

# Converting Colors

`RYB(146, 139, 158)`

Have a look what the booklet for  
RYB(146, 139, 158) contains.

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# Color

**R<sub>Y</sub>B(146, 139, 158)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	928B9E
RGB	146, 139, 158
RGB Percent	57%, 55%, 62%
CMY	0.4275, 0.4549, 0.3804
CMYK	0.08, 0.12, 0.00, 0.38
HSL	262°, 9%, 58%
HSV	262°, 12%, 62%
XYZ	27.2582, 27.0449, 36.1313
YIQ	143.2590, -1.9270, 7.3930

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

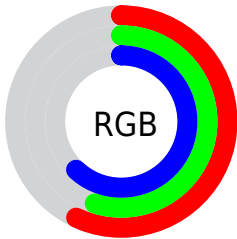
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	146, 139, 158
Decimal	9603998
CIE Lab	59.02, 6.38, -9.13
CIE LCh	59, 11.138, 304.974
Yxy	27.0449, 0.3014, 0.2991
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287794078 (0xFF928B9E)
YUV	143.2590, 7.2673, 2.4039
Hunter-Lab	52.0047, 2.5526, -4.7896

# Details

The RYB color **146, 139, 158** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **139, 158, 146**, and the grayscale version is **143, 143, 143**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **200, 192, 213**, and **95, 89, 107** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **136, 123, 158**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **156, 155, 158**.

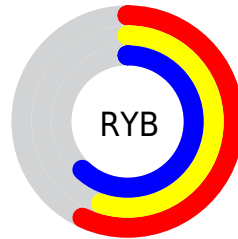
# Distribution



Red (57%)

Green (55%)

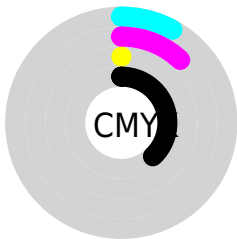
Blue (62%)



Red (57%)

Yellow (55%)

Blue (62%)

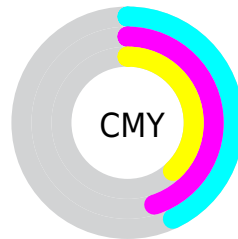


Cyan (8%)

Magenta (12%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (43%)

Magenta (45%)

Yellow (38%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RYB color 146, 139, 158 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, 139, 158 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 146, 139, 158


255, 255, 255

 200, 192, 213

 228, 220, 241

 255, 249, 255

 146, 139, 158

 120, 114, 132

 95, 89, 107

 72, 66, 82

 49, 44, 59

 28, 23, 38


 0, 0, 17

 0, 0, 0

 146, 139, 158

 136, 123, 158

 146, 139, 158

 156, 155, 158

126, 107, 158

158, 171, 163

116, 92, 158

158, 186, 168

106, 76, 158

158, 202, 174

96, 60, 158

158, 218, 180

86, 44, 158

158, 234, 186

76, 28, 158

158, 250, 192

66, 13, 158

158, 255, 187

58, 0, 158

158, 255, 177

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



134, 140, 161



146, 139, 158



156, 136, 150

# Triad

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



146, 139, 158



157, 150, 125



119, 135, 148

# Complementary

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



146, 139, 158



139, 158, 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.



126, 142, 147



146, 139, 158



131, 148, 123

# Square

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



146, 139, 158



162, 137, 131



126, 145, 134



117, 133, 153

# Rectangle

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



146, 139, 158



161, 135, 144



126, 145, 134



121, 137, 148



# Sweetspot

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



146, 139, 158



201, 198, 207



139, 146, 158



101, 99, 105



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105



# Same Dimension

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



146, 139, 158



188, 178, 207



155, 139, 158



74, 71, 79



53, 0, 143



6, 0, 15



# Inverse Universe

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



158, 139, 151



207, 178, 196



139, 158, 155



79, 71, 76



143, 0, 90



15, 0, 10



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 146, 139, 158 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, 139, 158 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

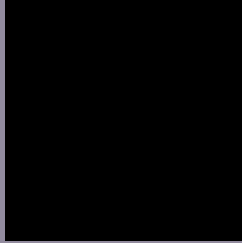
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

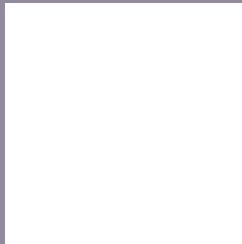
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RYB 146, 139, 158 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 146, 139, 158.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 146, 139, 158.

# 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](#), [139](#), [158](#)

### Protanopia

[139](#), [141](#), [159](#)

### Deuteranopia

[148](#), [138](#), [158](#)



**Tritanopia**  
145, 140, 151

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

146, 139, 158

## Protanomaly

142, 140, 159

## Deuteranomaly

147, 138, 158

## Tritanomaly

145, 140, 154

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

146, 139, 158

## Achromatopsia

143, 143, 143

## Achromatomaly

144, 142, 148

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 146, 139, 158 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, 139, 158) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(146, 139, 158)  
}
```

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, 139, 158) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(146, 139, 158) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 146, 139, 158 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, 139, 158) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(146, 139, 158) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(146, 139, 158)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(146, 139, 158); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 139, 158);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 139,  
158) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 146, 139, 158 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(146, 139, 158) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(146,  
139, 158) }
```

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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