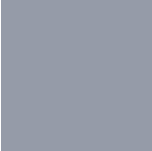
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 146, 158, 151.

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





Tritanopia
149, 155, 168

Trichromacy



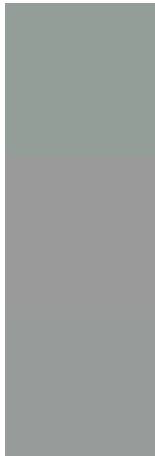
Original Color
146, 158, 151

Protanomaly
154, 155, 150

Deuteranomaly
162, 153, 152

Tritanomaly
148, 156, 162

Monochromacy



Original Color
146, 158, 151

Achromatopsia
154, 154, 154

Achromatomaly
151, 155, 153

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 146, 158, 151 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, 158, 151)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(146, 158, 151)  
}
```

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, 158, 151) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(146, 158, 151) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 146, 158, 151 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, 158, 151) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(146, 158, 151) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(146, 158, 151)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(146, 158, 151); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 158, 151);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 158,  
151) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 146, 158, 151 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(146, 158, 151) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(146,  
158, 151) }
```

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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