

Converting Colors

RGB(148, 147, 146)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(148, 147, 146) contains.

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Color

RGB(148, 147, 146)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	949392
RGB	148, 147, 146
RGB Percent	58%, 58%, 57%
CMY	0.4196, 0.4235, 0.4275
CMYK	0.00, 0.01, 0.01, 0.42
HSL	30°, 1%, 58%
HSV	30°, 1%, 58%
XYZ	27.8348, 29.2387, 31.3707
YIQ	147.1850, 0.9170, -0.0990

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

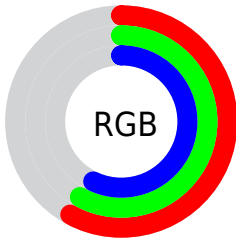
Format	Color
R_{YB}	148, 148, 146
Decimal	9737106
CIE _{Lab}	60.99, 0.18, 0.65
CIE _{LCh}	61, 0.673, 74.825
Yxy	29.2387, 0.3147, 0.3306
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287927186 (0xFF949392)
YUV	147.1850, -0.5842, 0.7148
Hunter-Lab	54.0728, -2.7418, 3.4534

Details

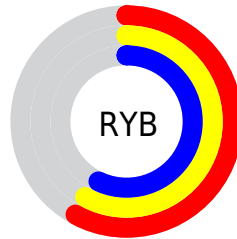
The RGB color **148, 147, 146** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **146, 147, 148**, and the grayscale version is **147, 147, 147**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **202, 201, 200**, and **97, 97, 96** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **148, 140, 131**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **148, 154, 161**.

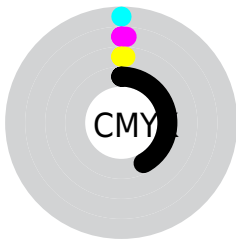
Distribution



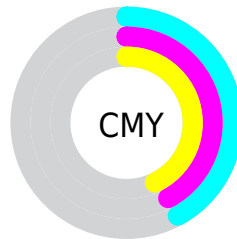
- Red (58%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (57%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (57%)



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



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (43%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 148, 147, 146 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, 146 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 148, 147, 146

255, 255, 255

■ 202, 201, 200

■ 230, 229, 228

■ 148, 147, 146

■ 122, 121, 120

■ 97, 97, 96

■ 74, 73, 72

■ 51, 50, 49

■ 30, 29, 29

■ 5, 3, 2

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 148, 147, 146


■ 148, 140, 131


■ 148, 147, 146


■ 148, 154, 161

 148, 132, 116


 148, 162, 176

 148, 125, 102


 148, 169, 190

 148, 117, 87

 148, 177, 205

 148, 110, 72

 148, 184, 220

 148, 103, 57

 148, 191, 235

 148, 95, 42

 148, 199, 250

 148, 88, 28

 148, 206, 255

 148, 80, 13

 148, 214, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



148, 147, 146



148, 147, 146



147, 147, 146

Triad

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



148, 147, 146



146, 148, 147



148, 147, 148

Complementary

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



148, 147, 146



146, 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.



147, 147, 148



148, 147, 146



146, 147, 148

Square

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



148, 147, 146



146, 147, 147



146, 147, 148



148, 147, 147

Rectangle

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



148, 147, 146



147, 147, 146



146, 147, 148



147, 147, 148

Sweetspot

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



148, 147, 146



191, 191, 191



148, 146, 147



97, 97, 97



224, 224, 224

Same Dimension

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



148, 147, 146



191, 189, 187



148, 148, 146



74, 73, 72



138, 69, 0



10, 5, 0

Inverse Universe

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



146, 147, 148



187, 189, 191



146, 146, 148



72, 73, 74



0, 69, 138



0, 5, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 148, 147, 146 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, 146 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

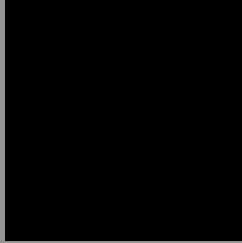
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

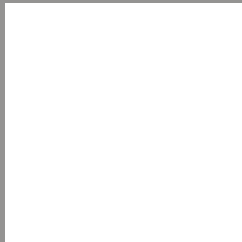
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 148, 147, 146 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 147, 146.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 147, 146.

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, 146

Protanopia
150, 146, 146

Deuteranopia
161, 142, 147



Tritanopia
150, 145, 157

Trichromacy



Original Color

148, 147, 146

Protanomaly

149, 146, 146

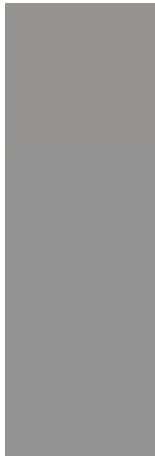
Deuteranomaly

156, 144, 147

Tritanomaly

149, 146, 153

Monochromacy



Original Color

148, 147, 146

Achromatopsia

147, 147, 147

Achromatomaly

147, 147, 147

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 148, 147, 146 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, 146) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 147, 146)  
}
```

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, 146) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 147, 146) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 148, 147, 146 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, 146) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 147, 146) }
```

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, 146)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(148, 147, 146); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 147, 146);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 147,  
146) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 148, 147, 146 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, 146) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148,  
147, 146) }
```

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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