

Converting Colors

RGB(148, 116, 113)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(148, 116, 113) contains.

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Color

RGB(148, 116, 113)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	947471
RGB	148, 116, 113
RGB Percent	58%, 45%, 44%
CMY	0.4196, 0.5451, 0.5569
CMYK	0.00, 0.22, 0.24, 0.42
HSL	5°, 14%, 51%
HSV	5°, 24%, 58%
XYZ	21.4388, 19.9789, 18.3492
YIQ	125.2260, 20.0350, 5.8510

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

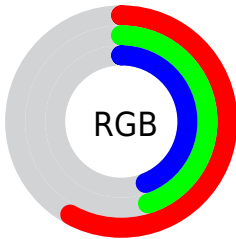
Format	Color
R_{YB}	148, 116, 113
Decimal	9729137
CIE _{Lab}	51.81, 12.06, 6.45
CIE _{LCh}	52, 13.678, 28.128
Yxy	19.9789, 0.3587, 0.3343
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287919217 (0xFF947471)
YUV	125.2260, -6.0274, 19.9728
Hunter-Lab	44.6978, 7.3942, 6.9490

Details

The RGB color **148, 116, 113** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **113, 145, 148**, and the grayscale version is **125, 125, 125**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **203, 168, 165**, and **97, 68, 65** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **148, 102, 98**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **148, 130, 128**.

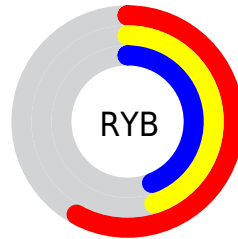
Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (45%)

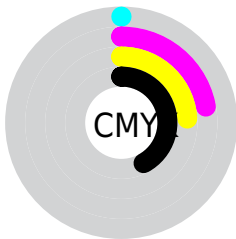
Blue (44%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (45%)

Blue (44%)

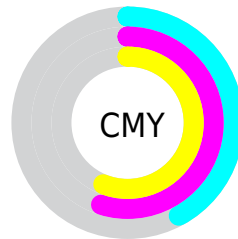


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (24%)

Black (42%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (55%)

Yellow (56%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 148, 116, 113 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, 116, 113 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 148, 116, 113

255, 255, 255


 203, 168, 165

 231, 195, 192

 255, 223, 220

 255, 252, 248

 148, 116, 113

 148, 102, 98

 148, 89, 83

 148, 116, 113

 122, 91, 89


 97, 68, 65


 72, 45, 43

 49, 24, 23

 30, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 148, 116, 113


 148, 130, 128

 148, 143, 143

 148, 75, 69

 148, 157, 157

 148, 62, 54

 148, 170, 172

 148, 48, 39

 148, 184, 187

 148, 35, 24

 148, 197, 202

 148, 21, 9

 148, 211, 217

 148, 13, 0

 148, 224, 231

 148, 238, 246

Harmonies

Analogous

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



146, 115, 125



148, 116, 113



143, 119, 104

Triad

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



148, 116, 113



107, 129, 111



109, 125, 147

Complementary

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



148, 116, 113



113, 145, 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.



97, 128, 143



148, 116, 113



97, 130, 122

Square

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



148, 116, 113



121, 126, 103



92, 130, 134



125, 121, 144

Rectangle

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



148, 116, 113



137, 121, 101



92, 130, 134



105, 126, 146

Sweetspot

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



148, 116, 113



191, 179, 178



148, 113, 145



97, 90, 89



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97

Same Dimension

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



148, 116, 113



191, 142, 138



148, 133, 113



74, 67, 67



138, 12, 0



10, 1, 0

Inverse Universe

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



113, 145, 148



138, 187, 191



113, 128, 148



67, 73, 74



0, 126, 138



0, 9, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 148, 116, 113 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, 116, 113 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

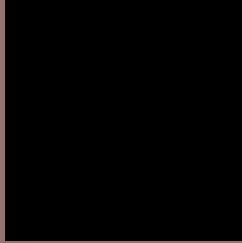
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 116, 113 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 116, 113.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 116, 113.

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](#), [116](#), [113](#)

Protanopia
[128](#), [123](#), [117](#)

Deuteranopia
[140](#), [119](#), [112](#)



Tritanopia
149, 114, 123

Trichromacy



Original Color

148, 116, 113

Protanomaly

135, 120, 116

Deuteranomaly

143, 118, 112

Tritanomaly

149, 115, 119

Monochromacy



Original Color

148, 116, 113

Achromatopsia

125, 125, 125

Achromatomaly

133, 122, 121

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 148, 116, 113 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, 116, 113) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 116, 113)  
}
```

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, 116, 113) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 116, 113) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 148, 116, 113 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, 116, 113) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 116, 113) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(148, 116, 113)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(148, 116, 113); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 116, 113);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 116,  
113) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 148, 116, 113 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(148, 116, 113) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148,  
116, 113) }
```

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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