

Converting Colors

RGB(148, 164, 124)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(148, 164, 124) contains.

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Color

RGB(148, 164, 124)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	94A47C
RGB	148, 164, 124
RGB Percent	58%, 64%, 49%
CMY	0.4196, 0.3569, 0.5137
CMYK	0.10, 0.00, 0.24, 0.36
HSL	84°, 18%, 56%
HSV	84°, 24%, 64%
XYZ	29.1263, 34.3021, 24.1546
YIQ	154.6560, 3.3040, -15.8320

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

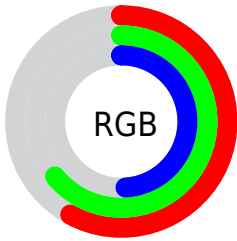
Format	Color
RYB	124, 164, 140
Decimal	9741436
CIELab	65.20, -12.91, 18.93
CIELCh	65, 22.915, 124.296
Yxy	34.3021, 0.3326, 0.3917
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287931516 (0xFF94A47C)
YUV	154.6560, -15.1134, -5.8373
Hunter-Lab	58.5680, -13.7245, 16.5452

Details

The RGB color **148, 164, 124** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **140, 124, 164**, and the grayscale version is **155, 155, 155**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **202, 219, 177**, and **97, 112, 75** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **141, 164, 108**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **155, 164, 140**.

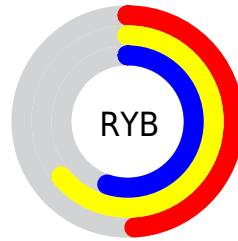
Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (64%)

Blue (49%)



Red (49%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (55%)

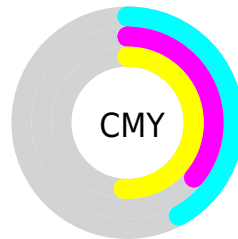


Cyan (10%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (24%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (51%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 148, 164, 124 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, 164, 124 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 148, 164, 124

255, 255, 255

 202, 219, 177

 231, 247, 204

 255, 255, 232

 148, 164, 124

 122, 138, 99

 97, 112, 75

 73, 88, 52

 50, 64, 30


 28, 42, 7

 0, 23, 0

 0, 0, 0

 148, 164, 124

 141, 164, 108

 148, 164, 124

 155, 164, 140

135, 164, 91

161, 164, 157

128, 164, 75

168, 164, 173

122, 164, 58

174, 164, 190

115, 164, 42

181, 164, 206

109, 164, 26

187, 164, 222

102, 164, 9

194, 164, 239

98, 164, 0

200, 164, 255

207, 164, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



171, 158, 117



148, 164, 124



125, 168, 140

Triad

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



148, 164, 124



111, 165, 195



199, 143, 156

Complementary

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



148, 164, 124



140, 124, 164

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.



187, 146, 176



148, 164, 124



137, 159, 199

Square

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



148, 164, 124



99, 169, 181



165, 152, 192



199, 145, 136

Rectangle

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



148, 164, 124



111, 170, 153



165, 152, 192



196, 144, 163

Sweetspot

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



148, 164, 124



208, 214, 199



164, 140, 124



104, 107, 99



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



148, 164, 124



189, 214, 152



128, 164, 124



78, 82, 73



87, 145, 0



11, 18, 0

Inverse Universe

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



140, 124, 164



177, 152, 214



160, 124, 164



77, 73, 82



58, 0, 145



7, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 148, 164, 124 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, 164, 124 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

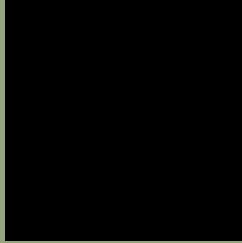
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 164, 124 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 164, 124.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 164, 124.

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
155, 158, 170

Trichromacy



Original Color

148, 164, 124

Protanomaly

161, 160, 122

Deuteranomaly

171, 156, 126

Tritanomaly

152, 160, 153

Monochromacy



Original Color

148, 164, 124

Achromatopsia

155, 155, 155

Achromatomaly

152, 158, 144

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 148, 164, 124 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, 164, 124)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 164, 124)  
}
```

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, 164, 124) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 164, 124) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 148, 164, 124 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, 164, 124) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 164, 124) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(148, 164, 124)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(148, 164, 124); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 164, 124);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 164,  
124) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 148, 164, 124 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(148, 164, 124) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148,  
164, 124) }
```

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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