

Converting Colors

RGB(146, 170, 220)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(146, 170, 220) contains.

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Color

RGB(146, 170, 220)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	92AADC
RGB	146, 170, 220
RGB Percent	57%, 67%, 86%
CMY	0.4275, 0.3333, 0.1373
CMYK	0.34, 0.23, 0.00, 0.14
HSL	221°, 51%, 72%
HSV	221°, 34%, 86%
XYZ	39.1471, 40.0278, 73.3730
YIQ	168.5240, -30.3540, 10.4620

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

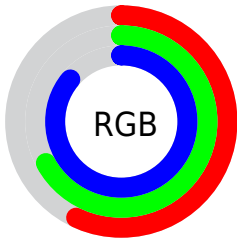
Format	Color
R _{YB}	146, 164, 220
Decimal	9611996
CIE Lab	69.49, 3.52, -27.95
CIE LCh	69, 28.169, 277.186
Yxy	40.0278, 0.2566, 0.2624
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287802076 (0xFF92AADC)
YUV	168.5240, 25.3777, -19.7535
Hunter-Lab	63.2675, -0.2704, -24.4730

Details

The RGB color **146, 170, 220** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **220, 196, 146**, and the grayscale version is **168, 168, 168**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **202, 225, 255**, and **93, 118, 165** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **124, 155, 220**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **168, 185, 220**.

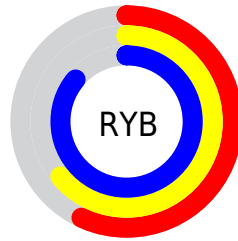
Distribution



Red (57%)

Green (67%)

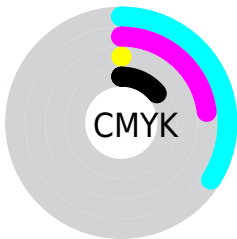
Blue (86%)



Red (57%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (86%)

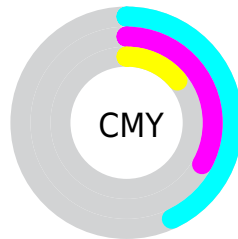


Cyan (34%)

Magenta (23%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (14%)



Cyan (43%)


Magenta (33%)

Yellow (14%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 146, 170, 220 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, 170, 220 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 146, 170, 220


255, 255, 255

 202, 225, 255

 230, 254, 255

 146, 170, 220

 119, 144, 192

 93, 118, 165

 67, 93, 138

 40, 70, 113

 8, 48, 88

 0, 27, 64

 0, 2, 42

 0, 1, 21

 0, 0, 0

■ 146, 170, 220

■ 146, 170, 220

■ 124, 155, 220

■ 168, 185, 220

■ 102, 140, 220

■ 190, 200, 220

■ 80, 125, 220

■ 212, 215, 220

■ 58, 111, 220

■ 234, 229, 220

■ 36, 96, 220

■ 255, 244, 220

■ 14, 81, 220

■ 255, 255, 220

■ 0, 71, 220

Harmonies

Analogous

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



111, 178, 216



146, 170, 220



181, 161, 210

Triad

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



146, 170, 220



219, 154, 140



124, 182, 149

Complementary

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



146, 170, 220



220, 196, 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.



154, 177, 128



146, 170, 220



205, 161, 123

Square

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



146, 170, 220



220, 151, 164



182, 170, 119



99, 184, 175

Rectangle

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



146, 170, 220



200, 156, 198



182, 170, 119



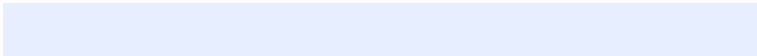
134, 181, 141

Sweetspot

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



146, 170, 220



230, 238, 255



146, 220, 195



112, 117, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



146, 170, 220



153, 186, 255



158, 146, 220



99, 102, 110



0, 56, 173



0, 15, 46

Inverse Universe

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



220, 146, 170



255, 153, 186



208, 220, 146



110, 99, 102



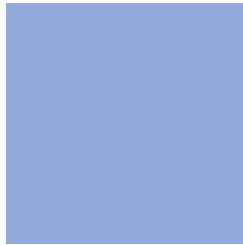
173, 0, 56



46, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 146, 170, 220 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

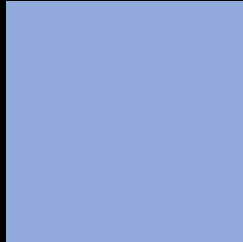
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 170, 220 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

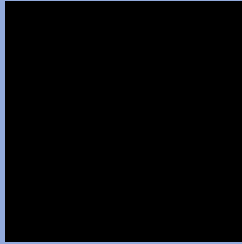
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

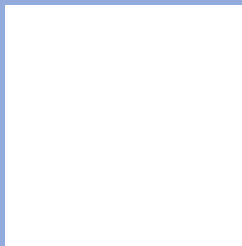
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 146, 170, 220 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 146, 170, 220.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 146, 170, 220.

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](#).

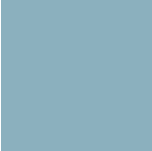
Dichromacy



Original Color
146, 170, 220

Protanopia
156, 167, 218

Deuteranopia
158, 167, 221



Tritanopia
139, 176, 190

Trichromacy



Original Color
146, 170, 220

Protanomaly
152, 168, 219

Deuteranomaly
154, 168, 221

Tritanomaly
142, 174, 201

Monochromacy



Original Color
146, 170, 220

Achromatopsia
169, 169, 169

Achromatomaly
161, 169, 188

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 146, 170, 220 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, 170, 220)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(146, 170, 220)  
}
```

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, 170, 220) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(146, 170, 220) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 146, 170, 220 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, 170, 220) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(146, 170, 220) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(146, 170, 220)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(146, 170, 220); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 170, 220);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 170,  
220) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 146, 170, 220 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(146, 170, 220) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(146,  
170, 220) }
```

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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