

Converting Colors

RGB(148, 148, 142)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(148, 148, 142) contains.

RGB(148, 148, 142)	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, 148, 142)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	94948E
RGB	148, 148, 142
RGB Percent	58%, 58%, 56%
CMY	0.4196, 0.4196, 0.4431
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.04, 0.42
HSL	60°, 3%, 57%
HSV	60°, 4%, 58%
XYZ	27.6851, 29.4287, 29.8123
YIQ	147.3160, 1.9260, -1.8660

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

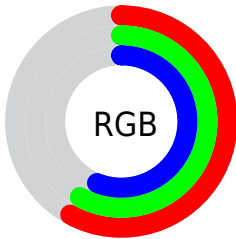
Format	Color
R_{YB}	142, 148, 142
Decimal	9737358
CIE _{Lab}	61.16, -1.14, 3.16
CIE _{LCh}	61, 3.360, 109.786
Yxy	29.4287, 0.3185, 0.3385
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287927438 (0xFF94948E)
YUV	147.3160, -2.6208, 0.5999
Hunter-Lab	54.2482, -3.8384, 5.3907

Details

The RGB color `148, 148, 142` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `999999`. A complement of this color would be `142, 142, 148`, and the grayscale version is `147, 147, 147`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `202, 202, 196`, and `97, 97, 92` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `148, 148, 127`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `148, 148, 157`.

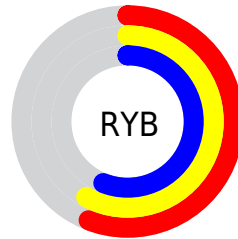
Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (58%)

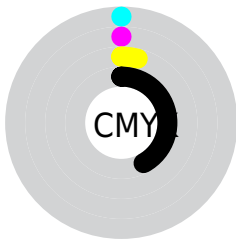
Blue (56%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (58%)

Blue (56%)

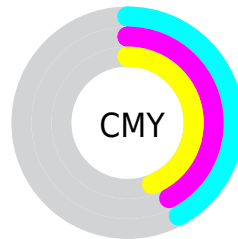


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (4%)

Black (42%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 148, 148, 142 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, 148, 142 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 148, 148, 142


255, 255, 255

 202, 202, 196

 230, 230, 224


255, 255, 252

 148, 148, 142

 122, 122, 116

 97, 97, 92

 74, 74, 68

 51, 51, 46


 30, 30, 25

 4, 5, 0

 0, 0, 0

 148, 148, 142


 148, 148, 127

 148, 148, 142


 148, 148, 157


 148, 148, 112


 148, 148, 172

 148, 148, 98


 148, 148, 186


 148, 148, 83


 148, 148, 201

 148, 148, 68


 148, 148, 216


 148, 148, 53

 148, 148, 231

 148, 148, 38

 148, 148, 246

 148, 148, 24

 148, 148, 255

 148, 148, 9

Harmonies

Analogous

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



151, 147, 142



148, 148, 142



145, 149, 144

Triad

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



148, 148, 142



141, 149, 152



153, 146, 149

Complementary

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



148, 148, 142



142, 142, 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.



151, 146, 151



148, 148, 142



144, 148, 153

Square

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



148, 148, 142



141, 149, 149



147, 147, 153



154, 146, 146

Rectangle

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



148, 148, 142



143, 149, 145



147, 147, 153



152, 146, 150

Sweetspot

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



148, 148, 142



191, 191, 189



148, 142, 142



97, 97, 96



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97

Same Dimension

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



148, 148, 142



191, 191, 182



145, 148, 142



74, 74, 70



138, 138, 0



10, 10, 0

Inverse Universe

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



142, 142, 148



182, 182, 191



145, 142, 148



70, 70, 74



0, 0, 138



0, 0, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 148, 148, 142 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, 148, 142 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

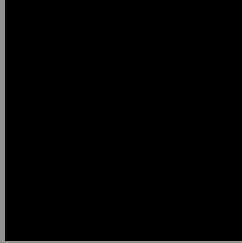
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

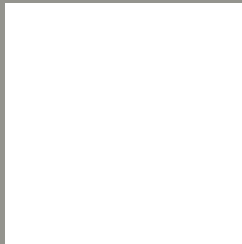
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 148, 148, 142 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 148, 142.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 148, 142.

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, 148, 142

Protanopia

152, 147, 141

Deuteranopia

163, 143, 143



Tritanopia

150, 146, 157

Trichromacy



Original Color

148, 148, 142

Protanomaly

151, 147, 141

Deuteranomaly

158, 145, 143

Tritanomaly

149, 147, 152

Monochromacy



Original Color

148, 148, 142

Achromatopsia

147, 147, 147

Achromatomaly

147, 147, 145

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 148, 148, 142 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, 148, 142) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 148, 142)  
}
```

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, 148, 142) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 148, 142) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 148, 148, 142 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, 148, 142) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 148, 142) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(148, 148, 142)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(148, 148, 142); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 148, 142);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 148,  
142) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 148, 148, 142 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(148, 148, 142) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148,  
148, 142) }
```

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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