

# Converting Colors

`RYB(148, 153, 138)`

Have a look what the booklet for  
RYB(148, 153, 138) contains.

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# Color

**R<sub>Y</sub>B(148, 153, 138)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	99938A
RGB	153, 147, 138
RGB Percent	60%, 58%, 54%
CMY	0.4000, 0.4235, 0.4588
CMYK	0.00, 0.04, 0.10, 0.40
HSL	36°, 7%, 57%
HSV	36°, 10%, 60%
XYZ	28.1580, 29.4747, 28.2499
YIQ	147.7680, 6.4650, -1.5270

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

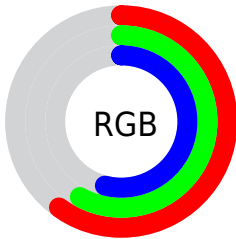
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	148, 153, 138
Decimal	10064778
CIE Lab	61.20, 0.57, 5.54
CIE LCh	61, 5.569, 84.167
Yxy	29.4747, 0.3279, 0.3432
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288254858 (0xFF99938A)
YUV	147.7680, -4.8156, 4.5885
Hunter-Lab	54.2906, -2.4289, 7.1522

# Details

The RYB color **148, 153, 138** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **138, 142, 153**, and the grayscale version is **148, 148, 148**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **201, 207, 191**, and **96, 102, 88** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **143, 153, 123**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **153, 153, 153**.

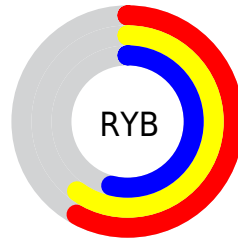
# Distribution



Red (60%)

Green (58%)

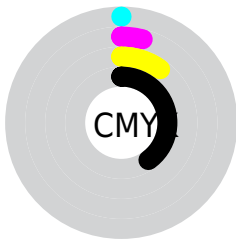
Blue (54%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (60%)

Blue (54%)

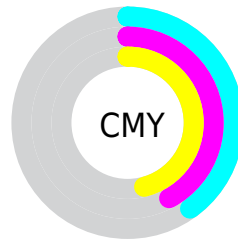


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (4%)

Yellow (10%)

Black (40%)



Cyan (40%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (46%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 148, 153, 138 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, 153, 138 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 148, 153, 138


255, 255, 255

 201, 207, 191


 231, 236, 219

 248, 255, 248


 148, 153, 138

 124, 127, 113

 96, 102, 88

 73, 78, 65

 52, 55, 43

 31, 34, 22

 8, 8, 0


 0, 0, 0

 148, 153, 138

 143, 153, 123

 148, 153, 138

 153, 153, 153

 137, 153, 107


 153, 157, 169

 132, 153, 92


 153, 162, 184

 127, 153, 77


 153, 166, 199

 124, 153, 62


 153, 171, 214

 118, 153, 46


 153, 175, 230

 113, 153, 31

 153, 179, 245

 108, 153, 16

 153, 183, 255

 101, 153, 0

 153, 186, 255

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



157, 149, 140



148, 153, 138



139, 149, 141

# Triad

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



148, 153, 138



136, 144, 152



153, 145, 154

# Complementary

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



148, 153, 138



138, 142, 153

# 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.



148, 147, 157



148, 153, 138



137, 145, 155

# Square

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



148, 153, 138



138, 146, 151



142, 146, 157



157, 145, 149

# Rectangle

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



148, 153, 138



141, 150, 147



142, 146, 157



152, 146, 155



# Sweetspot

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



148, 153, 138



196, 199, 193



153, 138, 144



96, 99, 95



227, 227, 227



99, 99, 99



# Same Dimension

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



148, 153, 138



192, 199, 175



138, 153, 139



77, 77, 69



93, 140, 0



8, 13, 0



# Inverse Universe

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



138, 142, 153



175, 182, 199



139, 138, 153



69, 71, 77



0, 40, 140



0, 4, 13



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 148, 153, 138 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, 153, 138 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

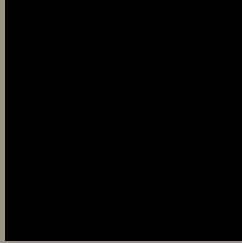
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

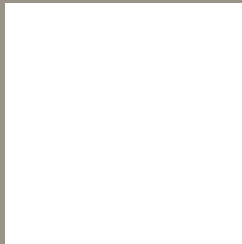
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## **RYB 148, 153, 138 Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 148, 153, 138.

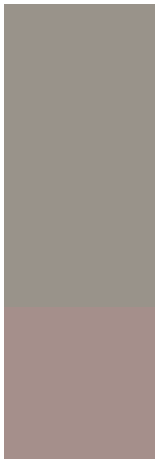


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 148, 153, 138.

# 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, 153, 138

**Protanopia**  
148, 153, 138

**Deuteranopia**  
165, 144, 139



**Tritanopia**  
155, 144, 156

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

148, 153, 138

## Protanomaly

148, 153, 138

## Deuteranomaly

161, 145, 139

## Tritanomaly

154, 145, 149

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

148, 153, 138

## Achromatopsia

148, 148, 148

## Achromatomaly

147, 150, 144

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 148, 153, 138 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(153, 147, 138) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(153, 147, 138)  
}
```

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(153, 147, 138) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(153, 147, 138) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 148, 153, 138 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

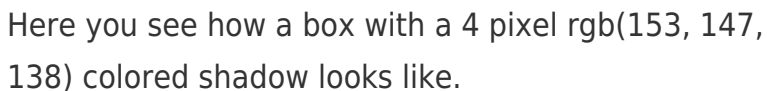
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(153, 147, 138) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(153, 147, 138) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(153, 147, 138)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 147, 138); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 147, 138); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 147, 138) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 148, 153, 138 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(153, 147, 138) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(153,  
147, 138) }
```

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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