

Converting Colors

RGB(148, 153, 156)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(148, 153, 156) contains.

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Color

RGB(148, 153, 156)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	94999C
RGB	148, 153, 156
RGB Percent	58%, 60%, 61%
CMY	0.4196, 0.4000, 0.3882
CMYK	0.05, 0.02, 0.00, 0.39
HSL	203°, 4%, 60%
HSV	203°, 5%, 61%
XYZ	29.6047, 31.4787, 35.9681
YIQ	151.8470, -3.9430, -0.1270

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

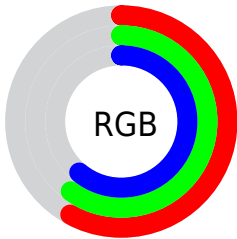
Format	Color
RYB	148, 151, 156
Decimal	9738652
CIELab	62.91, -1.20, -2.20
CIELCh	63, 2.509, 241.496
Yxy	31.4787, 0.3050, 0.3244
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287928732 (0xFF94999C)
YUV	151.8470, 2.0474, -3.3738
Hunter-Lab	56.1059, -3.9982, 1.2647

Details

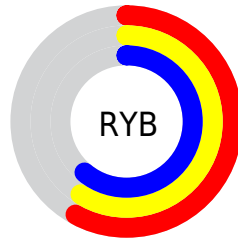
The RGB color **148, 153, 156** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **156, 151, 148**, and the grayscale version is **152, 152, 152**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **202, 207, 210**, and **97, 102, 105** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **132, 147, 156**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **164, 159, 156**.

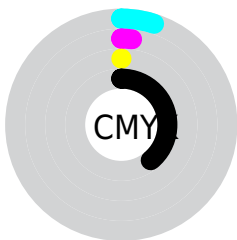
Distribution



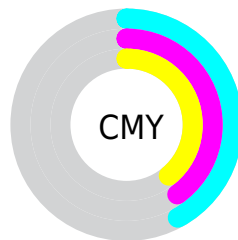
- Red (58%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (61%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (59%)
- Blue (61%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (39%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (39%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 148, 153, 156 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, 156 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 148, 153, 156

255, 255, 255

■ 202, 207, 210

■ 230, 236, 239

■ 148, 153, 156

■ 122, 127, 130

■ 97, 102, 105

■ 74, 78, 81

■ 51, 55, 58

■ 30, 34, 36

■ 5, 12, 15

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 148, 153, 156

■ 132, 147, 156

■ 148, 153, 156

■ 164, 159, 156

■ 117, 141, 156

■ 179, 165, 156

■ 101, 135, 156

■ 195, 171, 156

■ 86, 130, 156

■ 210, 176, 156

■ 70, 124, 156

■ 226, 182, 156

■ 54, 118, 156

■ 242, 188, 156

■ 39, 112, 156

■ 255, 194, 156

■ 23, 106, 156

■ 255, 200, 156

■ 8, 100, 156

■ 255, 206, 156

Harmonies

Analogous

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



147, 153, 154



148, 153, 156



150, 152, 157

Triad

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



148, 153, 156



157, 151, 152



151, 153, 148

Complementary

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



148, 153, 156



156, 151, 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.



154, 152, 148



148, 153, 156



157, 151, 150

Square

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



148, 153, 156



155, 151, 154



156, 151, 148



149, 153, 150

Rectangle

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



148, 153, 156



152, 152, 156



156, 151, 148



152, 153, 148

Sweetspot

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



148, 153, 156



200, 202, 204



148, 156, 151



100, 101, 102



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



148, 153, 156



192, 199, 204



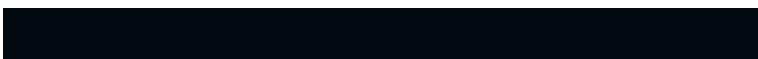
148, 149, 156



74, 77, 79



0, 89, 143



0, 10, 15

Inverse Universe

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



156, 148, 153



204, 192, 199



156, 155, 148



79, 74, 77



143, 0, 89



15, 0, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 148, 153, 156 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

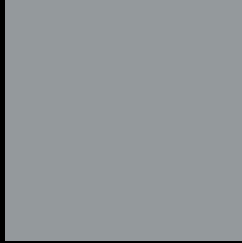
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 156 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

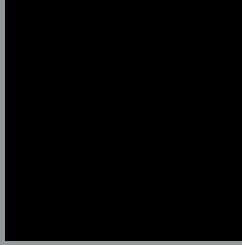
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

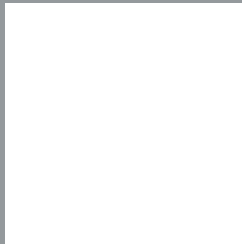
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 148, 153, 156 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 153, 156.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 153, 156.

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

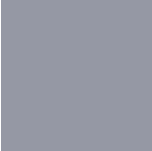
148, 153, 156

Protanopia

154, 151, 155

Deuteranopia

164, 147, 157



Tritanopia
149, 152, 164

Trichromacy



Original Color

148, 153, 156

Protanomaly

152, 152, 155

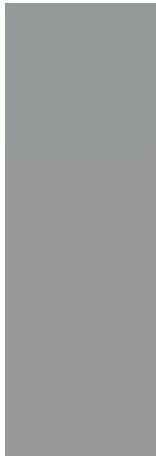
Deuteranomaly

158, 149, 157

Tritanomaly

149, 152, 161

Monochromacy



Original Color

148, 153, 156

Achromatopsia

152, 152, 152

Achromatomaly

151, 152, 153

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 148, 153, 156 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, 156) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 153, 156)  
}
```

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, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 153, 156) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 148, 153, 156 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, 156) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 153, 156) }
```

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, 156)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(148, 153, 156); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 153, 156);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 153,  
156) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 148, 153, 156 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, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148,  
153, 156) }
```

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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