

Converting Colors

RGB(148, 152, 143)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(148, 152, 143) contains.

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Color

RGB(148, 152, 143)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	94988F
RGB	148, 152, 143
RGB Percent	58%, 60%, 56%
CMY	0.4196, 0.4039, 0.4392
CMYK	0.03, 0.00, 0.06, 0.40
HSL	87°, 4%, 58%
HSV	87°, 6%, 60%
XYZ	28.3989, 30.7355, 30.4224
YIQ	149.7780, 0.5050, -3.6470

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

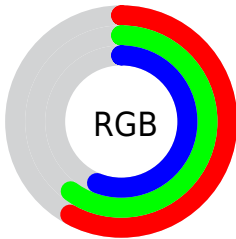
Format	Color
RYB	143, 152, 147
Decimal	9738383
CIELab	62.28, -3.16, 4.22
CIELCh	62, 5.277, 126.854
Yxy	30.7355, 0.3171, 0.3432
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287928463 (0xFF94988F)
YUV	149.7780, -3.3416, -1.5593
Hunter-Lab	55.4396, -5.5829, 6.2725

Details

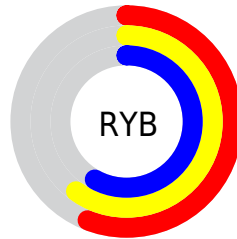
The RGB color **148, 152, 143** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **147, 143, 152**, and the grayscale version is **150, 150, 150**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **202, 206, 197**, and **97, 101, 93** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **141, 152, 128**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **155, 152, 158**.

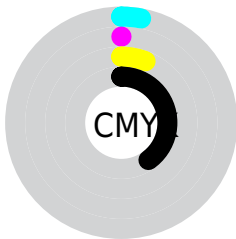
Distribution



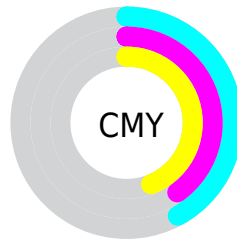
- Red (58%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (58%)



- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Black (40%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 148, 152, 143 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, 143 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 148, 152, 143


255, 255, 255


 202, 206, 197


 230, 234, 225


255, 255, 253

 148, 152, 143

 122, 126, 117

 97, 101, 93

 74, 77, 69

 51, 54, 47

 30, 33, 26

 5, 10, 0

 0, 0, 0

 148, 152, 143

 141, 152, 128

 148, 152, 143

 155, 152, 158

■ 134, 152, 113

■ 162, 152, 173

■ 128, 152, 97

■ 168, 152, 189

■ 121, 152, 82

■ 175, 152, 204

■ 114, 152, 67

■ 182, 152, 219

■ 107, 152, 52

■ 189, 152, 234

■ 101, 152, 37

■ 195, 152, 249

■ 94, 152, 21

■ 202, 152, 255

■ 87, 152, 6

■ 209, 152, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



153, 151, 141



148, 152, 143



143, 153, 147

Triad

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



148, 152, 143



142, 152, 159



161, 147, 150

Complementary

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



148, 152, 143



147, 143, 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.



158, 148, 154



148, 152, 143



147, 151, 160

Square

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



148, 152, 143



140, 153, 156



153, 149, 158



161, 148, 145

Rectangle

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



148, 152, 143



141, 153, 150



153, 149, 158



160, 148, 151

Sweetspot

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



148, 152, 143



195, 196, 192



152, 147, 143



99, 99, 97



227, 227, 227



99, 99, 99

Same Dimension

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



148, 152, 143



190, 196, 183



144, 152, 143



74, 77, 70



78, 140, 0



7, 13, 0

Inverse Universe

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



147, 143, 152



189, 183, 196



151, 143, 152



73, 70, 77



62, 0, 140



6, 0, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 148, 152, 143 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

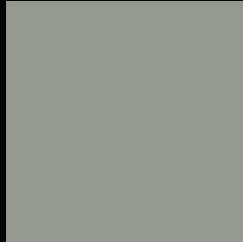
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 143 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

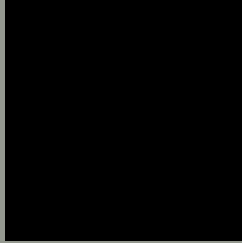
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

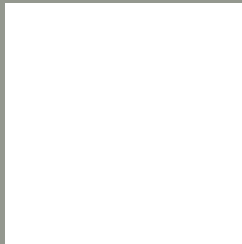
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 148, 152, 143 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 152, 143.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 152, 143.

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, 143

Protanopia

155, 150, 142

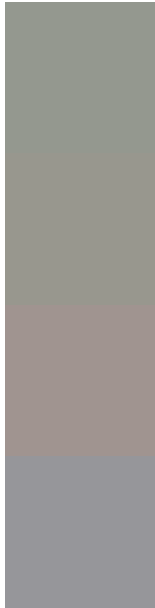
Deuteranopia

167, 145, 144



Tritanopia
151, 149, 161

Trichromacy



Original Color

148, 152, 143

Protanomaly

152, 151, 142

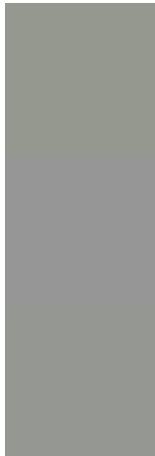
Deuteranomaly

160, 148, 144

Tritanomaly

150, 150, 154

Monochromacy



Original Color

148, 152, 143

Achromatopsia

150, 150, 150

Achromatomaly

149, 151, 147

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 148, 152, 143 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, 143) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 152, 143)  
}
```

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, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 152, 143) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 148, 152, 143 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, 143) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 152, 143) }
```

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, 143)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(148, 152, 143); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 152, 143);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 152,  
143) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 148, 152, 143 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, 143) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148,  
152, 143) }
```

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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