

# Converting Colors

RGB(146, 168, 160)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(146, 168, 160) contains.

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# Color

**RGB(146, 168, 160)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	92A8A0
RGB	146, 168, 160
RGB Percent	57%, 66%, 63%
CMY	0.4275, 0.3412, 0.3725
CMYK	0.13, 0.00, 0.05, 0.34
HSL	158°, 11%, 62%
HSV	158°, 13%, 66%
XYZ	32.2019, 36.6543, 38.6355
YIQ	160.5100, -10.5440, -7.1520

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

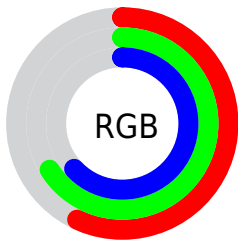
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	146, 159, 168
Decimal	9611424
CIELab	67.02, -9.27, 1.54
CIELCh	67, 9.393, 170.561
Yxy	36.6543, 0.2996, 0.3410
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287801504 (0xFF92A8A0)
YUV	160.5100, -0.2514, -12.7253
Hunter-Lab	60.5428, -11.0083, 4.5440

# Details

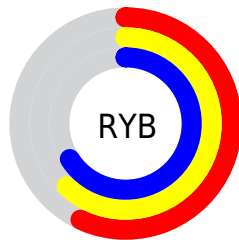
The RGB color **146, 168, 160** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **168, 146, 154**, and the grayscale version is **161, 161, 161**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **200, 223, 215**, and **95, 116, 109** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **129, 168, 154**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **163, 168, 166**.

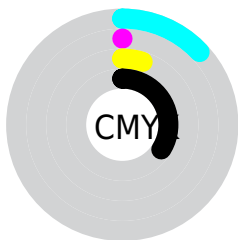
# Distribution



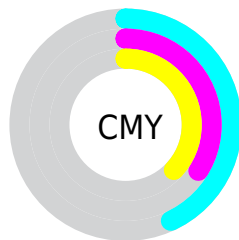
- Red (57%)
- Green (66%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (57%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Blue (66%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (34%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (37%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 146, 168, 160 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, 168, 160 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 146, 168, 160


255, 255, 255


 200, 223, 215

 228, 252, 243

 146, 168, 160

 120, 142, 134

 95, 116, 109

 71, 91, 84

 49, 68, 61

 27, 46, 39

 3, 25, 19

 0, 0, 0


 146, 168, 160


 129, 168, 154

 146, 168, 160


 163, 168, 166


 112, 168, 148


 180, 168, 172


 96, 168, 142


 196, 168, 178


 79, 168, 136


 213, 168, 184

 62, 168, 129


 230, 168, 191

 45, 168, 123

 247, 168, 197

 28, 168, 117

 255, 168, 203

 12, 168, 111

 255, 168, 209

 0, 168, 107

 255, 168, 215

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



154, 167, 152



146, 168, 160



142, 168, 169

# Triad

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



146, 168, 160



162, 162, 179



179, 159, 150

# Complementary

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



146, 168, 160



168, 146, 154

# 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.



182, 158, 157



146, 168, 160



172, 159, 174

# Square

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



146, 168, 160



151, 165, 179



179, 158, 166



173, 162, 147

# Rectangle

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



146, 168, 160



143, 167, 174



179, 158, 166



181, 158, 152



# Sweetspot

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



146, 168, 160



211, 219, 216



154, 168, 146



104, 110, 108



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110



# Same Dimension

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



146, 168, 160



184, 219, 207



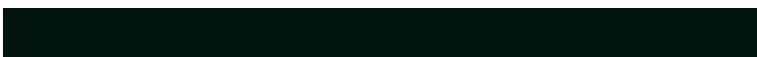
146, 165, 168



76, 84, 81



0, 148, 94



0, 20, 13



# Inverse Universe

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



168, 146, 154



219, 184, 197



168, 149, 146



84, 76, 79



148, 0, 54



20, 0, 7



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 146, 168, 160 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

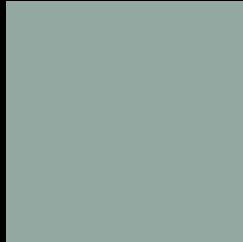
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 168, 160 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

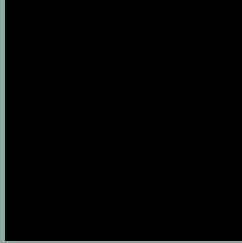
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

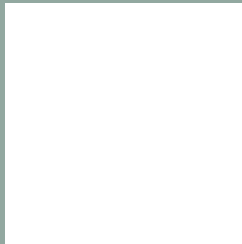
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RGB 146, 168, 160 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 146, 168, 160.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 146, 168, 160.

# 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](#).

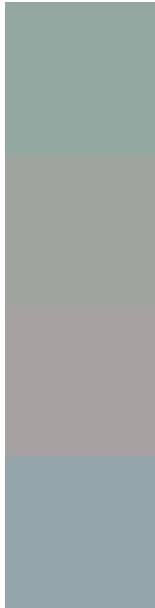
## Dichromacy





**Tritanopia**  
149, 165, 178

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

146, 168, 160

**Protanomaly**

159, 164, 158

**Deuteranomaly**

167, 162, 161

**Tritanomaly**

148, 166, 171

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

146, 168, 160

**Achromatopsia**

161, 161, 161

**Achromatomaly**

156, 164, 161

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 146, 168, 160 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, 168, 160)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(146, 168, 160)  
}
```

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, 168, 160) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(146, 168, 160) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 146, 168, 160 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, 168, 160) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(146, 168, 160) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(146, 168, 160)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(146, 168, 160); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 168, 160);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 168,  
160) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 146, 168, 160 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(146, 168, 160) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(146,  
168, 160) }
```

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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