

Converting Colors

RGB(148, 124, 131)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(148, 124, 131) contains.

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Color

RGB(148, 124, 131)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	947C83
RGB	148, 124, 131
RGB Percent	58%, 49%, 51%
CMY	0.4196, 0.5137, 0.4863
CMYK	0.00, 0.16, 0.11, 0.42
HSL	343°, 10%, 53%
HSV	343°, 16%, 58%
XYZ	23.5171, 22.3499, 24.5472
YIQ	131.9740, 12.0570, 7.2650

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

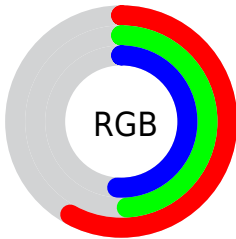
Format	Color
R_{YB}	148, 124, 131
Decimal	9731203
CIE _{Lab}	54.40, 10.46, -0.35
CIE _{LCh}	54, 10.469, 358.077
Yxy	22.3499, 0.3340, 0.3174
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287921283 (0xFF947C83)
YUV	131.9740, -0.4802, 14.0548
Hunter-Lab	47.2757, 6.0618, 2.3075

Details

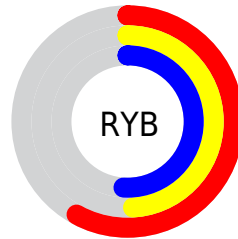
The RGB color **148, 124, 131** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **124, 148, 141**, and the grayscale version is **132, 132, 132**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **202, 177, 184**, and **97, 75, 82** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **148, 109, 121**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **148, 139, 141**.

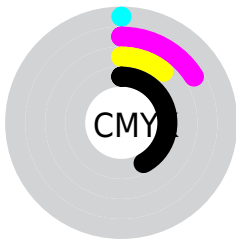
Distribution



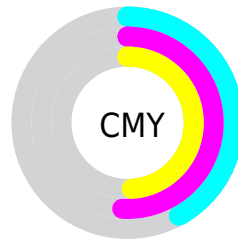
- Red (58%)
- Green (49%)
- Blue (51%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Blue (51%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Black (42%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (51%)
- Yellow (49%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 148, 124, 131 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, 124, 131 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 148, 124, 131

255, 255, 255

 202, 177, 184

 230, 204, 212

 255, 232, 240

 148, 124, 131

 122, 99, 106

 97, 75, 82

 73, 52, 59

 50, 31, 37

 30, 8, 16

 0, 0, 0


 148, 124, 131


 148, 109, 121

 148, 94, 110

 148, 124, 131

 148, 139, 141

 148, 154, 152


 148, 80, 100

 148, 168, 162

 148, 65, 89

 148, 183, 173

 148, 50, 79

 148, 198, 183

 148, 35, 68

 148, 213, 194

 148, 20, 58

 148, 228, 204

 148, 6, 47

 148, 242, 215

 148, 0, 43

 148, 255, 225

Harmonies

Analogous

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



141, 125, 140



148, 124, 131



149, 124, 122

Triad

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



148, 124, 131



128, 132, 114



111, 134, 145

Complementary

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



148, 124, 131



124, 148, 141

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.



107, 135, 138



148, 124, 131



118, 134, 120

Square

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



148, 124, 131



138, 129, 112



110, 135, 129



120, 131, 148

Rectangle

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



148, 124, 131



148, 126, 117



110, 135, 129



109, 134, 143

Sweetspot

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



148, 124, 131



191, 182, 184



141, 124, 148



97, 91, 93



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97

Same Dimension

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



148, 124, 131



191, 155, 166



148, 129, 124



74, 67, 69



138, 0, 40



10, 0, 3

Inverse Universe

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



148, 124, 131



191, 155, 166



124, 143, 148



74, 67, 69



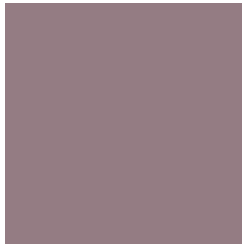
138, 0, 40



10, 0, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 148, 124, 131 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

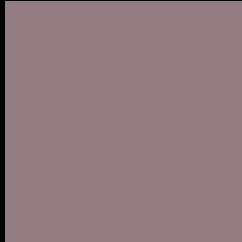
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 124, 131 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

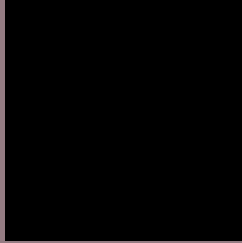
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 124, 131 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 124, 131.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 124, 131.

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, 124, 131

Protanopia
131, 130, 134

Deuteranopia
143, 126, 131



Tritanopia
148, 124, 133

Trichromacy



Original Color

148, 124, 131

Protanomaly

137, 128, 133

Deuteranomaly

145, 125, 131

Tritanomaly

148, 124, 132

Monochromacy



Original Color

148, 124, 131

Achromatopsia

132, 132, 132

Achromatomaly

138, 129, 132

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 148, 124, 131 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, 124, 131) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 124, 131)  
}
```

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, 124, 131) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 124, 131) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 148, 124, 131 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, 124, 131) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 124, 131) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(148, 124, 131)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(148, 124, 131); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 124, 131);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 124,  
131) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 148, 124, 131 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(148, 124, 131) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148,  
124, 131) }
```

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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