

Converting Colors

RGB(148, 152, 126)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(148, 152, 126) contains.

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Color

RGB(148, 152, 126)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	94987E
RGB	148, 152, 126
RGB Percent	58%, 60%, 49%
CMY	0.4196, 0.4039, 0.5059
CMYK	0.03, 0.00, 0.17, 0.40
HSL	69°, 11%, 55%
HSV	69°, 17%, 60%
XYZ	27.2069, 30.2587, 24.1452
YIQ	147.8400, 5.9620, -8.9340

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

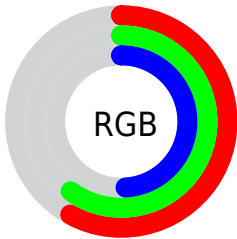
Format	Color
RYB	126, 152, 130
Decimal	9738366
CIELab	61.88, -6.15, 13.21
CIELCh	62, 14.577, 114.975
Yxy	30.2587, 0.3334, 0.3708
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287928446 (0xFF94987E)
YUV	147.8400, -10.7671, 0.1403
Hunter-Lab	55.0079, -7.9780, 12.4808

Details

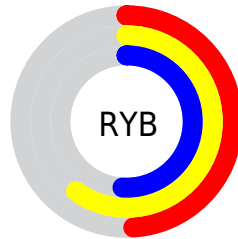
The RGB color **148, 152, 126** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **130, 126, 152**, and the grayscale version is **148, 148, 148**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **202, 206, 179**, and **97, 101, 77** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **146, 152, 111**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **150, 152, 141**.

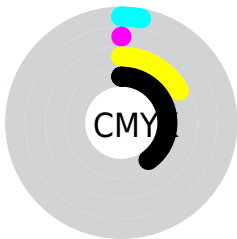
Distribution



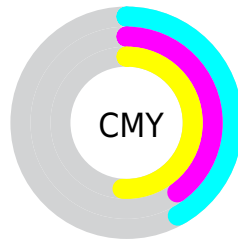
- Red (58%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (49%)



- Red (49%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (51%)



- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Black (40%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (51%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 148, 152, 126 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, 152, 126 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 148, 152, 126


255, 255, 255

 202, 206, 179


 230, 234, 206

 255, 255, 234

 148, 152, 126

 122, 126, 101

 97, 101, 77

 73, 77, 54

 50, 54, 33

 30, 33, 10


 0, 11, 0

 0, 0, 0

 148, 152, 126


 146, 152, 111

 148, 152, 126

 150, 152, 141

 143, 152, 96

 153, 152, 156


 141, 152, 80

 155, 152, 172


 139, 152, 65

 157, 152, 187

 136, 152, 50

 160, 152, 202


 134, 152, 35

 162, 152, 217

 132, 152, 20

 164, 152, 232

 129, 152, 4

 167, 152, 248

 129, 152, 0

 169, 152, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



162, 148, 124



148, 152, 126



133, 155, 134

Triad

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



148, 152, 126



120, 155, 170



174, 141, 152

Complementary

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



148, 152, 126



130, 126, 152

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.



164, 143, 164



148, 152, 126



133, 151, 175

Square

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



148, 152, 126



116, 157, 160



149, 147, 173



177, 141, 139

Rectangle

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



148, 152, 126



125, 157, 142



149, 147, 173



172, 141, 157

Sweetspot

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



148, 152, 126



195, 196, 187



152, 130, 126



99, 99, 93



227, 227, 227



99, 99, 99

Same Dimension

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



148, 152, 126



190, 196, 155



135, 152, 126



75, 77, 69



119, 140, 0



11, 13, 0

Inverse Universe

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



130, 126, 152



161, 155, 196



143, 126, 152



70, 69, 77



22, 0, 140



2, 0, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 148, 152, 126 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

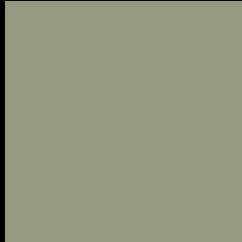
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 152, 126 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

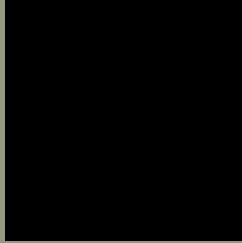
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

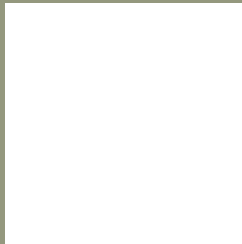
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 148, 152, 126 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 152, 126.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 152, 126.

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, 152, 126

Protanopia

158, 149, 125

Deuteranopia

172, 144, 128



Tritanopia
153, 147, 159

Trichromacy



Original Color

148, 152, 126

Protanomaly

154, 150, 125

Deuteranomaly

163, 147, 127

Tritanomaly

151, 149, 147

Monochromacy



Original Color

148, 152, 126

Achromatopsia

148, 148, 148

Achromatomaly

148, 149, 140

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 148, 152, 126 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, 152, 126) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 152, 126)  
}
```

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, 152, 126) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 152, 126) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 148, 152, 126 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, 152, 126) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 152, 126) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(148, 152, 126)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(148, 152, 126); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 152, 126);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 152,  
126) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 148, 152, 126 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(148, 152, 126) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148,  
152, 126) }
```

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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