

Converting Colors

RGB(148, 171, 120)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(148, 171, 120) contains.

RGB(148, 171, 120)	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, 171, 120)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	94AB78
RGB	148, 171, 120
RGB Percent	58%, 67%, 47%
CMY	0.4196, 0.3294, 0.5294
CMYK	0.13, 0.00, 0.30, 0.33
HSL	87°, 23%, 57%
HSV	87°, 30%, 67%
XYZ	30.1658, 36.7778, 23.2782
YIQ	158.3090, 2.6630, -20.7370

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

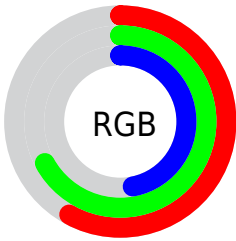
Format	Color
RYB	120, 171, 143
Decimal	9743224
CIELab	67.11, -17.17, 23.70
CIELCh	67, 29.271, 125.925
Yxy	36.7778, 0.3344, 0.4076
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287933304 (0xFF94AB78)
YUV	158.3090, -18.8863, -9.0410
Hunter-Lab	60.6447, -17.3389, 19.6931

Details

The RGB color **148, 171, 120** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **143, 120, 171**, and the grayscale version is **158, 158, 158**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **203, 226, 173**, and **97, 119, 71** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **140, 171, 103**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **156, 171, 137**.

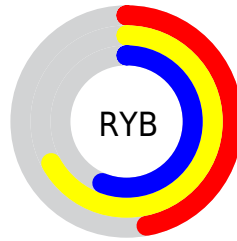
Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (67%)

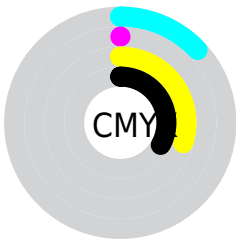
Blue (47%)



Red (47%)

Yellow (67%)

Blue (56%)

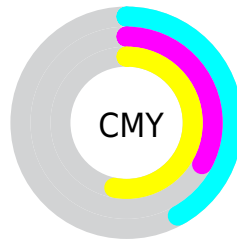


Cyan (13%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (30%)

Black (33%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (53%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 148, 171, 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, 171, 120 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 148, 171, 120

255, 255, 255

 203, 226, 173

 231, 255, 200

 255, 255, 228

 148, 171, 120

 122, 144, 95

 97, 119, 71

 72, 94, 48

 49, 70, 26

 27, 48, 1


 0, 28, 0

 0, 0, 0

 148, 171, 120

 140, 171, 103

 148, 171, 120

 156, 171, 137

■ 133, 171, 86

■ 163, 171, 154

■ 125, 171, 69

■ 171, 171, 171

■ 117, 171, 52

■ 179, 171, 188

■ 109, 171, 35

■ 187, 171, 205

■ 102, 171, 17

■ 194, 171, 223

■ 94, 171, 0

■ 202, 171, 240

■ 94, 171, 0

■ 210, 171, 255

■ 217, 171, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



177, 163, 111



148, 171, 120



117, 176, 141

Triad

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



148, 171, 120



99, 172, 211



215, 144, 159

Complementary

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



148, 171, 120



143, 120, 171

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.



201, 147, 185



148, 171, 120



137, 164, 215

Square

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



148, 171, 120



78, 177, 193



174, 155, 206



214, 147, 134

Rectangle

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



148, 171, 120



98, 178, 159



174, 155, 206



212, 144, 168

Sweetspot

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



148, 171, 120



213, 222, 202



171, 143, 120



107, 112, 100



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



148, 171, 120



186, 222, 142



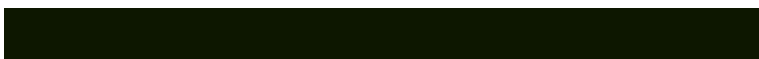
123, 171, 120



83, 87, 78



83, 150, 0



13, 23, 0

Inverse Universe

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



143, 120, 171



178, 142, 222



168, 120, 171



82, 78, 87



68, 0, 150



10, 0, 23

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 148, 171, 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, 171, 120 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

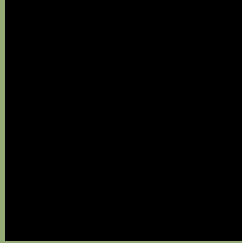
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 171, 120 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 171, 120.

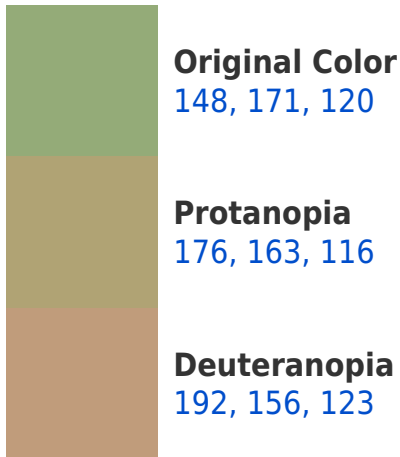


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 171, 120.

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
156, 164, 177

Trichromacy



Original Color
148, 171, 120

Protanomaly
166, 166, 117

Deuteranomaly
176, 161, 122

Tritanomaly
153, 167, 156

Monochromacy



Original Color
148, 171, 120

Achromatopsia
158, 158, 158

Achromatomaly
154, 163, 144

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 148, 171, 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, 171, 120)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 171, 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, 171, 120) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 171, 120) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 148, 171, 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, 171, 120) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 171, 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, 171, 120) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(148, 171, 120); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 171, 120);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 171,  
120) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 148, 171, 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, 171, 120) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148,  
171, 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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