

Converting Colors

RGB(146, 166, 184)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(146, 166, 184) contains.

RGB(146, 166, 184)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(146, 166, 184)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	92A6B8
RGB	146, 166, 184
RGB Percent	57%, 65%, 72%
CMY	0.4275, 0.3490, 0.2784
CMYK	0.21, 0.10, 0.00, 0.28
HSL	208°, 21%, 65%
HSV	208°, 21%, 72%
XYZ	34.1420, 36.8441, 50.6596
YIQ	162.0720, -17.6980, 1.3580

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

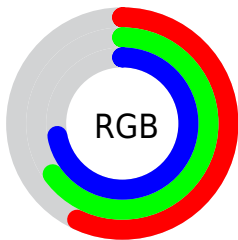
Format	Color
RYB	146, 159, 184
Decimal	9610936
CIELab	67.16, -3.02, -11.60
CIELCh	67, 11.983, 255.411
Yxy	36.8441, 0.2807, 0.3029
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287801016 (0xFF92A6B8)
YUV	162.0720, 10.8105, -14.0951
Hunter-Lab	60.6994, -5.8217, -6.9938

Details

The RGB color **146, 166, 184** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **184, 164, 146**, and the grayscale version is **162, 162, 162**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **200, 221, 240**, and **95, 114, 131** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **128, 157, 184**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **164, 175, 184**.

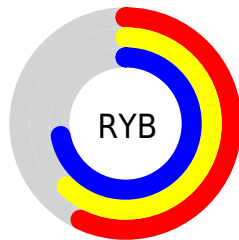
Distribution



Red (57%)

Green (65%)

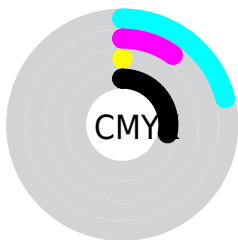
Blue (72%)



Red (57%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (72%)

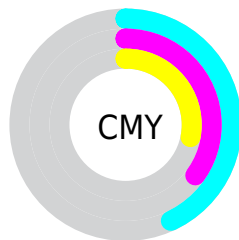


Cyan (21%)

Magenta (10%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (28%)



Cyan (43%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (28%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 146, 166, 184 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, 184 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 146, 166, 184


255, 255, 255


 200, 221, 240

 229, 250, 255

 146, 166, 184

 120, 140, 157

 95, 114, 131

 71, 90, 106

 47, 66, 82

 25, 44, 59

 2, 24, 37

 0, 1, 15

 0, 0, 0

 146, 166, 184

 146, 166, 184

■ 128, 157, 184

■ 164, 175, 184

■ 109, 149, 184

■ 183, 183, 184

■ 91, 140, 184

■ 201, 192, 184

■ 72, 131, 184

■ 220, 201, 184

■ 54, 122, 184

■ 238, 210, 184

■ 36, 114, 184

■ 255, 218, 184

■ 17, 105, 184

■ 255, 227, 184

■ 0, 97, 184

■ 255, 236, 184

■ 255, 244, 184

Harmonies

Analogous

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



138, 169, 178



146, 166, 184



159, 162, 184

Triad

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



146, 166, 184



187, 156, 158



154, 168, 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, 184



184, 164, 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.



166, 164, 143



146, 166, 184



185, 158, 149

Square

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



146, 166, 184



182, 157, 169



177, 161, 143



143, 169, 158

Rectangle

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



146, 166, 184



168, 160, 181



177, 161, 143



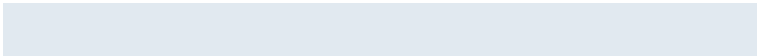
158, 167, 146

Sweetspot

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



146, 166, 184



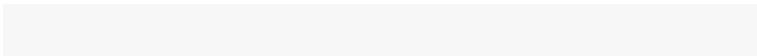
225, 233, 240



146, 184, 164



111, 116, 120



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



146, 166, 184



180, 211, 240



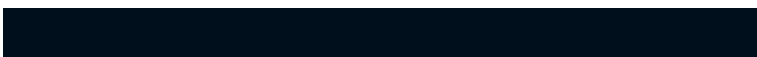
146, 147, 184



83, 87, 92



0, 82, 156



0, 15, 28

Inverse Universe

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



184, 146, 166



240, 180, 211



184, 183, 146



92, 83, 87



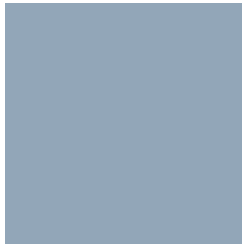
156, 0, 82



28, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 146, 166, 184 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

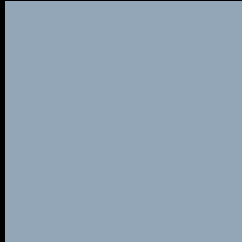
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 184 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

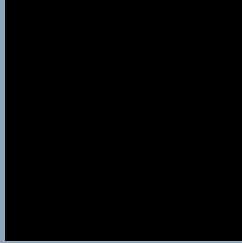
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

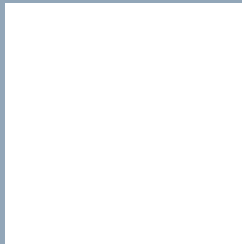
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 146, 166, 184 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 146, 166, 184.



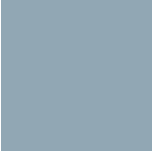
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 146, 166, 184.

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
145, 167, 180

Trichromacy



Original Color
146, 166, 184

Protanomaly
156, 163, 182

Deuteranomaly
161, 162, 185

Tritanomaly
145, 167, 181

Monochromacy



Original Color
146, 166, 184

Achromatopsia
162, 162, 162

Achromatomaly
156, 163, 170

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 146, 166, 184 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, 184)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(146, 166, 184)  
}
```

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, 184) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(146, 166, 184) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 146, 166, 184 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, 184) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(146, 166, 184) }
```

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, 184)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(146, 166, 184); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 166, 184);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 166,  
184) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 146, 166, 184 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, 184) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(146,  
166, 184) }
```

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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