

Converting Colors

`RYB(146, 135, 139)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(146, 135, 139) contains.

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Color

R_YB(146, 135, 139)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	92878B
RGB	146, 135, 139
RGB Percent	57%, 53%, 55%
CMY	0.4275, 0.4706, 0.4549
CMYK	0.00, 0.08, 0.05, 0.43
HSL	338°, 5%, 55%
HSV	338°, 8%, 57%
XYZ	25.1782, 25.3030, 27.9830
YIQ	138.7450, 5.2720, 3.5760

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

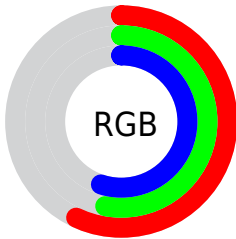
Format	Color
R_{YB}	146, 135, 139
Decimal	9602955
CIE Lab	57.37, 4.87, -0.66
CIE LCh	57, 4.915, 352.304
Yxy	25.3030, 0.3209, 0.3225
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287793035 (0xFF92878B)
YUV	138.7450, 0.1257, 6.3626
Hunter-Lab	50.3021, 1.3178, 2.2285

Details

The RYB color **146, 135, 139** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **135, 142, 146**, and the grayscale version is **139, 139, 139**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **200, 188, 192**, and **96, 85, 89** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **146, 120, 130**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **146, 149, 150**.

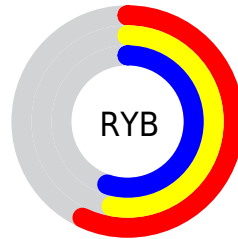
Distribution



Red (57%)

Green (53%)

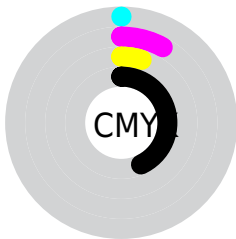
Blue (55%)



Red (57%)

Yellow (53%)

Blue (55%)

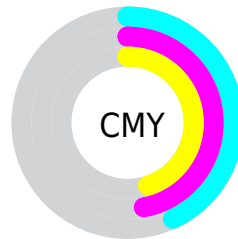


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (8%)

Yellow (5%)

Black (43%)



Cyan (43%)

Magenta (47%)

Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 146, 135, 139 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 RYB color 146, 135, 139 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 146, 135, 139

255, 255, 255

 200, 188, 192

 228, 216, 220

 255, 244, 249

 146, 135, 139

 120, 110, 114

 96, 85, 89

 72, 62, 66

 49, 40, 44

 28, 20, 23

 0, 0, 0


 146, 135, 139

 146, 120, 130

 146, 106, 120

 146, 135, 139

 146, 149, 150

 146, 157, 164

■ 146, 91, 111

■ 146, 166, 179

■ 146, 77, 102

■ 146, 175, 193

■ 146, 62, 93

■ 146, 184, 208

■ 146, 47, 83

■ 146, 193, 223

■ 146, 33, 74

■ 146, 202, 237

■ 146, 18, 65

■ 146, 211, 252

■ 146, 4, 55

■ 146, 210, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



142, 136, 143



146, 135, 139



147, 135, 135

Triad

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



146, 135, 139



130, 138, 130



129, 135, 144

Complementary

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



146, 135, 139



135, 142, 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.



127, 134, 141



146, 135, 139



132, 140, 139

Square

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



146, 135, 139



140, 143, 129



129, 136, 140



132, 136, 146

Rectangle

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



146, 135, 139



147, 136, 132



129, 136, 140



128, 135, 143

Sweetspot

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



146, 135, 139



189, 185, 186



142, 135, 146



94, 92, 93



222, 222, 222



94, 94, 94

Same Dimension

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



146, 135, 139



189, 172, 178



146, 136, 135



74, 67, 69



138, 0, 50



10, 0, 4

Inverse Universe

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



146, 135, 139



189, 172, 178



135, 140, 146



74, 67, 69



138, 0, 50



10, 0, 4

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 146, 135, 139 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

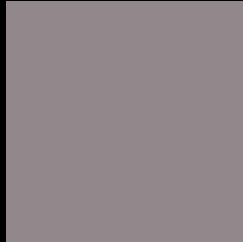
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 146, 135, 139 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

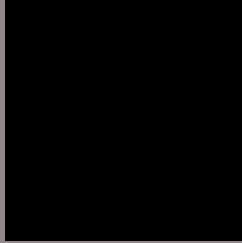
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

R_YB 146, 135, 139 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the R_YB color 146, 135, 139.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the R_YB color 146, 135, 139.

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, 135, 139

Protanopia
139, 137, 140

Deuteranopia
150, 133, 139



Tritanopia
147, 134, 145

Trichromacy



Original Color

146, 135, 139

Protanomaly

142, 136, 140

Deuteranomaly

149, 134, 139

Tritanomaly

147, 134, 143

Monochromacy



Original Color

146, 135, 139

Achromatopsia

139, 139, 139

Achromatomaly

142, 138, 139

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 146, 135, 139 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, 135, 139) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(146, 135, 139)  
}
```

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, 135, 139) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(146, 135, 139) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 146, 135, 139 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, 135, 139) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(146, 135, 139) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(146, 135, 139)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(146, 135, 139); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 135, 139);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 135,  
139) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 146, 135, 139 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(146, 135, 139) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(146,  
135, 139) }
```

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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