

Converting Colors

RGB(148, 147, 134)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(148, 147, 134) contains.

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Color

RGB(148, 147, 134)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	949386
RGB	148, 147, 134
RGB Percent	58%, 58%, 53%
CMY	0.4196, 0.4235, 0.4745
CMYK	0.00, 0.01, 0.09, 0.42
HSL	56°, 6%, 55%
HSV	56°, 9%, 58%
XYZ	26.9495, 28.8846, 26.7091
YIQ	145.8170, 4.7690, -3.8310

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

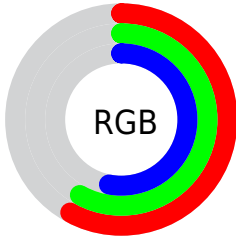
Format	Color
R_{YB}	135, 148, 134
Decimal	9737094
CIE Lab	60.68, -2.04, 7.01
CIE LCh	61, 7.298, 106.203
Yxy	28.8846, 0.3265, 0.3499
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287927174 (0xFF949386)
YUV	145.8170, -5.8258, 1.9145
Hunter-Lab	53.7444, -4.5457, 8.1559

Details

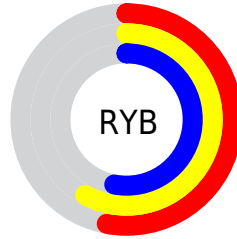
The RGB color `148, 147, 134` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `999999`. A complement of this color would be `134, 135, 148`, and the grayscale version is `146, 146, 146`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `202, 201, 187`, and `97, 97, 84` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `148, 146, 119`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `148, 148, 149`.

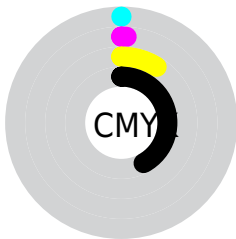
Distribution



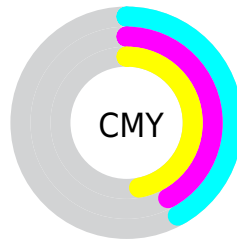
- Red (58%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (53%)



- Red (53%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (53%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Black (42%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (47%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 148, 147, 134 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, 147, 134 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 148, 147, 134

255, 255, 255

 202, 201, 187

 230, 229, 215


 255, 255, 243


 148, 147, 134

 122, 121, 109

 97, 97, 84

 74, 73, 61

 51, 50, 39

 30, 29, 19

 0, 4, 0

 0, 0, 0

 148, 147, 134


 148, 146, 119


 148, 147, 134


 148, 148, 149

 148, 145, 104


 148, 149, 164

 148, 144, 90


 148, 150, 178


 148, 143, 75


 148, 151, 193

 148, 142, 60


 148, 152, 208

 148, 141, 45

 148, 153, 223

 148, 140, 30

 148, 154, 238

 148, 139, 16

 148, 155, 252

 148, 137, 1

 148, 157, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



155, 145, 134



148, 147, 134



140, 149, 137

Triad

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



148, 147, 134



132, 149, 155



158, 142, 150

Complementary

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



148, 147, 134



134, 135, 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.



152, 144, 155



148, 147, 134



137, 148, 159

Square

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



148, 147, 134



131, 150, 150



144, 146, 159



160, 142, 143

Rectangle

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



148, 147, 134



136, 150, 141



144, 146, 159



156, 143, 152

Sweetspot

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



148, 147, 134



191, 191, 186



148, 134, 135



97, 97, 93



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97

Same Dimension

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



148, 147, 134



191, 190, 170



142, 148, 134



74, 73, 67



138, 128, 0



10, 9, 0

Inverse Universe

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



134, 135, 148



170, 172, 191



140, 134, 148



67, 67, 74



0, 10, 138



0, 1, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 148, 147, 134 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

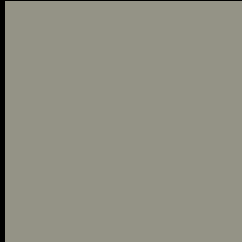
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 147, 134 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

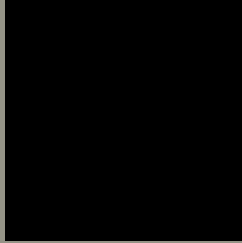
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 147, 134 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 147, 134.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 147, 134.

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, 147, 134

Protanopia

152, 146, 133

Deuteranopia

165, 141, 135



Tritanopia
151, 144, 155

Trichromacy



Original Color

148, 147, 134

Protanomaly

151, 146, 133

Deuteranomaly

159, 143, 135

Tritanomaly

150, 145, 147

Monochromacy



Original Color

148, 147, 134

Achromatopsia

146, 146, 146

Achromatomaly

147, 146, 142

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 148, 147, 134 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, 147, 134) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 147, 134)  
}
```

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, 147, 134) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 147, 134) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 148, 147, 134 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, 147, 134) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 147, 134) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(148, 147, 134)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(148, 147, 134); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 147, 134);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 147,  
134) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 148, 147, 134 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(148, 147, 134) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148,  
147, 134) }
```

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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