

Converting Colors

RGB(148, 142, 186)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(148, 142, 186) contains.

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Color

RGB(148, 142, 186)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	948EBA
RGB	148, 142, 186
RGB Percent	58%, 56%, 73%
CMY	0.4196, 0.4431, 0.2706
CMYK	0.20, 0.24, 0.00, 0.27
HSL	248°, 24%, 64%
HSV	248°, 24%, 73%
XYZ	30.7487, 29.1871, 50.4674
YIQ	148.8100, -10.5480, 14.9560

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

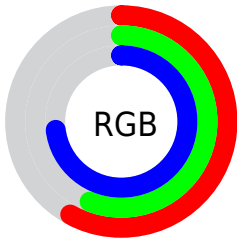
Format	Color
R_{YB}	148, 142, 186
Decimal	9735866
CIE _{Lab}	60.95, 11.58, -22.11
CIE _{LCh}	61, 24.960, 297.631
Yxy	29.1871, 0.2785, 0.2644
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287925946 (0xFF948EBA)
YUV	148.8100, 18.3347, -0.7104
Hunter-Lab	54.0251, 7.0504, -17.5681

Details

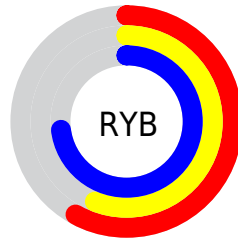
The RGB color **148, 142, 186** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **180, 186, 142**, and the grayscale version is **149, 149, 149**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **203, 196, 242**, and **97, 92, 133** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **132, 123, 186**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **164, 161, 186**.

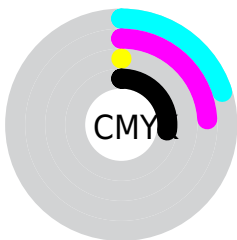
Distribution



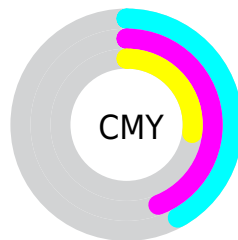
- Red (58%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (73%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (73%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (27%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (27%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 148, 142, 186 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, 142, 186 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 148, 142, 186


255, 255, 255

 203, 196, 242

 231, 224, 255

 255, 252, 255

 148, 142, 186

 122, 116, 159

 97, 92, 133

 72, 68, 107

 49, 46, 83

 26, 25, 60

 5, 0, 38

 0, 1, 15


 0, 0, 0


 148, 142, 186


 148, 142, 186

 132, 123, 186

 164, 161, 186

 116, 105, 186

 180, 179, 186

 100, 86, 186

 196, 198, 186

 84, 68, 186

 212, 216, 186

 68, 49, 186

 228, 235, 186

 52, 30, 186

 244, 254, 186

 36, 12, 186

 255, 255, 186

 25, 0, 186

Harmonies

Analogous

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



117, 150, 191



148, 142, 186



174, 135, 171

Triad

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



148, 142, 186



182, 138, 111



92, 159, 144

Complementary

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



148, 142, 186



180, 186, 142

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.



116, 157, 123



148, 142, 186



165, 145, 103

Square

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



148, 142, 186



191, 132, 128



141, 152, 108



79, 159, 167

Rectangle

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



148, 142, 186



185, 132, 157



141, 152, 108



100, 159, 137

Sweetspot

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



148, 142, 186



228, 225, 242



142, 180, 186



114, 113, 122



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



148, 142, 186



184, 174, 242



170, 142, 186



84, 83, 92



21, 0, 156



4, 0, 28

Inverse Universe

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



186, 142, 180



242, 174, 233



158, 186, 142



92, 83, 91



156, 0, 134



28, 0, 24

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 148, 142, 186 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, 142, 186 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

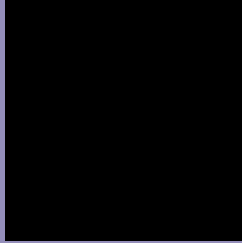
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 142, 186 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 142, 186.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 142, 186.

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, 142, 186](#)

Protanopia
[136, 145, 188](#)

Deuteranopia
[141, 144, 186](#)



Tritanopia
143, 147, 159

Trichromacy



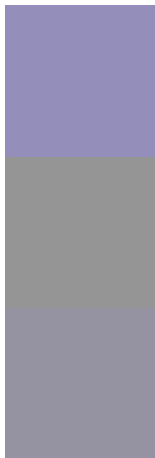
Original Color
148, 142, 186

Protanomaly
140, 144, 187

Deuteranomaly
144, 143, 186

Tritanomaly
145, 145, 169

Monochromacy



Original Color
148, 142, 186

Achromatopsia
149, 149, 149

Achromatomaly
149, 146, 162

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 148, 142, 186 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, 142, 186)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 142, 186)  
}
```

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, 142, 186) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 142, 186) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 148, 142, 186 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, 142, 186) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 142, 186) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(148, 142, 186)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(148, 142, 186); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 142, 186);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 142,  
186) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 148, 142, 186 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(148, 142, 186) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148,  
142, 186) }
```

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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