

Converting Colors

RGB(148, 143, 147)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(148, 143, 147) contains.

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Color

RGB(148, 143, 147)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	948F93
RGB	148, 143, 147
RGB Percent	58%, 56%, 58%
CMY	0.4196, 0.4392, 0.4235
CMYK	0.00, 0.03, 0.01, 0.42
HSL	312°, 2%, 57%
HSV	312°, 3%, 58%
XYZ	27.3017, 28.0474, 31.5785
YIQ	144.9510, 1.6960, 2.3040

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

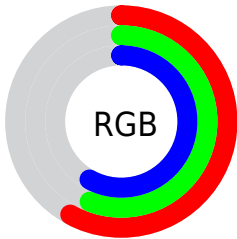
Format	Color
R_{YB}	148, 143, 147
Decimal	9736083
CIE _{Lab}	59.93, 2.61, -1.47
CIE _{LCh}	60, 2.997, 330.649
Yxy	28.0474, 0.3141, 0.3227
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287926163 (0xFF948F93)
YUV	144.9510, 1.0102, 2.6740
Hunter-Lab	52.9598, -0.6599, 1.7188

Details

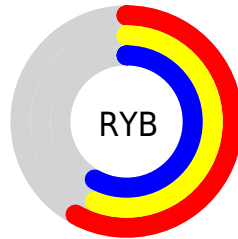
The RGB color `148, 143, 147` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `999999`. A complement of this color would be `143, 148, 144`, and the grayscale version is `145, 145, 145`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `202, 197, 201`, and `97, 93, 97` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `148, 128, 144`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `148, 158, 150`.

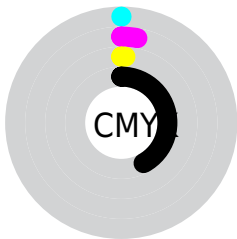
Distribution



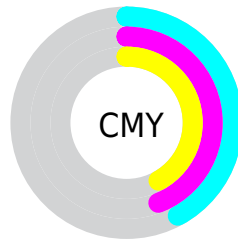
- Red (58%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (58%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (58%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (42%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (42%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 148, 143, 147 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, 143, 147 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 148, 143, 147


255, 255, 255

 202, 197, 201


 230, 225, 229


 255, 253, 255

 148, 143, 147

 122, 117, 121

 97, 93, 97

 74, 69, 73

 51, 47, 50


 30, 26, 29


 4, 0, 3

 0, 0, 0

 148, 143, 147

 148, 128, 144

 148, 143, 147

 148, 158, 150

148, 113, 141

148, 173, 153

148, 99, 138

148, 187, 156

148, 84, 135

148, 202, 159

148, 69, 132

148, 217, 162

148, 54, 129

148, 232, 165

148, 39, 126

148, 247, 168

148, 25, 123

148, 255, 171

148, 10, 120

148, 255, 174

Harmonies

Analogous

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



145, 144, 149



148, 143, 147



150, 143, 144

Triad

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



148, 143, 147



147, 144, 139



138, 146, 147

Complementary

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



148, 143, 147



143, 148, 144

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.



139, 146, 144



148, 143, 147



144, 145, 140

Square

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



148, 143, 147



149, 143, 140



141, 146, 142



139, 145, 149

Rectangle

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



148, 143, 147



150, 143, 143



141, 146, 142



138, 146, 146

Sweetspot

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



148, 143, 147



191, 189, 191



144, 143, 148



97, 96, 97



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97

Same Dimension

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



148, 143, 147



191, 184, 190



148, 143, 145



74, 70, 73



138, 0, 110



10, 0, 8

Inverse Universe

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



148, 143, 147



191, 184, 190



143, 148, 147



74, 70, 73



138, 0, 110



10, 0, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 148, 143, 147 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, 143, 147 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

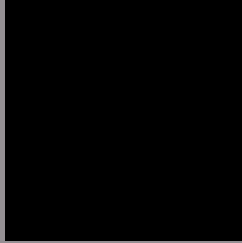
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

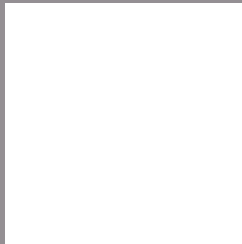
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 148, 143, 147 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 143, 147.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 143, 147.

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, 143, 147

Protanopia

146, 144, 147

Deuteranopia

157, 140, 148



Tritanopia
149, 142, 153

Trichromacy



Original Color

148, 143, 147

Protanomaly

147, 144, 147

Deuteranomaly

154, 141, 148

Tritanomaly

149, 142, 151

Monochromacy



Original Color

148, 143, 147

Achromatopsia

145, 145, 145

Achromatomaly

146, 144, 146

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 148, 143, 147 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, 143, 147) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 143, 147)  
}
```

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, 143, 147) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 143, 147) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 148, 143, 147 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, 143, 147) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 143, 147) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(148, 143, 147)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(148, 143, 147); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 143, 147);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 143,  
147) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 148, 143, 147 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(148, 143, 147) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148,  
143, 147) }
```

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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