

Converting Colors

RGB(148, 138, 165)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(148, 138, 165) contains.

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Color

RGB(148, 138, 165)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	948AA5
RGB	148, 138, 165
RGB Percent	58%, 54%, 65%
CMY	0.4196, 0.4588, 0.3529
CMYK	0.10, 0.16, 0.00, 0.35
HSL	262°, 13%, 59%
HSV	262°, 16%, 65%
XYZ	28.0928, 27.1895, 39.3648
YIQ	144.0680, -2.7070, 10.5170

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

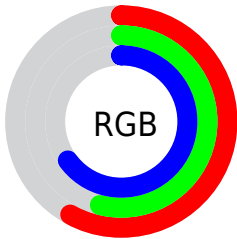
Format	Color
R_{YB}	148, 138, 165
Decimal	9734821
CIE Lab	59.15, 9.14, -12.91
CIE LCh	59, 15.818, 305.299
Yxy	27.1895, 0.2968, 0.2873
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287924901 (0xFF948AA5)
YUV	144.0680, 10.3195, 3.4484
Hunter-Lab	52.1435, 4.9172, -8.2594

Details

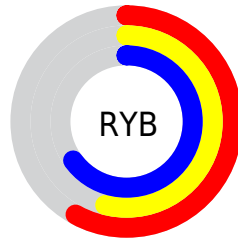
The RGB color **148, 138, 165** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **155, 165, 138**, and the grayscale version is **144, 144, 144**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **202, 191, 220**, and **97, 88, 113** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **138, 121, 165**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **158, 154, 165**.

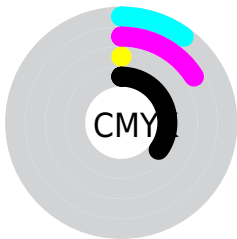
Distribution



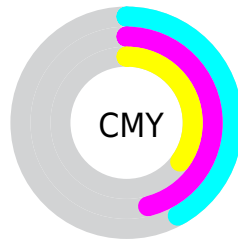
- Red (58%)
- Green (54%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (54%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 148, 138, 165 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 RGB color 148, 138, 165 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 148, 138, 165


255, 255, 255

 202, 191, 220

 230, 219, 249

 255, 248, 255

 148, 138, 165


 122, 113, 139

 97, 88, 113

 73, 65, 89

 50, 43, 65


 29, 22, 43

 1, 0, 23


 0, 0, 0

 148, 138, 165

 138, 121, 165

 148, 138, 165


 158, 154, 165

 127, 105, 165

 169, 171, 165

 117, 88, 165

 179, 187, 165

 106, 72, 165

 190, 204, 165

 96, 55, 165


 200, 220, 165

 86, 39, 165


 210, 237, 165

 75, 22, 165

 221, 253, 165

 65, 6, 165

 231, 255, 165

 61, 0, 165

 241, 255, 165

Harmonies

Analogous

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



130, 143, 170



148, 138, 165



163, 134, 154

Triad

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



148, 138, 165



163, 138, 118



108, 150, 144

Complementary

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



148, 138, 165



155, 165, 138

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.



120, 149, 130



148, 138, 165



151, 142, 115

Square

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



148, 138, 165



171, 134, 127



135, 146, 119



105, 150, 158

Rectangle

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



148, 138, 165



169, 133, 145



135, 146, 119



111, 150, 140

Sweetspot

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



148, 138, 165



207, 203, 214



138, 155, 165



103, 101, 107



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



148, 138, 165



187, 171, 214



161, 138, 165



76, 73, 82



54, 0, 145



7, 0, 18

Inverse Universe

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



165, 138, 155



214, 171, 198



142, 165, 138



82, 73, 79



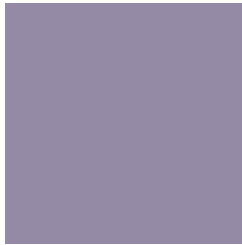
145, 0, 92



18, 0, 11

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 148, 138, 165 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 RGB color 148, 138, 165 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

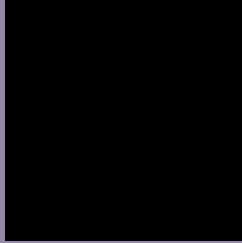
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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](#).

RGB 148, 138, 165 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 138, 165.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 138, 165.

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, 138, 165

Protanopia
137, 141, 167

Deuteranopia
145, 139, 165



Tritanopia
146, 140, 151

Trichromacy



Original Color

148, 138, 165

Protanomaly

141, 140, 166

Deuteranomaly

146, 139, 165

Tritanomaly

147, 139, 156

Monochromacy



Original Color

148, 138, 165

Achromatopsia

144, 144, 144

Achromatomaly

145, 142, 152

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 148, 138, 165 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, 138, 165) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 138, 165)  
}
```

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, 138, 165) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 138, 165) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 148, 138, 165 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, 138, 165) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 138, 165) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(148, 138, 165)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(148, 138, 165); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 138, 165);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 138,  
165) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 148, 138, 165 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(148, 138, 165) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148,  
138, 165) }
```

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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