

Converting Colors

RGB(148, 133, 145)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(148, 133, 145) contains.

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Color

RGB(148, 133, 145)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	948591
RGB	148, 133, 145
RGB Percent	58%, 52%, 57%
CMY	0.4196, 0.4784, 0.4314
CMYK	0.00, 0.10, 0.02, 0.42
HSL	312°, 7%, 55%
HSV	312°, 10%, 58%
XYZ	25.7111, 25.1153, 30.2807
YIQ	138.8530, 5.0880, 6.9120

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

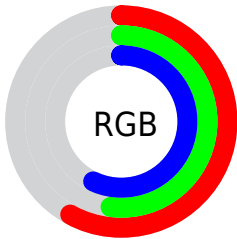
Format	Color
R_{YB}	148, 133, 145
Decimal	9733521
CIE _{Lab}	57.19, 7.90, -4.36
CIE _{LCh}	57, 9.028, 331.114
Yxy	25.1153, 0.3170, 0.3097
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287923601 (0xFF948591)
YUV	138.8530, 3.0305, 8.0219
Hunter-Lab	50.1152, 3.8762, -0.7437

Details

The RGB color **148, 133, 145** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **133, 148, 136**, and the grayscale version is **139, 139, 139**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **202, 186, 199**, and **97, 83, 95** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **148, 118, 142**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **148, 148, 148**.

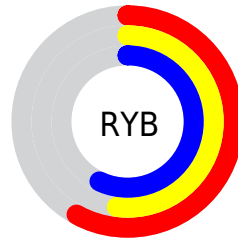
Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (52%)

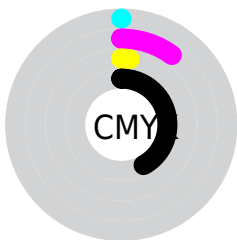
Blue (57%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (52%)

Blue (57%)

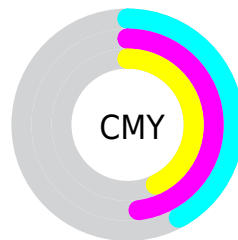


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (10%)

Yellow (2%)

Black (42%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (48%)

Yellow (43%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 148, 133, 145 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, 133, 145 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 148, 133, 145


255, 255, 255

 202, 186, 199

 230, 214, 227


 255, 242, 255

 148, 133, 145

 122, 108, 119

 97, 83, 95

 73, 60, 71


 51, 39, 49

 30, 18, 28

 0, 0, 0

 148, 133, 145

 148, 118, 142

 148, 103, 139

 148, 133, 145

 148, 148, 148

 148, 163, 151

■ 148, 89, 136

■ 148, 177, 154

■ 148, 74, 133

■ 148, 192, 157

■ 148, 59, 130

■ 148, 207, 160

■ 148, 44, 127

■ 148, 222, 163

■ 148, 29, 124

■ 148, 237, 166

■ 148, 15, 121

■ 148, 251, 169

■ 148, 0, 118

■ 148, 255, 172

Harmonies

Analogous

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



139, 135, 151



148, 133, 145



153, 132, 137

Triad

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



148, 133, 145



144, 137, 122



118, 142, 145

Complementary

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



148, 133, 145



133, 148, 136

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.



119, 142, 137



148, 133, 145



135, 139, 124

Square

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



148, 133, 145



151, 134, 124



126, 141, 129



121, 140, 151

Rectangle

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



148, 133, 145



154, 132, 132



126, 141, 129



118, 142, 143

Sweetspot

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



148, 133, 145



191, 186, 190



136, 133, 148



97, 93, 96



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97

Same Dimension

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



148, 133, 145



191, 168, 187



148, 133, 138



74, 67, 72



138, 0, 110



10, 0, 8

Inverse Universe

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



148, 133, 145



191, 168, 187



133, 148, 144



74, 67, 72



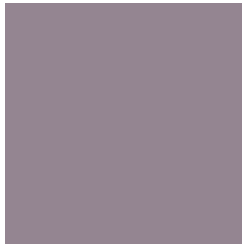
138, 0, 110



10, 0, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 148, 133, 145 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

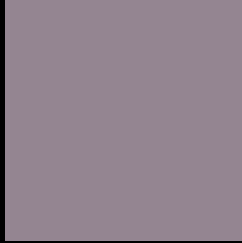
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 133, 145 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

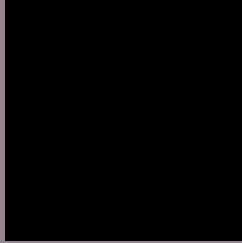
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 133, 145 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 133, 145.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 133, 145.

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, 133, 145

Protanopia
137, 136, 147

Deuteranopia
147, 133, 145



Tritanopia
148, 133, 144

Trichromacy



Original Color

148, 133, 145

Protanomaly

141, 135, 146

Deuteranomaly

147, 133, 145

Tritanomaly

148, 133, 144

Monochromacy



Original Color

148, 133, 145

Achromatopsia

139, 139, 139

Achromatomaly

142, 137, 141

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 148, 133, 145 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, 133, 145) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 133, 145)  
}
```

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, 133, 145) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 133, 145) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 148, 133, 145 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

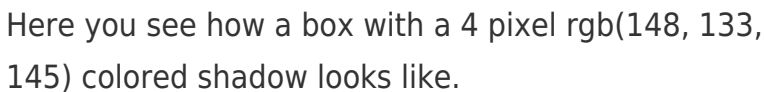
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(148, 133, 145) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 133, 145) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(148, 133, 145)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(148, 133, 145); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 133, 145);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 133,  
145) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 148, 133, 145 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(148, 133, 145) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148,  
133, 145) }
```

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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