

Converting Colors

RGB(148, 143, 203)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(148, 143, 203) contains.

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Color

RGB(148, 143, 203)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	948FCB
RGB	148, 143, 203
RGB Percent	58%, 56%, 80%
CMY	0.4196, 0.4392, 0.2039
CMYK	0.27, 0.30, 0.00, 0.20
HSL	245°, 37%, 68%
HSV	245°, 30%, 80%
XYZ	32.8147, 30.2526, 60.6097
YIQ	151.3350, -16.2800, 19.7200

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

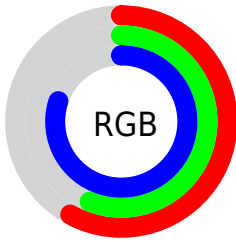
Format	Color
RYB	148, 143, 203
Decimal	9736139
CIELab	61.87, 15.11, -30.26
CIELCh	62, 33.823, 296.533
Yxy	30.2526, 0.2653, 0.2446
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287926219 (0xFF948FCB)
YUV	151.3350, 25.4708, -2.9248
Hunter-Lab	55.0024, 10.2398, -26.8328

Details

The RGB color **148, 143, 203** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **198, 203, 143**, and the grayscale version is **151, 151, 151**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **203, 197, 255**, and **96, 93, 149** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **129, 123, 203**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **167, 163, 203**.

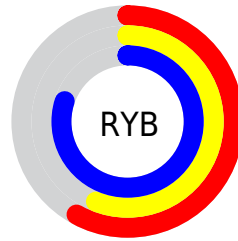
Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (56%)

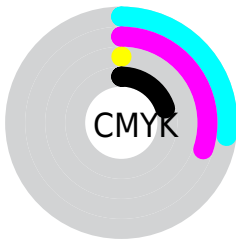
Blue (80%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (80%)

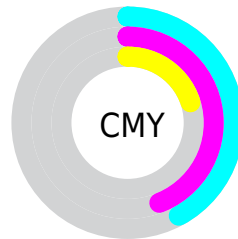


Cyan (27%)

Magenta (30%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (20%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (20%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 148, 143, 203 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, 143, 203 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 148, 143, 203


255, 255, 255

 203, 197, 255


 232, 225, 255

 255, 253, 255

 148, 143, 203

 121, 117, 175

 96, 93, 149

 71, 69, 123


 46, 47, 97

 20, 26, 73

 0, 0, 51

 0, 2, 29

 0, 0, 0

 148, 143, 203

 148, 143, 203

■ 129, 123, 203

■ 167, 163, 203

■ 111, 102, 203

■ 185, 184, 203

■ 92, 82, 203

■ 204, 204, 203

■ 74, 62, 203

■ 222, 224, 203

■ 55, 41, 203

■ 241, 245, 203

■ 36, 21, 203

■ 255, 255, 203

■ 18, 1, 203

■ 17, 0, 203

Harmonies

Analogous

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



100, 153, 209



148, 143, 203



184, 133, 183

Triad

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



148, 143, 203



196, 136, 100



67, 165, 145

Complementary

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



148, 143, 203



198, 203, 143

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.



107, 162, 115



148, 143, 203



172, 146, 89

Square

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



148, 143, 203



208, 128, 124



142, 156, 95



26, 165, 175

Rectangle

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



148, 143, 203



199, 128, 164



142, 156, 95



81, 165, 135

Sweetspot

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



148, 143, 203



234, 232, 255



143, 198, 203



115, 113, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



148, 143, 203



173, 166, 255



178, 143, 203



93, 92, 102



14, 0, 166



3, 0, 38

Inverse Universe

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



203, 143, 198



255, 166, 248



168, 203, 143



102, 92, 101



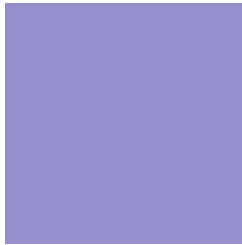
166, 0, 152



38, 0, 35

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 148, 143, 203 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

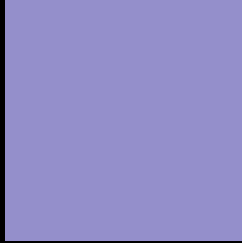
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 143, 203 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

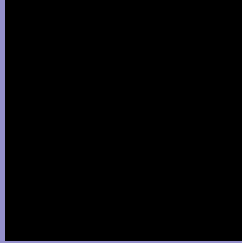
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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](#).

RGB 148, 143, 203 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 143, 203.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 143, 203.

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](#).

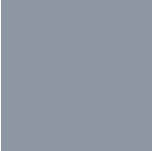
Dichromacy



Original Color
148, 143, 203

Protanopia
132, 147, 206

Deuteranopia
134, 147, 202



Tritanopia

140, 151, 163

Trichromacy



Original Color
148, 143, 203

Protanomaly
138, 146, 205

Deuteranomaly
139, 146, 202

Tritanomaly
143, 148, 178

Monochromacy



Original Color
148, 143, 203

Achromatopsia
151, 151, 151

Achromatomaly
150, 148, 170

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 148, 143, 203 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, 143, 203)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 143, 203)  
}
```

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, 143, 203) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 143, 203) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 148, 143, 203 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, 143, 203) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 143, 203) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(148, 143, 203)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(148, 143, 203); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 143, 203);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 143,  
203) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 148, 143, 203 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(148, 143, 203) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148,  
143, 203) }
```

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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