

Converting Colors

RGB(146, 166, 179)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(146, 166, 179) contains.

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Color

RGB(146, 166, 179)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	92A6B3
RGB	146, 166, 179
RGB Percent	57%, 65%, 70%
CMY	0.4275, 0.3490, 0.2980
CMYK	0.18, 0.07, 0.00, 0.30
HSL	204°, 18%, 64%
HSV	204°, 18%, 70%
XYZ	33.6270, 36.6381, 47.9474
YIQ	161.5020, -16.0930, -0.1970

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

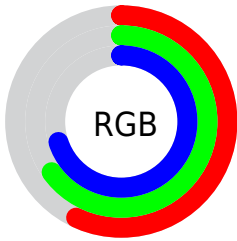
Format	Color
RYB	146, 158, 179
Decimal	9610931
CIELab	67.00, -4.15, -9.05
CIELCh	67, 9.952, 245.385
Yxy	36.6381, 0.2845, 0.3099
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287801011 (0xFF92A6B3)
YUV	161.5020, 8.6265, -13.5953
Hunter-Lab	60.5294, -6.7613, -4.5950

Details

The RGB color **146, 166, 179** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **179, 159, 146**, and the grayscale version is **161, 161, 161**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **200, 221, 235**, and **95, 114, 126** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **128, 159, 179**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **164, 173, 179**.

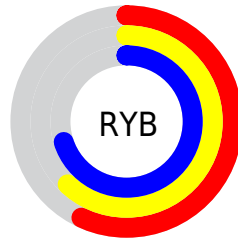
Distribution



Red (57%)

Green (65%)

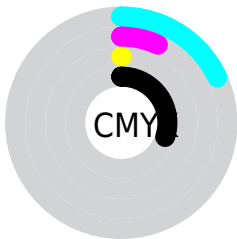
Blue (70%)



Red (57%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (70%)

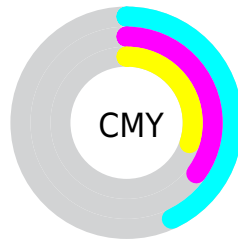


Cyan (18%)

Magenta (7%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (30%)



Cyan (43%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (30%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 146, 166, 179 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, 166, 179 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 146, 166, 179


255, 255, 255


 200, 221, 235

 228, 250, 255

 146, 166, 179

 120, 140, 152

 95, 114, 126

 71, 90, 101

 48, 66, 77

 26, 44, 55

 3, 24, 33

 0, 0, 9

 0, 0, 0

 146, 166, 179

 146, 166, 179

■ 128, 159, 179

■ 164, 173, 179

■ 110, 152, 179

■ 182, 180, 179

■ 92, 145, 179

■ 200, 187, 179

■ 74, 138, 179

■ 218, 194, 179

■ 57, 131, 179

■ 235, 201, 179

■ 39, 124, 179

■ 253, 208, 179

■ 21, 117, 179

■ 255, 215, 179

■ 3, 110, 179

■ 255, 222, 179

■ 0, 108, 179

■ 255, 229, 179

Harmonies

Analogous

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



141, 168, 173



146, 166, 179



156, 163, 181

Triad

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



146, 166, 179



182, 157, 162



159, 166, 148

Complementary

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



146, 166, 179



179, 159, 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.



169, 163, 145



146, 166, 179



182, 158, 153

Square

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



146, 166, 179



176, 158, 171



177, 160, 147



149, 168, 155

Rectangle

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



146, 166, 179



163, 161, 179



177, 160, 147



162, 165, 147

Sweetspot

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



146, 166, 179



218, 227, 232



146, 179, 159



109, 114, 117



245, 245, 245



117, 117, 117

Same Dimension

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



146, 166, 179



181, 212, 232



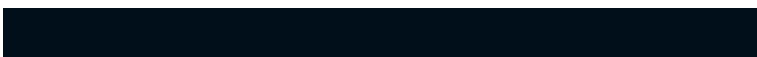
146, 150, 179



80, 86, 89



0, 93, 153



0, 15, 26

Inverse Universe

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



179, 146, 166



232, 181, 212



179, 175, 146



89, 80, 86



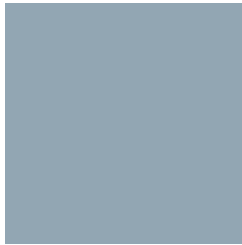
153, 0, 93



26, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 146, 166, 179 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

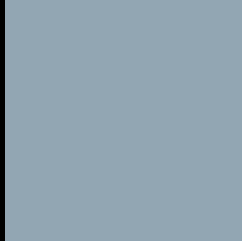
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 166, 179 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

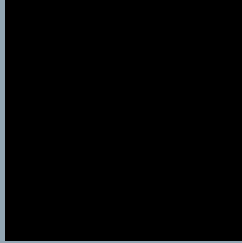
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

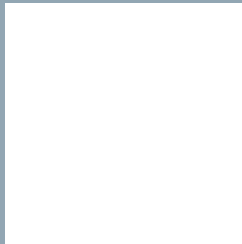
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 146, 166, 179 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 146, 166, 179.

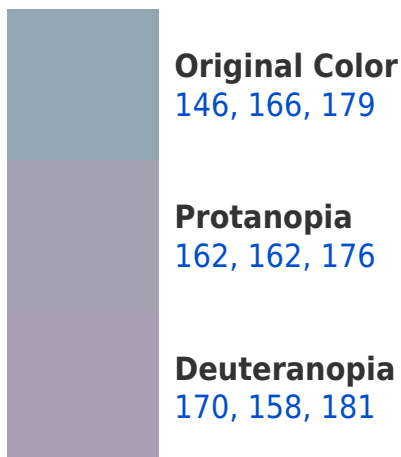


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 146, 166, 179.

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
146, 166, 179

Trichromacy



Original Color

146, 166, 179

Protanomaly

156, 163, 177

Deuteranomaly

161, 161, 180

Tritanomaly

146, 166, 179

Monochromacy



Original Color

146, 166, 179

Achromatopsia

162, 162, 162

Achromatomaly

156, 163, 168

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 146, 166, 179 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, 166, 179)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(146, 166, 179)  
}
```

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, 166, 179) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(146, 166, 179) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 146, 166, 179 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, 166, 179) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(146, 166, 179) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(146, 166, 179)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(146, 166, 179); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 166, 179);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 166,  
179) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 146, 166, 179 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(146, 166, 179) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(146,  
166, 179) }
```

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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