

Converting Colors

RGB(148, 115, 100)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(148, 115, 100) contains.

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Color

RGB(148, 115, 100)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	947364
RGB	148, 115, 100
RGB Percent	58%, 45%, 39%
CMY	0.4196, 0.5490, 0.6078
CMYK	0.00, 0.22, 0.32, 0.42
HSL	19°, 19%, 49%
HSV	19°, 32%, 58%
XYZ	20.6437, 19.4775, 14.7281
YIQ	123.1570, 24.4830, 2.3310

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

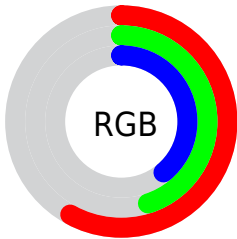
Format	Color
R_{YB}	148, 122, 100
Decimal	9728868
CIE _{Lab}	51.24, 10.72, 13.27
CIE _{LCh}	51, 17.057, 51.064
Yxy	19.4775, 0.3764, 0.3551
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287918948 (0xFF947364)
YUV	123.1570, -11.4164, 21.7873
Hunter-Lab	44.1333, 6.2617, 11.1072

Details

The RGB color **148, 115, 100** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **100, 133, 148**, and the grayscale version is **123, 123, 123**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **203, 167, 151**, and **96, 67, 53** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **148, 105, 85**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **148, 125, 115**.

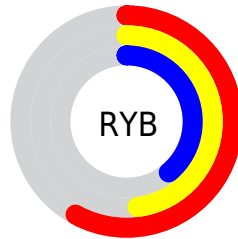
Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (45%)

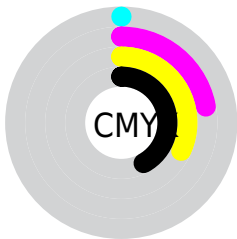
Blue (39%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (48%)

Blue (39%)

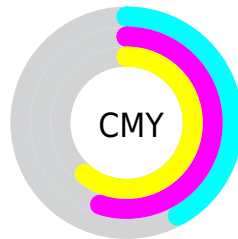


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (32%)

Black (42%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (55%)

Yellow (61%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 148, 115, 100 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, 115, 100 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 148, 115, 100

255, 255, 255


 203, 167, 151

 231, 194, 178

 255, 222, 205

 255, 251, 233

 148, 115, 100


 148, 105, 85

 148, 95, 70

 148, 115, 100

 122, 90, 76

 96, 67, 53

 71, 45, 32

 48, 24, 9

 26, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 148, 115, 100

 148, 125, 115

 148, 135, 130

■ 148, 84, 56

■ 148, 146, 144

■ 148, 74, 41

■ 148, 156, 159

■ 148, 64, 26

■ 148, 166, 174

■ 148, 54, 11

■ 148, 176, 189

■ 148, 46, 0

■ 148, 186, 204

■ 148, 196, 218

■ 148, 207, 233

Harmonies

Analogous

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



152, 112, 112



148, 115, 100



137, 120, 94

Triad

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



148, 115, 100



90, 130, 117



119, 120, 149

Complementary

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



148, 115, 100



100, 133, 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.



99, 125, 150



148, 115, 100



82, 130, 132

Square

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



148, 115, 100



106, 128, 103



85, 128, 144



137, 115, 141

Rectangle

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



148, 115, 100



128, 123, 93



85, 128, 144



112, 122, 150

Sweetspot

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



148, 115, 100



191, 178, 172



148, 100, 134



97, 89, 85



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97

Same Dimension

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



148, 115, 100



191, 140, 117



148, 138, 100



74, 69, 67



138, 43, 0



10, 3, 0

Inverse Universe

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



100, 133, 148



117, 168, 191



100, 110, 148



67, 72, 74



0, 95, 138



0, 7, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 148, 115, 100 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, 115, 100 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, 115, 100 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 115, 100.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 115, 100.

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, 115, 100

Protanopia

129, 122, 103

Deuteranopia

142, 118, 100



Tritanopia
150, 112, 121

Trichromacy



Original Color

148, 115, 100

Protanomaly

136, 119, 102

Deuteranomaly

144, 117, 100

Tritanomaly

149, 113, 113

Monochromacy



Original Color

148, 115, 100

Achromatopsia

123, 123, 123

Achromatomaly

132, 120, 115

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 148, 115, 100 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, 115, 100)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 115, 100)  
}
```

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, 115, 100) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 115, 100) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 148, 115, 100 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, 115, 100) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 115, 100) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(148, 115, 100)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(148, 115, 100); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 115, 100);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 115,  
100) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 148, 115, 100 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(148, 115, 100) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148,  
115, 100) }
```

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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