

Converting Colors

RGB(148, 151, 165)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(148, 151, 165) contains.

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Color

RGB(148, 151, 165)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9497A5
RGB	148, 151, 165
RGB Percent	58%, 59%, 65%
CMY	0.4196, 0.4078, 0.3529
CMYK	0.10, 0.08, 0.00, 0.35
HSL	229°, 9%, 61%
HSV	229°, 10%, 65%
XYZ	30.0709, 31.1457, 40.0241
YIQ	151.6990, -6.2820, 3.7180

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

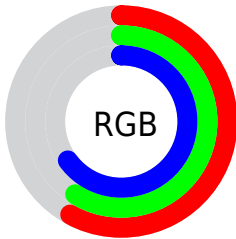
Format	Color
R_{YB}	148, 151, 165
Decimal	9738149
CIE Lab	62.63, 1.78, -7.70
CIE LCh	63, 7.901, 282.990
Yxy	31.1457, 0.2970, 0.3076
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287928229 (0xFF9497A5)
YUV	151.6990, 6.5574, -3.2440
Hunter-Lab	55.8084, -1.4845, -3.4552

Details

The RGB color **148, 151, 165** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **165, 162, 148**, and the grayscale version is **152, 152, 152**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **202, 205, 220**, and **97, 100, 113** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **132, 137, 165**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **164, 165, 165**.

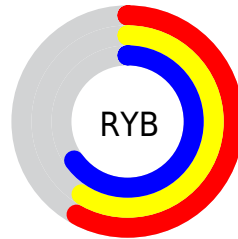
Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (59%)

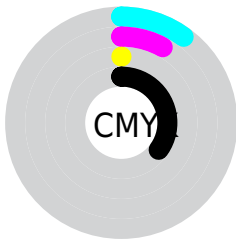
Blue (65%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (59%)

Blue (65%)

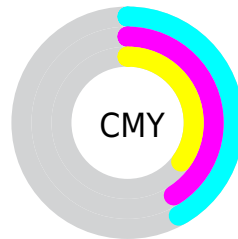


Cyan (10%)

Magenta (8%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (41%)

Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 148, 151, 165 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, 151, 165 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 148, 151, 165

255, 255, 255

■ 202, 205, 220

■ 230, 233, 249

■ 148, 151, 165

■ 122, 125, 139

■ 97, 100, 113

■ 73, 76, 89

■ 51, 54, 65

■ 29, 32, 43

■ 5, 9, 23

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 148, 151, 165

■ 132, 137, 165

■ 148, 151, 165

■ 164, 165, 165

■ 115, 124, 165

■ 181, 178, 165

■ 99, 110, 165

■ 197, 192, 165

■ 82, 97, 165

■ 214, 205, 165

■ 66, 83, 165

■ 230, 219, 165

■ 49, 69, 165

■ 247, 233, 165

■ 33, 56, 165

■ 255, 246, 165

■ 16, 42, 165

■ 255, 255, 165

■ 0, 29, 165

Harmonies

Analogous

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



140, 153, 165



148, 151, 165



157, 149, 162

Triad

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



148, 151, 165



166, 148, 142



139, 155, 147

Complementary

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



148, 151, 165



165, 162, 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.



146, 154, 141



148, 151, 165



161, 150, 138

Square

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



148, 151, 165



167, 147, 149



154, 152, 138



135, 156, 154

Rectangle

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



148, 151, 165



161, 148, 158



154, 152, 138



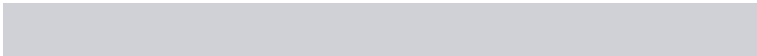
141, 155, 145

Sweetspot

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



148, 151, 165



208, 209, 214



148, 165, 162



103, 104, 107



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



148, 151, 165



188, 193, 214



153, 148, 165



73, 75, 82



0, 26, 145



0, 3, 18

Inverse Universe

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



165, 148, 151



214, 188, 193



160, 165, 148



82, 73, 75



145, 0, 26



18, 0, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 148, 151, 165 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

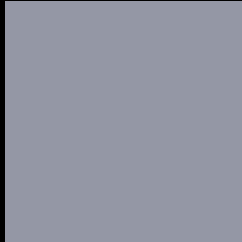
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 151, 165 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

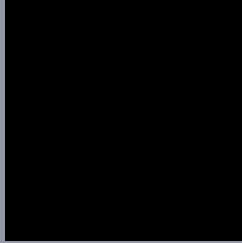
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

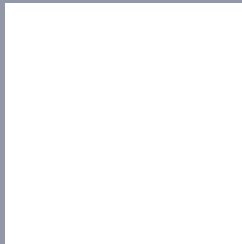
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 148, 151, 165 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 151, 165.

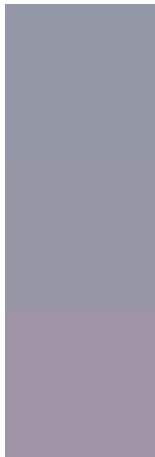


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 151, 165.

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](#).

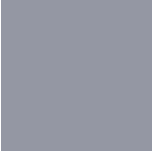
Dichromacy



Original Color
148, 151, 165

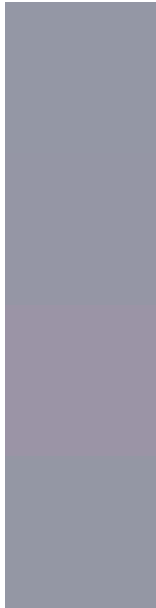
Protanopia
150, 150, 165

Deuteranopia
159, 147, 166



Tritanopia
148, 151, 163

Trichromacy



Original Color

148, 151, 165

Protanomaly

149, 150, 165

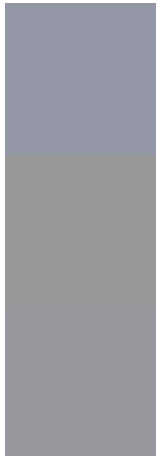
Deuteranomaly

155, 148, 166

Tritanomaly

148, 151, 164

Monochromacy



Original Color

148, 151, 165

Achromatopsia

152, 152, 152

Achromatomaly

151, 152, 157

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 148, 151, 165 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, 151, 165) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 151, 165)  
}
```

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, 151, 165) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 151, 165) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 148, 151, 165 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, 151, 165) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 151, 165) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(148, 151, 165)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(148, 151, 165); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 151, 165);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 151,  
165) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 148, 151, 165 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(148, 151, 165) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148,  
151, 165) }
```

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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