

Converting Colors

`RYB(148, 96, 110)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(148, 96, 110) contains.

RYB(148, 96, 110)	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

`RYB(148, 96, 110)`

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	94606E
RGB	148, 96, 110
RGB Percent	58%, 38%, 43%
CMY	0.4196, 0.6235, 0.5686
CMYK	0.00, 0.35, 0.26, 0.42
HSL	344°, 21%, 48%
HSV	344°, 35%, 58%
XYZ	19.2101, 15.7874, 16.7866
YIQ	113.1440, 26.4980, 15.3780

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

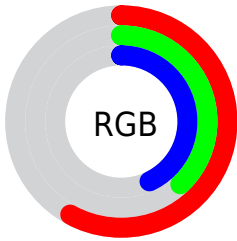
Format	Color
R_{YB}	148, 96, 110
Decimal	9724014
CIE Lab	46.69, 23.19, 0.85
CIE LCh	47, 23.208, 2.103
Yxy	15.7874, 0.3710, 0.3049
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287914094 (0xFF94606E)
YUV	113.1440, -1.5500, 30.5687
Hunter-Lab	39.7334, 16.7667, 2.7644

Details

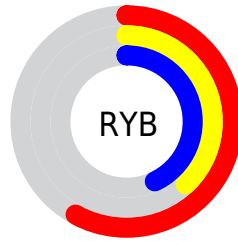
The RYB color **148, 96, 110** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **96, 126, 148**, and the grayscale version is **113, 113, 113**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **203, 147, 161**, and **96, 49, 63** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **148, 81, 99**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **148, 111, 121**.

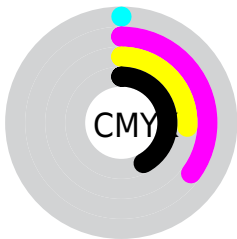
Distribution



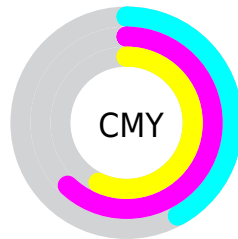
- Red (58%)
- Green (38%)
- Blue (43%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Blue (43%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Black (42%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (57%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 148, 96, 110 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, 96, 110 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



148, 96, 110



148, 96, 110

255, 255, 255



122, 72, 86



203, 147, 161



96, 49, 63



232, 174, 188



71, 26, 41



255, 202, 216



47, 4, 20



255, 230, 245



20, 0, 0



0, 0, 0



148, 96, 110



148, 96, 110



148, 81, 99



148, 111, 121



148, 66, 88



148, 126, 132

■ 148, 52, 78

■ 148, 140, 142

■ 148, 37, 67

■ 148, 152, 155

■ 148, 22, 56

■ 148, 161, 170

■ 148, 7, 45

■ 148, 169, 185

■ 148, 0, 40

■ 148, 178, 200

■ 148, 186, 214

■ 148, 195, 229

Harmonies

Analogous

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



137, 99, 129



148, 96, 110



148, 99, 91

Triad

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



148, 96, 110



77, 116, 91



58, 94, 145

Complementary

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



148, 96, 110



96, 126, 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.



45, 85, 131



148, 96, 110



79, 110, 120

Square

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



148, 96, 110



89, 123, 72



57, 92, 121



87, 105, 149

Rectangle

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



148, 96, 110



143, 111, 81



57, 92, 121



51, 90, 141

Sweetspot

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



148, 96, 110



191, 170, 176



133, 96, 148



97, 84, 88



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97

Same Dimension

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



148, 96, 110



191, 111, 133



148, 110, 96



74, 67, 69



138, 0, 37



10, 0, 3

Inverse Universe

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



148, 96, 110



191, 111, 133



96, 119, 148



74, 67, 69



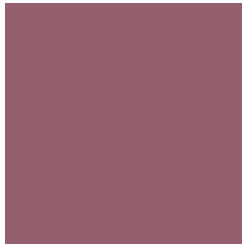
138, 0, 37



10, 0, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 148, 96, 110 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

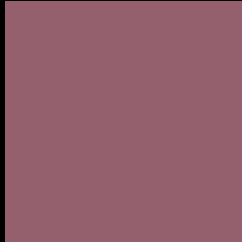
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 148, 96, 110 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

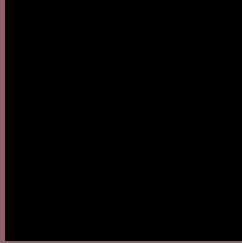
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RYB 148, 96, 110 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 148, 96, 110.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 148, 96, 110.

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, 96, 110

Protanopia

111, 110, 118

Deuteranopia

123, 107, 108



Tritanopia
147, 97, 104

Trichromacy



Original Color

148, 96, 110

Protanomaly

124, 105, 115

Deuteranomaly

132, 103, 109

Tritanomaly

147, 97, 106

Monochromacy



Original Color

148, 96, 110

Achromatopsia

113, 113, 113

Achromatomaly

126, 107, 112

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 148, 96, 110 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, 96, 110) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 96, 110)  
}
```

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, 96, 110) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 96, 110) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 148, 96, 110 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, 96, 110) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 96, 110) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(148, 96, 110)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(148, 96, 110); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 96, 110);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 96,  
110) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 148, 96, 110 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(148, 96, 110) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148, 96,  
110) }
```

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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