

Converting Colors

`RYB(148, 147, 153)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(148, 147, 153) contains.

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Color

R_YB(148, 147, 153)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	949399
RGB	148, 147, 153
RGB Percent	58%, 58%, 60%
CMY	0.4196, 0.4235, 0.4000
CMYK	0.03, 0.04, 0.00, 0.40
HSL	250°, 3%, 59%
HSV	250°, 4%, 60%
XYZ	28.3962, 29.4632, 34.3273
YIQ	147.9830, -1.3300, 2.0780

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

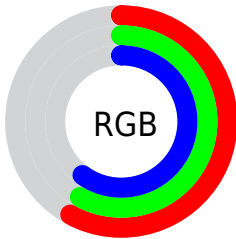
Format	Color
R _Y B	148, 147, 153
Decimal	9737113
CIE Lab	61.19, 1.55, -3.04
CIE LCh	61, 3.408, 296.984
Yxy	29.4632, 0.3080, 0.3196
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287927193 (0xFF949399)
YUV	147.9830, 2.4734, 0.0149
Hunter-Lab	54.2801, -1.6091, 0.5004

Details

The RYB color **148, 147, 153** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **147, 153, 148**, and the grayscale version is **148, 148, 148**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **202, 201, 207**, and **97, 97, 102** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **135, 132, 153**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **153, 162, 154**.

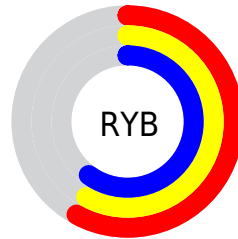
Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (58%)

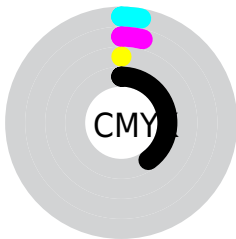
Blue (60%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (58%)

Blue (60%)

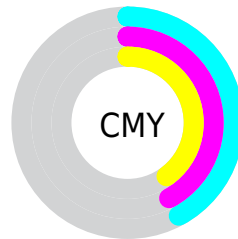


Cyan (3%)

Magenta (4%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (40%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 148, 147, 153 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, 147, 153 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 148, 147, 153

255, 255, 255

 202, 201, 207


 230, 229, 236

 148, 147, 153

 122, 121, 127

 97, 97, 102

 74, 73, 78

 51, 50, 55

 30, 29, 34

 5, 3, 12

 0, 0, 0

 148, 147, 153

 135, 132, 153

 148, 147, 153

 153, 162, 154

123, 116, 153

153, 178, 158

110, 101, 153

153, 193, 160

97, 86, 153

153, 208, 162

84, 70, 153

153, 223, 164

72, 55, 153

153, 239, 168

59, 40, 153

153, 254, 170

46, 25, 153

153, 255, 158

33, 9, 153

153, 255, 153

Harmonies

Analogous

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



144, 147, 154



148, 147, 153



151, 146, 151

Triad

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



148, 147, 153



153, 147, 143



141, 146, 150

Complementary

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



148, 147, 153



147, 153, 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.



144, 149, 149



148, 147, 153



149, 151, 142

Square

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



148, 147, 153



154, 146, 145



142, 148, 143



141, 145, 150

Rectangle

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



148, 147, 153



153, 146, 149



142, 148, 143



142, 146, 149

Sweetspot

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



148, 147, 153



197, 197, 199



147, 150, 153



99, 98, 99



227, 227, 227



99, 99, 99

Same Dimension

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



148, 147, 153



191, 189, 199



151, 147, 153



73, 72, 77



23, 0, 140



2, 0, 13

Inverse Universe

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



153, 147, 152



199, 189, 197



147, 153, 151



77, 72, 76



140, 0, 117



13, 0, 11

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 148, 147, 153 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

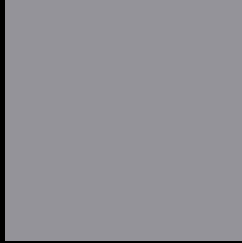
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 147, 153 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

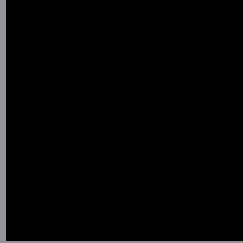
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

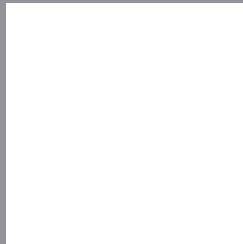
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RYB 148, 147, 153 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 148, 147, 153.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 148, 147, 153.

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, 147, 153

Protanopia
149, 147, 153

Deuteranopia
159, 143, 154



Tritanopia

149, 146, 158

Trichromacy



Original Color

148, 147, 153

Protanomaly

149, 147, 153

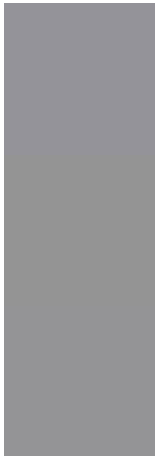
Deuteranomaly

155, 144, 154

Tritanomaly

149, 146, 156

Monochromacy



Original Color

148, 147, 153

Achromatopsia

148, 148, 148

Achromatomaly

148, 148, 150

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 148, 147, 153 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, 147, 153) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 147, 153)  
}
```

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, 147, 153) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 147, 153) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 148, 147, 153 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, 147, 153) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 147, 153) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(148, 147, 153)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(148, 147, 153); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 147, 153);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 147,  
153) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 148, 147, 153 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(148, 147, 153) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148,  
147, 153) }
```

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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