

Converting Colors

RGB(148, 112, 121)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(148, 112, 121) contains.

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Color

RGB(148, 112, 121)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	947079
RGB	148, 112, 121
RGB Percent	58%, 44%, 47%
CMY	0.4196, 0.5608, 0.5255
CMYK	0.00, 0.24, 0.18, 0.42
HSL	345°, 14%, 51%
HSV	345°, 24%, 58%
XYZ	21.4581, 19.2647, 20.6767
YIQ	123.7900, 18.5670, 10.4310

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

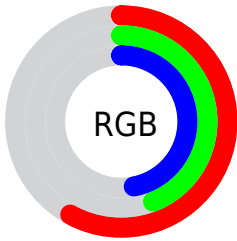
Format	Color
R_{YB}	148, 112, 121
Decimal	9728121
CIE _{Lab}	51.00, 15.68, 0.55
CIE _{LCh}	51, 15.690, 2.017
Yxy	19.2647, 0.3495, 0.3138
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287918201 (0xFF947079)
YUV	123.7900, -1.3755, 21.2322
Hunter-Lab	43.8916, 10.4564, 2.7935

Details

The RGB color **148, 112, 121** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **112, 148, 139**, and the grayscale version is **124, 124, 124**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **203, 164, 173**, and **97, 64, 73** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **148, 97, 110**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **148, 127, 132**.

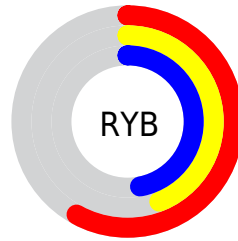
Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (44%)

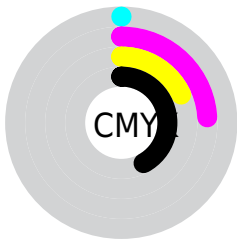
Blue (47%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (44%)

Blue (47%)

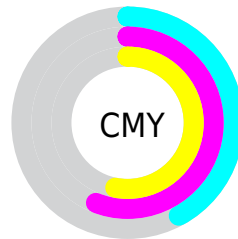


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (24%)

Yellow (18%)

Black (42%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (56%)

Yellow (53%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 148, 112, 121 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, 112, 121 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 148, 112, 121

255, 255, 255

 203, 164, 173

 231, 191, 201

 255, 219, 229

 255, 248, 255

 148, 112, 121

 148, 97, 110

 148, 82, 99

 148, 112, 121

 122, 87, 96

 97, 64, 73

 72, 42, 50


 49, 20, 29

 31, 0, 3

 0, 0, 0

 148, 112, 121

 148, 127, 132

 148, 142, 143

148, 68, 88

148, 156, 154

148, 53, 77

148, 171, 165

148, 38, 66

148, 186, 177

148, 23, 54

148, 201, 188

148, 8, 43

148, 216, 199

148, 0, 37

148, 230, 210

148, 245, 221

Harmonies

Analogous

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



140, 114, 134



148, 112, 121



149, 113, 108

Triad

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



148, 112, 121



116, 125, 99



92, 126, 145

Complementary

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



148, 112, 121



112, 148, 139

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.



85, 129, 135



148, 112, 121



101, 128, 109

Square

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



148, 112, 121



131, 121, 95



89, 129, 122



107, 122, 148

Rectangle

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



148, 112, 121



145, 115, 101



89, 129, 122



88, 127, 142

Sweetspot

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



148, 112, 121



191, 178, 181



139, 112, 148



97, 89, 91



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97

Same Dimension

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



148, 112, 121



191, 136, 150



148, 121, 112



74, 67, 68



138, 0, 34



10, 0, 3

Inverse Universe

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



148, 112, 121



191, 136, 150



112, 139, 148



74, 67, 68



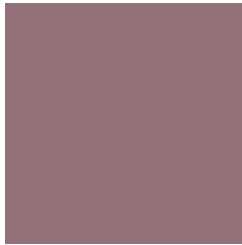
138, 0, 34



10, 0, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 148, 112, 121 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

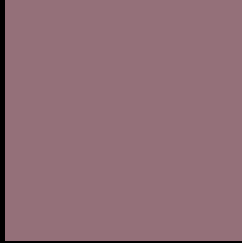
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 148, 112, 121 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

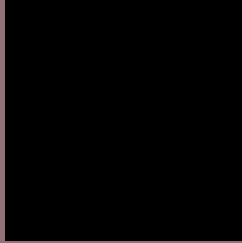
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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](#).

RGB 148, 112, 121 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 112, 121.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 112, 121.

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, 112, 121

Protanopia

123, 121, 126

Deuteranopia

134, 118, 120



Tritanopia
148, 112, 121

Trichromacy



Original Color

148, 112, 121

Protanomaly

132, 118, 124

Deuteranomaly

139, 116, 120

Tritanomaly

148, 112, 121

Monochromacy



Original Color

148, 112, 121

Achromatopsia

124, 124, 124

Achromatomaly

133, 120, 123

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 148, 112, 121 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, 112, 121) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 112, 121)  
}
```

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, 112, 121) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 112, 121) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 148, 112, 121 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, 112, 121) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 112, 121) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(148, 112, 121)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(148, 112, 121); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 112, 121);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 112,  
121) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 148, 112, 121 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(148, 112, 121) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148,  
112, 121) }
```

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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