

Converting Colors

RGB(148, 153, 120)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(148, 153, 120) contains.

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Color

RGB(148, 153, 120)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	949978
RGB	148, 153, 120
RGB Percent	58%, 60%, 47%
CMY	0.4196, 0.4000, 0.5294
CMYK	0.03, 0.00, 0.22, 0.40
HSL	69°, 14%, 54%
HSV	69°, 22%, 60%
XYZ	26.9941, 30.4344, 22.2210
YIQ	147.7430, 7.6130, -11.3230

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

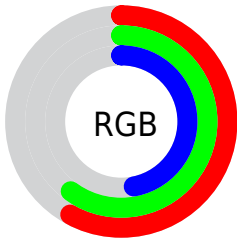
Format	Color
RYB	120, 153, 125
Decimal	9738616
CIELab	62.03, -7.66, 16.78
CIELCh	62, 18.446, 114.550
Yxy	30.4344, 0.3389, 0.3821
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287928696 (0xFF949978)
YUV	147.7430, -13.6773, 0.2254
Hunter-Lab	55.1674, -9.2006, 14.7357

Details

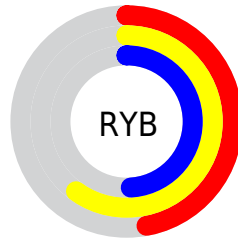
The RGB color **148, 153, 120** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **125, 120, 153**, and the grayscale version is **148, 148, 148**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **202, 207, 172**, and **97, 102, 71** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **146, 153, 105**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **150, 153, 135**.

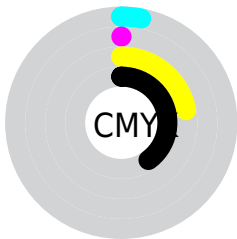
Distribution



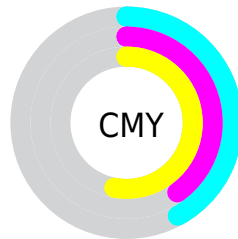
- Red (58%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (47%)



- Red (47%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (49%)



- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Black (40%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (53%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 148, 153, 120 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, 153, 120 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 148, 153, 120

255, 255, 255

 202, 207, 172


 230, 236, 200


 255, 255, 228

 148, 153, 120

 122, 127, 95

 97, 102, 71

 73, 78, 49

 50, 55, 27

 29, 34, 2


 0, 13, 0

 0, 0, 0

 148, 153, 120

 146, 153, 105

 148, 153, 120

 150, 153, 135

■ 143, 153, 89

■ 153, 153, 151

■ 141, 153, 74

■ 155, 153, 166

■ 139, 153, 59

■ 157, 153, 181

■ 136, 153, 44

■ 160, 153, 197

■ 134, 153, 28

■ 162, 153, 212

■ 132, 153, 13

■ 164, 153, 227

■ 130, 153, 0

■ 167, 153, 242

■ 169, 153, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



165, 148, 118



148, 153, 120



129, 157, 131

Triad

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



148, 153, 120



110, 157, 176



181, 139, 154

Complementary

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



148, 153, 120



125, 120, 153

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.



168, 142, 169



148, 153, 120



127, 152, 182

Square

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



148, 153, 120



105, 159, 163



149, 147, 179



184, 139, 137

Rectangle

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



148, 153, 120



118, 159, 141



149, 147, 179



177, 139, 159

Sweetspot

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



148, 153, 120



197, 199, 187



153, 125, 120



98, 99, 92



227, 227, 227



99, 99, 99

Same Dimension

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



148, 153, 120



191, 199, 147



132, 153, 120



75, 77, 69



119, 140, 0



11, 13, 0

Inverse Universe

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



125, 120, 153



155, 147, 199



141, 120, 153



70, 69, 77



21, 0, 140



2, 0, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 148, 153, 120 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

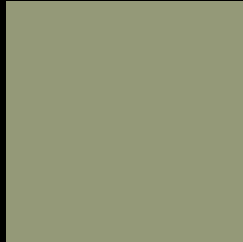
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 153, 120 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

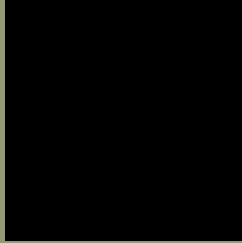
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

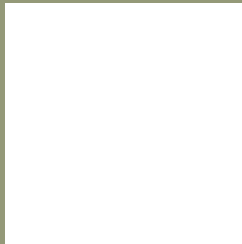
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 148, 153, 120 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 153, 120.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 153, 120.

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





Tritanopia

153, 148, 159

Trichromacy



Original Color

148, 153, 120

Protanomaly

155, 151, 119

Deuteranomaly

165, 147, 121

Tritanomaly

151, 150, 145

Monochromacy



Original Color

148, 153, 120

Achromatopsia

148, 148, 148

Achromatomaly

148, 150, 138

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 148, 153, 120 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, 153, 120)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 153, 120)  
}
```

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, 153, 120) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 153, 120) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 148, 153, 120 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, 153, 120) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 153, 120) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(148, 153, 120)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(148, 153, 120); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 153, 120);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 153,  
120) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 148, 153, 120 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(148, 153, 120) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148,  
153, 120) }
```

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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