

Converting Colors

RGB(148, 138, 137)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(148, 138, 137) contains.

RGB(148, 138, 137)	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, 138, 137)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	948A89
RGB	148, 138, 137
RGB Percent	58%, 54%, 54%
CMY	0.4196, 0.4588, 0.4627
CMYK	0.00, 0.07, 0.07, 0.42
HSL	5°, 5%, 56%
HSV	5°, 7%, 58%
XYZ	25.8166, 26.2790, 27.3786
YIQ	140.8760, 6.2810, 1.8090

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

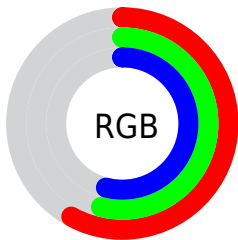
Format	Color
R_{YB}	148, 138, 137
Decimal	9734793
CIE Lab	58.30, 3.55, 1.87
CIE LCh	58, 4.010, 27.796
Yxy	26.2790, 0.3248, 0.3307
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287924873 (0xFF948A89)
YUV	140.8760, -1.9109, 6.2477
Hunter-Lab	51.2630, 0.1840, 4.2185

Details

The RGB color **148, 138, 137** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **137, 147, 148**, and the grayscale version is **141, 141, 141**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **202, 191, 190**, and **97, 88, 87** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **148, 125, 122**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **148, 151, 152**.

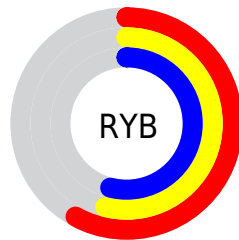
Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (54%)

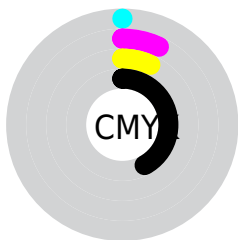
Blue (54%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (54%)

Blue (54%)

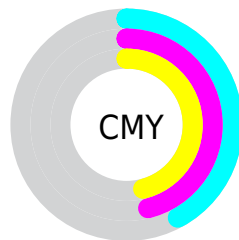


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (7%)

Yellow (7%)

Black (42%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (46%)

Yellow (46%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 148, 138, 137 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, 138, 137 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 148, 138, 137

255, 255, 255

 202, 191, 190

 230, 219, 218


 255, 248, 247


 148, 138, 137

 122, 113, 112

 97, 88, 87

 74, 65, 64

 51, 43, 42

 30, 22, 22

 0, 0, 0

 148, 138, 137

 148, 125, 122

 148, 111, 107

 148, 138, 137


 148, 151, 152

 148, 165, 167

 148, 98, 93

 148, 178, 181

 148, 84, 78

 148, 192, 196

 148, 71, 63

 148, 205, 211

 148, 57, 48

 148, 219, 226

 148, 44, 33

 148, 232, 241

 148, 30, 19

 148, 246, 255

 148, 17, 4

 148, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



147, 138, 141



148, 138, 137



147, 139, 134

Triad

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



148, 138, 137



136, 142, 136



136, 141, 147

Complementary

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



148, 138, 137



137, 147, 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.



133, 142, 146



148, 138, 137



133, 142, 140

Square

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



148, 138, 137



140, 141, 134



132, 142, 143



141, 139, 146

Rectangle

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



148, 138, 137



145, 139, 133



132, 142, 143



135, 141, 147

Sweetspot

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



148, 138, 137



191, 188, 187



148, 137, 147



97, 95, 95



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97

Same Dimension

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



148, 138, 137



191, 176, 174



148, 143, 137



74, 67, 67



138, 13, 0



10, 1, 0

Inverse Universe

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



137, 147, 148



174, 190, 191



137, 142, 148



67, 73, 74



0, 125, 138



0, 9, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 148, 138, 137 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

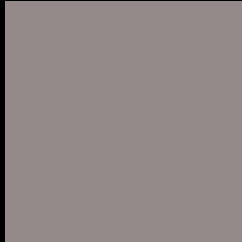
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 138, 137 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

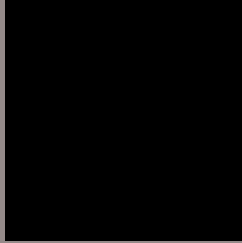
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 138, 137 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 138, 137.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 138, 137.

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, 138, 137

Protanopia
143, 140, 138

Deuteranopia
155, 136, 137



Tritanopia
149, 136, 147

Trichromacy



Original Color

148, 138, 137

Protanomaly

145, 139, 138

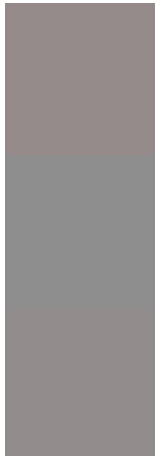
Deuteranomaly

152, 137, 137

Tritanomaly

149, 137, 143

Monochromacy



Original Color

148, 138, 137

Achromatopsia

141, 141, 141

Achromatomaly

144, 140, 140

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 148, 138, 137 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, 138, 137) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 138, 137)  
}
```

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, 138, 137) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 138, 137) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 148, 138, 137 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, 138, 137) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 138, 137) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(148, 138, 137)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(148, 138, 137); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 138, 137);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 138,  
137) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 148, 138, 137 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(148, 138, 137) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148,  
138, 137) }
```

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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