

Converting Colors

RGB(148, 153, 139)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(148, 153, 139) contains.

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Color

RGB(148, 153, 139)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	94998B
RGB	148, 153, 139
RGB Percent	58%, 60%, 55%
CMY	0.4196, 0.4000, 0.4549
CMYK	0.03, 0.00, 0.09, 0.40
HSL	81°, 6%, 57%
HSV	81°, 9%, 60%
XYZ	28.2642, 30.9424, 28.9089
YIQ	149.9090, 1.5140, -5.4140

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

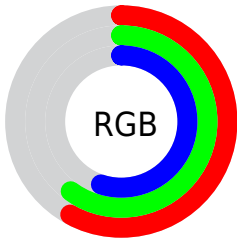
Format	Color
RYB	139, 153, 144
Decimal	9738635
CIELab	62.46, -4.45, 6.73
CIELCh	62, 8.068, 123.474
Yxy	30.9424, 0.3208, 0.3512
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287928715 (0xFF94998B)
YUV	149.9090, -5.3781, -1.6742
Hunter-Lab	55.6259, -6.6475, 8.1250

Details

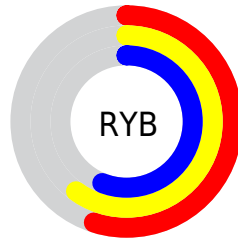
The RGB color **148, 153, 139** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **144, 139, 153**, and the grayscale version is **150, 150, 150**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **202, 207, 192**, and **97, 102, 89** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **143, 153, 124**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **153, 153, 154**.

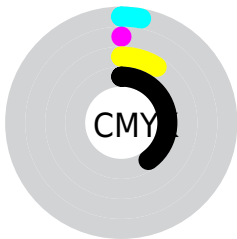
Distribution



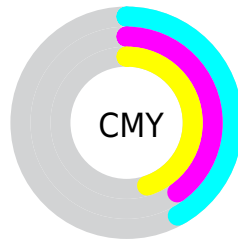
- Red (58%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (55%)



- Red (55%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (56%)



- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Black (40%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 148, 153, 139 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, 139 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 148, 153, 139

255, 255, 255

 202, 207, 192

 230, 236, 220


 255, 255, 249

 148, 153, 139

 122, 127, 114

 97, 102, 89

 74, 78, 66

 51, 55, 44


 30, 34, 23

 2, 12, 0

 0, 0, 0

 148, 153, 139

 143, 153, 124

 148, 153, 139

 153, 153, 154

■ 137, 153, 108

■ 159, 153, 170

■ 132, 153, 93

■ 164, 153, 185

■ 126, 153, 78

■ 170, 153, 200

■ 121, 153, 63

■ 175, 153, 215

■ 115, 153, 47

■ 181, 153, 231

■ 110, 153, 32

■ 186, 153, 246

■ 104, 153, 17

■ 192, 153, 255

■ 99, 153, 1

■ 197, 153, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



156, 151, 137



148, 153, 139



140, 155, 144

Triad

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



148, 153, 139



137, 153, 164



166, 146, 150

Complementary

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



148, 153, 139



144, 139, 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.



161, 147, 158



148, 153, 139



145, 151, 165

Square

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



148, 153, 139



134, 155, 159



154, 149, 163



166, 147, 143

Rectangle

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



148, 153, 139



136, 155, 149



154, 149, 163



165, 146, 153

Sweetspot

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



148, 153, 139



197, 199, 193



153, 144, 139



98, 99, 95



227, 227, 227



99, 99, 99

Same Dimension

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



148, 153, 139



191, 199, 177



141, 153, 139



74, 77, 69



90, 140, 0



8, 13, 0

Inverse Universe

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



144, 139, 153



185, 177, 199



151, 139, 153



72, 69, 77



50, 0, 140



5, 0, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 148, 153, 139 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

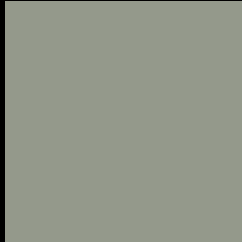
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 139 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

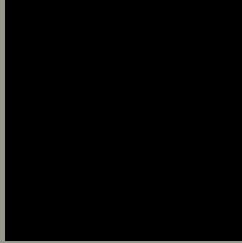
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

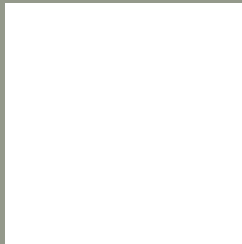
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 148, 153, 139 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 153, 139.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 153, 139.

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, 153, 139

Protanopia
157, 150, 138

Deuteranopia
169, 146, 140



Tritanopia

151, 150, 162

Trichromacy



Original Color

148, 153, 139

Protanomaly

154, 151, 138

Deuteranomaly

161, 149, 140

Tritanomaly

150, 151, 154

Monochromacy



Original Color

148, 153, 139

Achromatopsia

150, 150, 150

Achromatomaly

149, 151, 146

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 148, 153, 139 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, 139) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 153, 139)  
}
```

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, 139) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 153, 139) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 148, 153, 139 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, 139) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 153, 139) }
```

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, 139)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(148, 153, 139); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 153, 139);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 153,  
139) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 148, 153, 139 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, 139) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148,  
153, 139) }
```

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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