

Converting Colors

RGB(148, 120, 106)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(148, 120, 106) contains.

RGB(148, 120, 106)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(148, 120, 106)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	94786A
RGB	148, 120, 106
RGB Percent	58%, 47%, 42%
CMY	0.4196, 0.5294, 0.5843
CMYK	0.00, 0.19, 0.28, 0.42
HSL	20°, 17%, 50%
HSV	20°, 28%, 58%
XYZ	21.5307, 20.7694, 16.5098
YIQ	126.7760, 21.1820, 1.5820

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

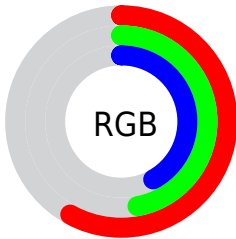
Format	Color
R_{YB}	148, 127, 106
Decimal	9730154
CIE _{Lab}	52.70, 8.69, 11.79
CIE _{LCh}	53, 14.650, 53.607
Yxy	20.7694, 0.3661, 0.3532
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287920234 (0xFF94786A)
YUV	126.7760, -10.2426, 18.6134
Hunter-Lab	45.5735, 4.5768, 10.4226

Details

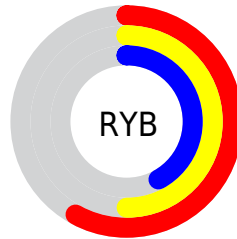
The RGB color **148, 120, 106** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **106, 134, 148**, and the grayscale version is **127, 127, 127**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **203, 172, 157**, and **96, 72, 59** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **148, 110, 91**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **148, 130, 121**.

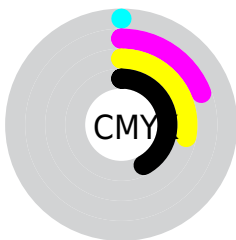
Distribution



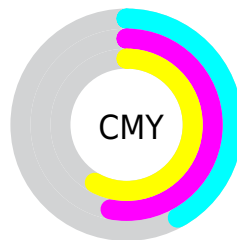
- Red (58%)
- Green (47%)
- Blue (42%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (50%)
- Blue (42%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Black (42%)




- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (58%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 148, 120, 106 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, 120, 106 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 148, 120, 106

 148, 120, 106

255, 255, 255

 122, 95, 82

 203, 172, 157

 96, 72, 59

 231, 200, 184

 72, 49, 37

 255, 228, 212

 49, 28, 16


 255, 255, 240


 28, 3, 0

 0, 0, 0

 148, 120, 106

 148, 120, 106

 148, 110, 91

 148, 130, 121

 148, 100, 76

 148, 140, 136

■ 148, 90, 62

■ 148, 150, 150

■ 148, 81, 47

■ 148, 159, 165

■ 148, 71, 32

■ 148, 169, 180

■ 148, 61, 17

■ 148, 179, 195

■ 148, 51, 2

■ 148, 189, 210

■ 148, 49, 0

■ 148, 199, 224

■ 148, 209, 239

Harmonies

Analogous

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



152, 117, 116



148, 120, 106



138, 124, 101

Triad

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



148, 120, 106



98, 133, 123



125, 123, 149

Complementary

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



148, 120, 106



106, 134, 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.



108, 128, 150



148, 120, 106



92, 133, 135

Square

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



148, 120, 106



110, 131, 111



96, 131, 146



140, 120, 141

Rectangle

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



148, 120, 106



130, 127, 101



96, 131, 146



119, 125, 150

Sweetspot

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



148, 120, 106



191, 180, 174



148, 106, 134



97, 90, 86



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97

Same Dimension

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



148, 120, 106



191, 148, 126



148, 140, 106



74, 69, 67



138, 46, 0



10, 3, 0

Inverse Universe

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



106, 134, 148



126, 170, 191



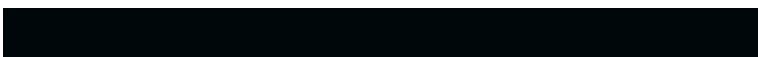
106, 113, 148



67, 71, 74



0, 92, 138



0, 7, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 148, 120, 106 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

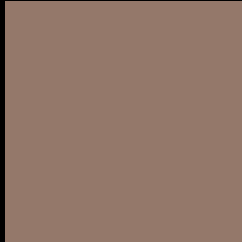
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 120, 106 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

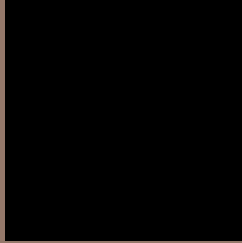
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 120, 106 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 120, 106.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 120, 106.

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, 120, 106

Protanopia

132, 126, 109

Deuteranopia

145, 121, 106



Tritanopia
150, 117, 126

Trichromacy



Original Color

148, 120, 106

Protanomaly

138, 124, 108

Deuteranomaly

146, 121, 106

Tritanomaly

149, 118, 119

Monochromacy



Original Color

148, 120, 106

Achromatopsia

127, 127, 127

Achromatomaly

135, 124, 119

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 148, 120, 106 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, 120, 106) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 120, 106)  
}
```

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, 120, 106) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 120, 106) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 148, 120, 106 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, 120, 106) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 120, 106) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(148, 120, 106)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(148, 120, 106); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 120, 106);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 120,  
106) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 148, 120, 106 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(148, 120, 106) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148,  
120, 106) }
```

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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