

# Converting Colors

`RYB(148, 139, 144)`

Have a look what the booklet for  
RYB(148, 139, 144) contains.

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# Color

**R<sub>Y</sub>B(148, 139, 144)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	948B90
RGB	148, 139, 144
RGB Percent	58%, 55%, 56%
CMY	0.4196, 0.4549, 0.4353
CMYK	0.00, 0.06, 0.03, 0.42
HSL	327°, 4%, 56%
HSV	327°, 6%, 58%
XYZ	26.4794, 26.7748, 30.1580
YIQ	142.2610, 3.7590, 3.4630

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

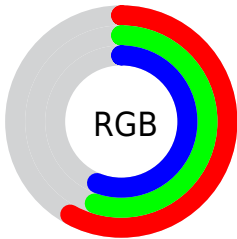
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	148, 139, 144
Decimal	9735056
CIE Lab	58.77, 4.29, -1.46
CIE LCh	59, 4.536, 341.169
Yxy	26.7748, 0.3175, 0.3210
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287925136 (0xFF948B90)
YUV	142.2610, 0.8573, 5.0331
Hunter-Lab	51.7443, 0.7922, 1.6652

# Details

The RYB color **148, 139, 144** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **139, 145, 148**, and the grayscale version is **142, 142, 142**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **202, 192, 198**, and **97, 89, 94** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **148, 124, 137**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **148, 152, 154**.

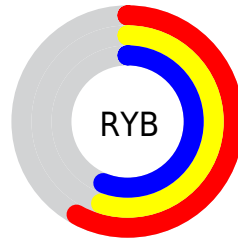
# Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (55%)

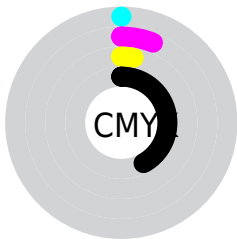
Blue (56%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (55%)

Blue (56%)

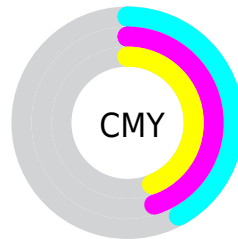


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (6%)

Yellow (3%)

Black (42%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (45%)

Yellow (44%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 148, 139, 144 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 RYB color 148, 139, 144 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 148, 139, 144

 148, 139, 144

255, 255, 255

 122, 114, 118


 202, 192, 198

 97, 89, 94

 230, 220, 226

 74, 66, 70

 255, 249, 254

 51, 44, 48


 30, 23, 27

 0, 0, 0

 148, 139, 144


 148, 139, 144

 148, 124, 137


 148, 152, 154


 148, 109, 131


 148, 163, 169

 148, 95, 124


 148, 172, 183

 148, 80, 118

 148, 183, 198

 148, 65, 111

 148, 193, 213

 148, 50, 105

 148, 204, 228

 148, 35, 98

 148, 214, 243

 148, 21, 91

 148, 221, 255

 148, 6, 85

 148, 219, 255

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



144, 140, 147



148, 139, 144



150, 139, 140

# Triad

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



148, 139, 144



135, 143, 134



132, 138, 146

# Complementary

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



148, 139, 144



139, 145, 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.



132, 138, 144



148, 139, 144



135, 143, 139

# Square

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



148, 139, 144



147, 145, 134



134, 141, 144



135, 140, 149

# Rectangle

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



148, 139, 144



150, 139, 137



134, 141, 144



132, 138, 145



# Sweetspot

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



148, 139, 144



191, 187, 190



143, 139, 148



97, 95, 96



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97



# Same Dimension

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



148, 139, 144



191, 178, 185



148, 139, 140



74, 68, 71



138, 0, 76



10, 0, 6



# Inverse Universe

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



148, 139, 144



191, 178, 185



139, 144, 148



74, 68, 71



138, 0, 76



10, 0, 6



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 148, 139, 144 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

# Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 148, 139, 144 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

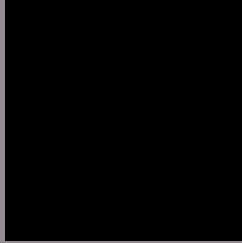
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

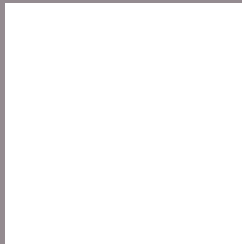
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## **RYB 148, 139, 144 Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 148, 139, 144.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 148, 139, 144.

# 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](#), [139](#), [144](#)

### Protanopia

[143](#), [141](#), [145](#)

### Deuteranopia

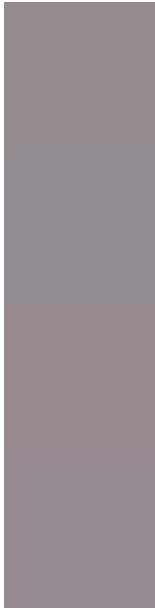
[154](#), [137](#), [144](#)



# Tritanopia

149, 138, 149

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

148, 139, 144

## Protanomaly

145, 140, 145

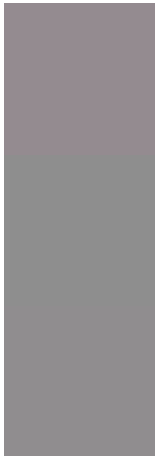
## Deuteranomaly

152, 138, 144

## Tritanomaly

149, 138, 147

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

148, 139, 144

## Achromatopsia

142, 142, 142

## Achromatomaly

144, 141, 143

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 148, 139, 144 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, 139, 144) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 139, 144)  
}
```

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, 139, 144) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 139, 144) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 148, 139, 144 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, 139, 144) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 139, 144) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(148, 139, 144)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(148, 139, 144); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 139, 144);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 139,  
144) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 148, 139, 144 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(148, 139, 144) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148,  
139, 144) }
```

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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