

Converting Colors

`RYB(146, 143, 157)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(146, 143, 157) contains.

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Color

R_YB(146, 143, 157)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	928F9D
RGB	146, 143, 157
RGB Percent	57%, 56%, 62%
CMY	0.4275, 0.4392, 0.3843
CMYK	0.07, 0.09, 0.00, 0.38
HSL	253°, 7%, 59%
HSV	253°, 9%, 62%
XYZ	27.7623, 28.1902, 35.8763
YIQ	145.4930, -2.7060, 4.9900

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

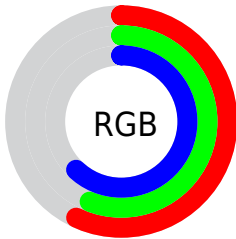
Format	Color
R_{YB}	146, 143, 157
Decimal	9605021
CIE Lab	60.06, 3.90, -7.00
CIE LCh	60, 8.014, 299.144
Yxy	28.1902, 0.3023, 0.3070
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287795101 (0xFF928F9D)
YUV	145.4930, 5.6730, 0.4446
Hunter-Lab	53.0945, 0.4197, -2.8965

Details

The RYB color `146, 143, 157` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `999999`. A complement of this color would be `143, 157, 146`, and the grayscale version is `145, 145, 145`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `200, 197, 212`, and `95, 93, 106` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `134, 127, 157`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `157, 159, 158`.

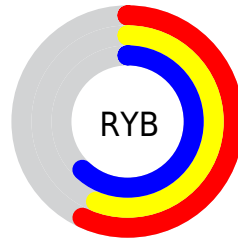
Distribution



Red (57%)

Green (56%)

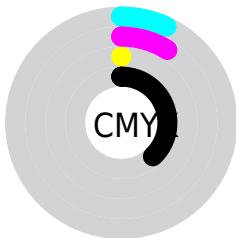
Blue (62%)



Red (57%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (62%)

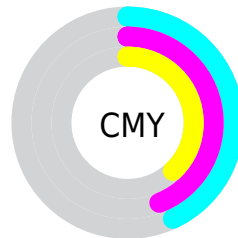


Cyan (7%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (43%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 146, 143, 157 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, 143, 157 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 146, 143, 157

255, 255, 255

■ 200, 197, 212

■ 228, 225, 240

255, 253, 255

■ 146, 143, 157

■ 120, 117, 131

■ 95, 93, 106

■ 72, 69, 82

■ 49, 47, 59

■ 28, 26, 37

■ 2, 0, 16

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 146, 143, 157

■ 134, 127, 157

■ 146, 143, 157

■ 157, 159, 158

121, 112, 157

157, 174, 160

109, 96, 157

157, 190, 164

97, 80, 157

157, 206, 168

84, 65, 157

157, 222, 171

72, 49, 157

157, 237, 174

60, 33, 157

157, 253, 178

47, 17, 157

157, 255, 167

35, 2, 157

157, 255, 157

Harmonies

Analogous

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



137, 143, 159



146, 143, 157



154, 141, 152

Triad

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



146, 143, 157



157, 147, 133



129, 140, 149

Complementary

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



146, 143, 157



143, 157, 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.



135, 146, 148



146, 143, 157



142, 151, 131

Square

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



146, 143, 157



160, 140, 138



132, 146, 135



127, 138, 151

Rectangle

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



146, 143, 157



158, 140, 148



132, 146, 135



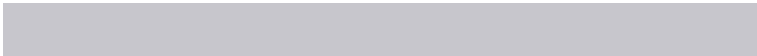
131, 142, 149

Sweetspot

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



146, 143, 157



199, 198, 204



143, 149, 157



99, 98, 102



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



146, 143, 157



186, 182, 204



153, 143, 157



73, 71, 79



31, 0, 143



3, 0, 15

Inverse Universe

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



157, 143, 154



204, 182, 199



143, 157, 153



79, 71, 77



143, 0, 112



15, 0, 12

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 146, 143, 157 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

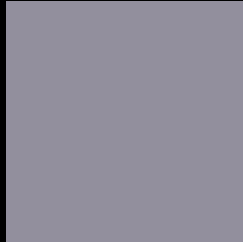
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 143, 157 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

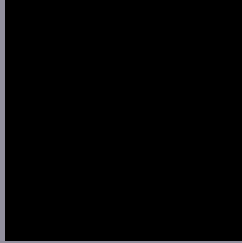
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 143, 157 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 146, 143, 157.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 146, 143, 157.

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](#), [143](#), [157](#)

Protanopia
[144](#), [144](#), [157](#)

Deuteranopia
[153](#), [141](#), [157](#)



Tritanopia

146, 143, 155

Trichromacy



Original Color

146, 143, 157

Protanomaly

145, 144, 157

Deuteranomaly

150, 142, 157

Tritanomaly

146, 143, 156

Monochromacy



Original Color

146, 143, 157

Achromatopsia

145, 145, 145

Achromatomaly

145, 144, 149

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 146, 143, 157 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, 143, 157) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(146, 143, 157)  
}
```

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, 143, 157) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(146, 143, 157) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 146, 143, 157 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, 143, 157) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(146, 143, 157) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(146, 143, 157)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(146, 143, 157); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 143, 157);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 143,  
157) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 146, 143, 157 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(146, 143, 157) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(146,  
143, 157) }
```

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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