

# Converting Colors

RGB(146, 163, 149)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(146, 163, 149) contains.

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# **Color**

**RGB(146, 163, 149)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	92A395
RGB	146, 163, 149
RGB Percent	57%, 64%, 58%
CMY	0.4275, 0.3608, 0.4157
CMYK	0.10, 0.00, 0.09, 0.36
HSL	131°, 8%, 61%
HSV	131°, 10%, 64%
XYZ	30.3761, 34.4753, 33.4872
YIQ	156.3210, -5.6380, -7.9580

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

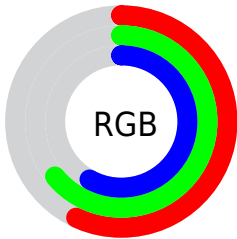
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	146, 160, 163
Decimal	9610133
CIELab	65.34, -8.75, 5.24
CIELCh	65, 10.194, 149.086
Yxy	34.4753, 0.3089, 0.3506
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287800213 (0xFF92A395)
YUV	156.3210, -3.6093, -9.0515
Hunter-Lab	58.7157, -10.4069, 7.2862

# Details

The RGB color **146, 163, 149** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **163, 146, 160**, and the grayscale version is **156, 156, 156**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **200, 218, 203**, and **95, 111, 98** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **130, 163, 136**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **162, 163, 162**.

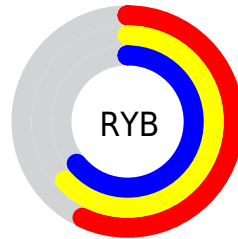
# Distribution



Red (57%)

Green (64%)

Blue (58%)



Red (57%)

Yellow (63%)

Blue (64%)

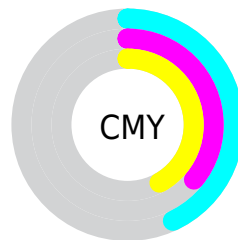


Cyan (10%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (9%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (43%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (42%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 146, 163, 149 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, 163, 149 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 146, 163, 149

255, 255, 255

 200, 218, 203

 228, 246, 231

 146, 163, 149

 120, 137, 123

 95, 111, 98

 72, 87, 75

 49, 64, 52


 28, 42, 31


 3, 22, 6

 0, 0, 0

 146, 163, 149


 130, 163, 136

 146, 163, 149


 162, 163, 162


 113, 163, 122

 179, 163, 176

 97, 163, 109

 195, 163, 189

 81, 163, 95

 211, 163, 203

 65, 163, 82

 228, 163, 216

 48, 163, 68


 244, 163, 230

 32, 163, 55

 255, 163, 243

 16, 163, 42

 255, 163, 255

 0, 163, 29

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



156, 161, 143



146, 163, 149



138, 164, 158

# Triad

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



146, 163, 149



149, 159, 177



178, 153, 150

# Complementary

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



146, 163, 149



163, 146, 160

# 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.



177, 153, 159



146, 163, 149



160, 156, 175

# Square

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



146, 163, 149



140, 162, 174



170, 154, 168



174, 155, 143

# Rectangle

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



146, 163, 149



136, 164, 164



170, 154, 168



178, 153, 153



# Sweetspot

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



146, 163, 149



205, 212, 206



160, 163, 146



103, 107, 104



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107



# Same Dimension

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



146, 163, 149



184, 212, 189



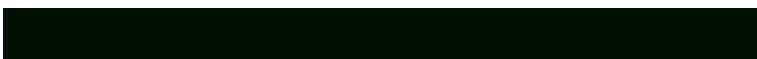
146, 163, 157



73, 82, 75



0, 145, 26



0, 18, 3



# Inverse Universe

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



163, 146, 160



212, 184, 207



163, 146, 152



82, 73, 80



145, 0, 120



18, 0, 15



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 146, 163, 149 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

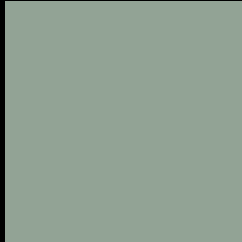
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 163, 149 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

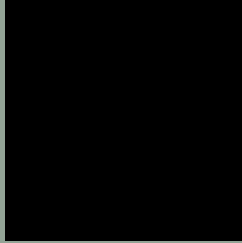
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

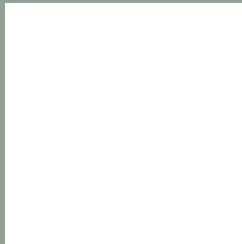
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RGB 146, 163, 149 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 146, 163, 149.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 146, 163, 149.

# 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](#).

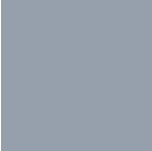
## Dichromacy



**Original Color**  
146, 163, 149

**Protanopia**  
164, 158, 146

**Deuteranopia**  
176, 153, 151



# Tritanopia

150, 160, 172

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
146, 163, 149

**Protanomaly**  
157, 160, 147

**Deuteranomaly**  
165, 157, 150

**Tritanomaly**  
149, 161, 164

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
146, 163, 149

**Achromatopsia**  
156, 156, 156

**Achromatomaly**  
152, 159, 153

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 146, 163, 149 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, 163, 149) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(146, 163, 149)  
}
```

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, 163, 149) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(146, 163, 149) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 146, 163, 149 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, 163, 149) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(146, 163, 149) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(146, 163, 149)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(146, 163, 149); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 163, 149);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 163,  
149) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 146, 163, 149 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(146, 163, 149) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(146,  
163, 149) }
```

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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