

Converting Colors

RGB(148, 157, 115)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(148, 157, 115) contains.

RGB(148, 157, 115)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(148, 157, 115)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	949D73
RGB	148, 157, 115
RGB Percent	58%, 62%, 45%
CMY	0.4196, 0.3843, 0.5490
CMYK	0.06, 0.00, 0.27, 0.38
HSL	73°, 18%, 53%
HSV	73°, 27%, 62%
XYZ	27.3642, 31.6476, 20.8860
YIQ	149.5210, 8.1180, -14.9700

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

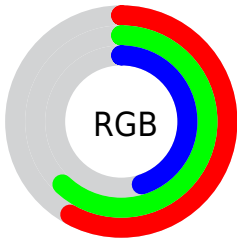
Format	Color
RYB	115, 157, 124
Decimal	9739635
CIELab	63.05, -10.58, 20.95
CIELCh	63, 23.470, 116.794
Yxy	31.6476, 0.3425, 0.3961
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287929715 (0xFF949D73)
YUV	149.5210, -17.0189, -1.3339
Hunter-Lab	56.2562, -11.6222, 17.3670

Details

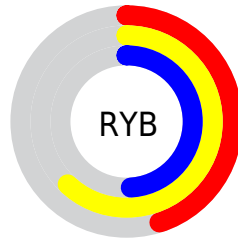
The RGB color **148, 157, 115** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **124, 115, 157**, and the grayscale version is **150, 150, 150**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **202, 212, 167**, and **97, 106, 66** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **145, 157, 99**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **151, 157, 131**.

Distribution



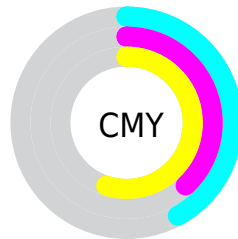
- Red (58%)
- Green (62%)
- Blue (45%)



- Red (45%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Blue (49%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Black (38%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 148, 157, 115 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, 157, 115 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 148, 157, 115

255, 255, 255

 202, 212, 167

 231, 240, 194

 255, 255, 222


 255, 255, 251

 148, 157, 115

 145, 157, 99

 148, 157, 115


 122, 131, 90

 97, 106, 66

 73, 82, 44


 49, 59, 22


 29, 37, 0

 0, 17, 0


 0, 0, 0


 148, 157, 115


 151, 157, 131


 141, 157, 84


 155, 157, 146

 138, 157, 68


 158, 157, 162


 135, 157, 52

 161, 157, 178

 131, 157, 36

 165, 157, 194

 128, 157, 21

 168, 157, 209

 124, 157, 5

 172, 157, 225

 123, 157, 0

 175, 157, 241

 178, 157, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



170, 150, 111



148, 157, 115



124, 162, 129

Triad

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



148, 157, 115



99, 161, 187



192, 138, 156

Complementary

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



148, 157, 115



124, 115, 157

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.



177, 141, 176



148, 157, 115



124, 155, 194

Square

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



148, 157, 115



91, 164, 171



153, 148, 190



195, 139, 135

Rectangle

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



148, 157, 115



109, 164, 142



153, 148, 190



188, 138, 163

Sweetspot

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



148, 157, 115



201, 204, 188



157, 123, 115



100, 102, 92



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



148, 157, 115



190, 204, 139



128, 157, 115



77, 79, 71



112, 143, 0



12, 15, 0

Inverse Universe

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



124, 115, 157



153, 139, 204



144, 115, 157



73, 71, 79



31, 0, 143



3, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 148, 157, 115 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

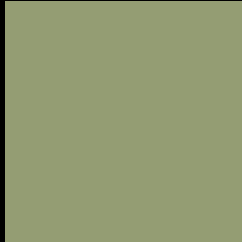
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 157, 115 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

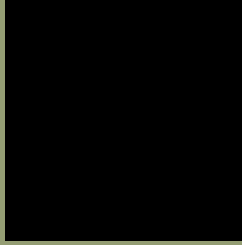
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 157, 115 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 157, 115.




This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 157, 115.

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
154, 151, 163

Trichromacy



Original Color

148, 157, 115

Protanomaly

158, 154, 114

Deuteranomaly

168, 150, 116

Tritanomaly

152, 153, 146

Monochromacy



Original Color

148, 157, 115

Achromatopsia

150, 150, 150

Achromatomaly

149, 153, 137

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 148, 157, 115 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, 157, 115)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 157, 115)  
}
```

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, 157, 115) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 157, 115) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 148, 157, 115 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

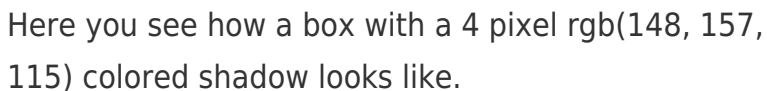
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(148, 157, 115) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 157, 115) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(148, 157, 115)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(148, 157, 115); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 157, 115);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 157,  
115) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 148, 157, 115 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(148, 157, 115) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148,  
157, 115) }
```

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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