

Converting Colors

`RYB(148, 148, 159)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(148, 148, 159) contains.

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Color

R_YB(148, 148, 159)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	94949F
RGB	148, 148, 159
RGB Percent	58%, 58%, 62%
CMY	0.4196, 0.4196, 0.3765
CMYK	0.07, 0.07, 0.00, 0.38
HSL	240°, 5%, 60%
HSV	240°, 7%, 62%
XYZ	29.0607, 29.9789, 37.0557
YIQ	149.2540, -3.5310, 3.4210

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

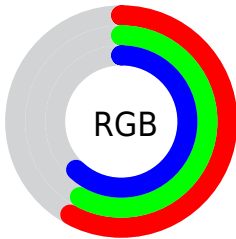
Format	Color
R_{YB}	148, 148, 159
Decimal	9737375
CIE Lab	61.64, 2.20, -5.78
CIE LCh	62, 6.186, 290.868
Yxy	29.9789, 0.3024, 0.3120
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287927455 (0xFF94949F)
YUV	149.2540, 4.8048, -1.0998
Hunter-Lab	54.7530, -1.0773, -1.7992

Details

The RYB color **148, 148, 159** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **148, 159, 148**, and the grayscale version is **149, 149, 149**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **202, 202, 214**, and **97, 97, 108** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **132, 132, 159**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **159, 164, 159**.

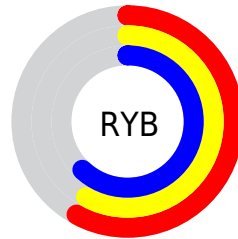
Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (58%)

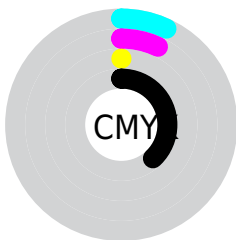
Blue (62%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (58%)

Blue (62%)

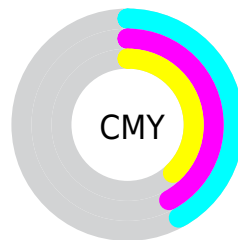


Cyan (7%)

Magenta (7%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 148, 148, 159 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, 148, 159 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 148, 148, 159

255, 255, 255


 202, 202, 214


 230, 230, 242

 148, 148, 159

 122, 122, 133

 97, 97, 108

 74, 74, 83

 51, 51, 60

 30, 30, 39

 5, 5, 18

 0, 0, 0

 148, 148, 159


 132, 132, 159

 148, 148, 159

 159, 164, 159

 116, 116, 159

 159, 180, 159

 100, 100, 159

 159, 196, 159

 84, 84, 159

 159, 212, 159

 69, 69, 159

 159, 228, 159

 53, 53, 159

 159, 243, 159

 37, 37, 159

 159, 255, 159

 21, 21, 159

 5, 5, 159

Harmonies

Analogous

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



141, 147, 159



148, 148, 159



154, 146, 156

Triad

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



148, 148, 159



160, 148, 141



138, 147, 152

Complementary

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



148, 148, 159



148, 159, 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.



142, 151, 150



148, 148, 159



150, 155, 138

Square

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



148, 148, 159



161, 145, 145



139, 150, 140



136, 144, 152

Rectangle

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



148, 148, 159



158, 146, 153



139, 150, 140



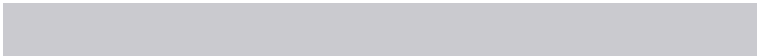
139, 148, 152

Sweetspot

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



148, 148, 159



202, 202, 207



148, 154, 159



102, 102, 105



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



148, 148, 159



190, 190, 207



154, 148, 159



71, 71, 79



0, 0, 143



0, 0, 15

Inverse Universe

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



159, 148, 159



207, 190, 207



148, 159, 153



79, 71, 79



143, 0, 143



15, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 148, 148, 159 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, 148, 159 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

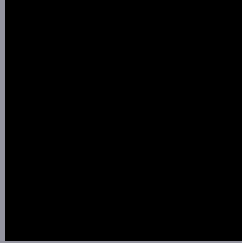
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

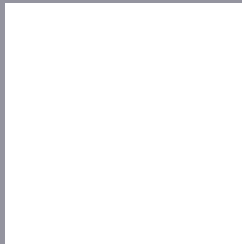
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RYB 148, 148, 159 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 148, 148, 159.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 148, 148, 159.

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, 148, 159

Protanopia

148, 148, 159

Deuteranopia

158, 145, 160



Tritanopia
148, 148, 160

Trichromacy



Original Color

148, 148, 159

Protanomaly

148, 148, 159

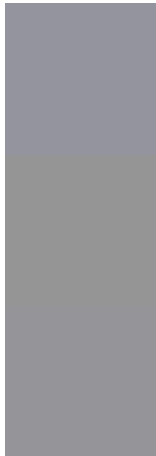
Deuteranomaly

154, 146, 160

Tritanomaly

148, 148, 160

Monochromacy



Original Color

148, 148, 159

Achromatopsia

149, 149, 149

Achromatomaly

149, 149, 153

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 148, 148, 159 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, 148, 159) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 148, 159)  
}
```

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, 148, 159) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 148, 159) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 148, 148, 159 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, 148, 159) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 148, 159) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(148, 148, 159)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(148, 148, 159); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 148, 159);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 148,  
159) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 148, 148, 159 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(148, 148, 159) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148,  
148, 159) }
```

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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