

Converting Colors

RGB(148, 106, 53)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(148, 106, 53) contains.

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Color

RGB(148, 106, 53)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	946A35
RGB	148, 106, 53
RGB Percent	58%, 42%, 21%
CMY	0.4196, 0.5843, 0.7922
CMYK	0.00, 0.28, 0.64, 0.42
HSL	33°, 47%, 39%
HSV	33°, 64%, 58%
XYZ	18.0094, 16.8610, 5.6735
YIQ	112.5160, 42.0450, -7.5790

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

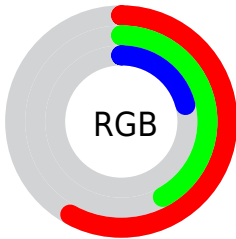
Format	Color
R_{YB}	128, 148, 53
Decimal	9726517
CIE Lab	48.08, 10.96, 35.79
CIE LCh	48, 37.429, 72.980
Yxy	16.8610, 0.4442, 0.4159
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287916597 (0xFF946A35)
YUV	112.5160, -29.3414, 31.1195
Hunter-Lab	41.0622, 6.4292, 20.5515

Details

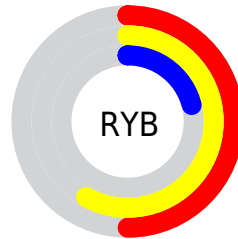
The RGB color **148, 106, 53** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996633**. A complement of this color would be **53, 95, 148**, and the grayscale version is **113, 113, 113**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **205, 157, 102**, and **94, 59, 5** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **148, 99, 38**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **148, 113, 68**.

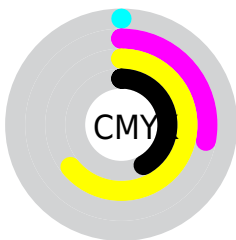
Distribution



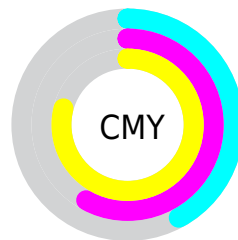
- Red (58%)
- Green (42%)
- Blue (21%)



- Red (50%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (21%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Black (42%)





- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (79%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 148, 106, 53 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 148, 106, 53 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 148, 106, 53

 148, 106, 53

255, 255, 255

 121, 82, 30

 205, 157, 102

 94, 59, 5

 234, 184, 127

 68, 37, 0

 255, 212, 153

 42, 17, 0


 255, 240, 180

 7, 0, 0

 255, 255, 208

 0, 0, 0

 255, 255, 237

 148, 106, 53

 148, 106, 53

 148, 99, 38

 148, 113, 68

■ 148, 93, 23

■ 148, 119, 83

■ 148, 86, 9

■ 148, 126, 97

■ 148, 83, 0

■ 148, 132, 112

■ 148, 139, 127

■ 148, 145, 142

■ 148, 152, 157

■ 148, 158, 171

■ 148, 165, 186

Harmonies

Analogous

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



167, 95, 73



148, 106, 53



120, 117, 50

Triad

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



148, 106, 53



0, 130, 127



134, 100, 161

Complementary

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



148, 106, 53



53, 95, 148

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.



86, 113, 176



148, 106, 53



0, 128, 156

Square

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



148, 106, 53



34, 129, 95



0, 123, 174



163, 90, 133

Rectangle

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



148, 106, 53



97, 122, 59



0, 123, 174



121, 105, 167

Sweetspot

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



148, 106, 53



191, 175, 155



148, 53, 96



97, 87, 75



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97

Same Dimension

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



148, 106, 53



191, 126, 44



143, 148, 53



74, 71, 67



138, 77, 0



10, 6, 0

Inverse Universe

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



53, 95, 148



44, 109, 191



58, 53, 148



67, 70, 74



0, 61, 138



0, 5, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 148, 106, 53 looks on a white 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

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 148, 106, 53 looks on a black 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

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

RGB 148, 106, 53 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 106, 53.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 106, 53.

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
148, 106, 53

Protanopia
127, 115, 56

Deuteranopia
142, 109, 52



Tritanopia
152, 100, 108

Trichromacy



Original Color

148, 106, 53

Protanomaly

135, 112, 55

Deuteranomaly

144, 108, 52

Tritanomaly

151, 102, 88

Monochromacy



Original Color

148, 106, 53

Achromatopsia

113, 113, 113

Achromatomaly

126, 110, 91

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 148, 106, 53 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(148, 106, 53)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 106, 53)  
}
```

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(148, 106, 53) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 106, 53) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 148, 106, 53 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(148, 106, 53) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 106, 53) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(148, 106, 53)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(148, 106, 53); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 106, 53);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 106,  
53) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 148, 106, 53 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(148, 106, 53) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148,  
106, 53) }
```

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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