

Converting Colors

RGB(146, 165, 226)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(146, 165, 226) contains.

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Color

RGB(146, 165, 226)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	92A5E2
RGB	146, 165, 226
RGB Percent	57%, 65%, 89%
CMY	0.4275, 0.3529, 0.1137
CMYK	0.35, 0.27, 0.00, 0.11
HSL	226°, 58%, 73%
HSV	226°, 35%, 89%
XYZ	39.0367, 38.5122, 77.3277
YIQ	166.2730, -30.9050, 14.9430

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

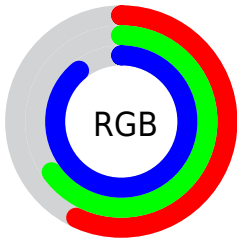
Format	Color
RYB	146, 161, 226
Decimal	9610722
CIELab	68.40, 7.88, -32.93
CIElCh	68, 33.858, 283.465
Yxy	38.5122, 0.2521, 0.2487
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287800802 (0xFF92A5E2)
YUV	166.2730, 29.4454, -17.7794
Hunter-Lab	62.0582, 3.6804, -30.4375

Details

The RGB color **146, 165, 226** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **226, 207, 146**, and the grayscale version is **166, 166, 166**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **202, 220, 255**, and **92, 113, 170** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **123, 148, 226**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **169, 182, 226**.

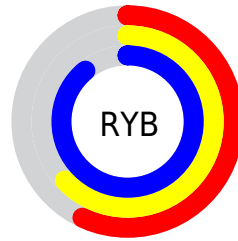
Distribution



Red (57%)

Green (65%)

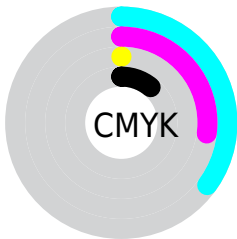
Blue (89%)



Red (57%)

Yellow (63%)

Blue (89%)

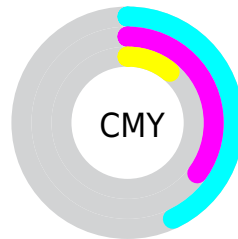


Cyan (35%)

Magenta (27%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (11%)



Cyan (43%)

Magenta (35%)


Yellow (11%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 146, 165, 226 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, 165, 226 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 146, 165, 226

 146, 165, 226

255, 255, 255

 119, 139, 198

 202, 220, 255

 92, 113, 170

 231, 248, 255

 66, 89, 144

 38, 66, 118

 2, 44, 93

 0, 24, 69

 0, 3, 46

 0, 1, 25

 0, 0, 0

■ 146, 165, 226

■ 146, 165, 226

■ 123, 148, 226

■ 169, 182, 226

■ 101, 131, 226

■ 191, 199, 226

■ 78, 113, 226

■ 214, 217, 226

■ 56, 96, 226

■ 236, 234, 226

■ 33, 79, 226

■ 255, 251, 226

■ 10, 62, 226

■ 255, 255, 226

■ 0, 54, 226

Harmonies

Analogous

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



97, 175, 225



146, 165, 226



188, 154, 211

Triad

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



146, 165, 226



222, 149, 126



102, 182, 148

Complementary

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



146, 165, 226



226, 207, 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, 177, 121



146, 165, 226



202, 159, 108

Square

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



146, 165, 226



227, 144, 154



174, 169, 107



67, 183, 180

Rectangle

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



146, 165, 226



209, 148, 195



174, 169, 107



115, 181, 138

Sweetspot

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



146, 165, 226



227, 234, 255



146, 226, 206



111, 115, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



146, 165, 226



148, 173, 255



166, 146, 226



101, 104, 112



0, 42, 176



0, 12, 48

Inverse Universe

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



226, 146, 165



255, 148, 173



206, 226, 146



112, 101, 104



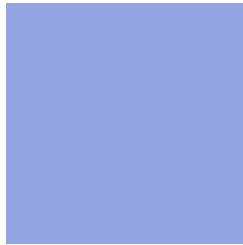
176, 0, 42



48, 0, 12

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 146, 165, 226 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

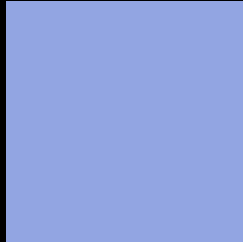
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 165, 226 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

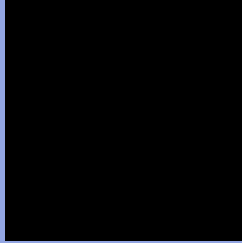
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 165, 226 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 146, 165, 226.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 146, 165, 226.

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, 165, 226

Protanopia
149, 164, 225

Deuteranopia
149, 164, 226



Tritanopia
137, 172, 186

Trichromacy



Original Color
146, 165, 226

Protanomaly
148, 164, 225

Deuteranomaly
148, 164, 226

Tritanomaly
140, 169, 201

Monochromacy



Original Color
146, 165, 226

Achromatopsia
166, 166, 166

Achromatomaly
159, 166, 188

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 146, 165, 226 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, 165, 226)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(146, 165, 226)  
}
```

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, 165, 226) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(146, 165, 226) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 146, 165, 226 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, 165, 226) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(146, 165, 226) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(146, 165, 226)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(146, 165, 226); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 165, 226);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 165,  
226) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 146, 165, 226 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(146, 165, 226) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(146,  
165, 226) }
```

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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