

Converting Colors

RGB(148, 146, 163)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(148, 146, 163) contains.

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Color

RGB(148, 146, 163)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9492A3
RGB	148, 146, 163
RGB Percent	58%, 57%, 64%
CMY	0.4196, 0.4275, 0.3608
CMYK	0.09, 0.10, 0.00, 0.36
HSL	247°, 8%, 61%
HSV	247°, 10%, 64%
XYZ	29.1025, 29.4980, 38.8102
YIQ	148.5360, -4.2650, 5.7110

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

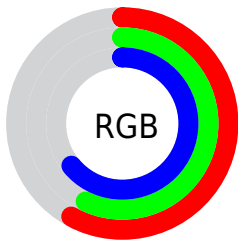
Format	Color
R_{YB}	148, 146, 163
Decimal	9736867
CIE _{Lab}	61.22, 4.16, -8.67
CIE _{LCh}	61, 9.618, 295.656
Yxy	29.4980, 0.2988, 0.3028
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287926947 (0xFF9492A3)
YUV	148.5360, 7.1308, -0.4701
Hunter-Lab	54.3121, 0.6010, -4.3488

Details

The RGB color **148, 146, 163** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **161, 163, 146**, and the grayscale version is **148, 148, 148**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **202, 200, 218**, and **97, 96, 111** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **134, 130, 163**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **162, 162, 163**.

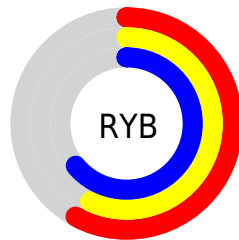
Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (57%)

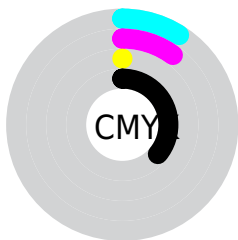
Blue (64%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (57%)

Blue (64%)

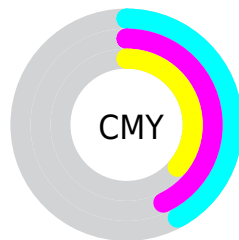


Cyan (9%)

Magenta (10%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (43%)

Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 148, 146, 163 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, 146, 163 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 148, 146, 163

255, 255, 255

■ 202, 200, 218

■ 230, 228, 246

■ 148, 146, 163

■ 122, 120, 137

■ 97, 96, 111

■ 73, 72, 87

■ 51, 49, 64

■ 30, 29, 42

■ 5, 2, 22

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 148, 146, 163

■ 134, 130, 163

■ 148, 146, 163

■ 162, 162, 163

■ 119, 113, 163

■ 177, 179, 163

■ 105, 97, 163

■ 191, 195, 163

■ 90, 81, 163

■ 206, 211, 163

■ 76, 65, 163

■ 220, 228, 163

■ 62, 48, 163

■ 234, 244, 163

■ 47, 32, 163

■ 249, 255, 163

■ 33, 16, 163

■ 255, 255, 163

■ 19, 0, 163

Harmonies

Analogous

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



137, 149, 164



148, 146, 163



158, 144, 157

Triad

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



148, 146, 163



163, 144, 134



129, 153, 146

Complementary

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



148, 146, 163



161, 163, 146

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.



137, 152, 138



148, 146, 163



156, 147, 131

Square

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



148, 146, 163



166, 142, 141



147, 149, 132



126, 153, 155

Rectangle

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



148, 146, 163



163, 142, 152



147, 149, 132



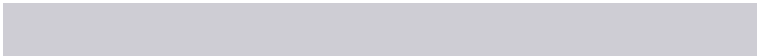
132, 153, 143

Sweetspot

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



148, 146, 163



206, 205, 212



146, 161, 163



103, 103, 107



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



148, 146, 163



187, 184, 212



156, 146, 163



74, 73, 82



17, 0, 145



2, 0, 18

Inverse Universe

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



163, 146, 161



212, 184, 208



153, 163, 146



82, 73, 81



145, 0, 128



18, 0, 16

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 148, 146, 163 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, 146, 163 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

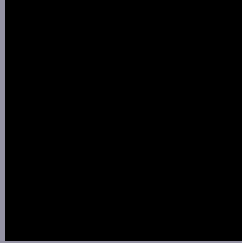
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

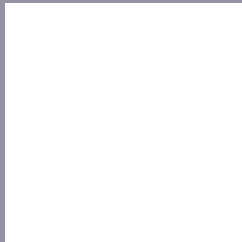
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 148, 146, 163 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 146, 163.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 146, 163.

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, 146, 163

Protanopia

146, 147, 163

Deuteranopia

155, 144, 163



Tritanopia
147, 147, 158

Trichromacy



Original Color

148, 146, 163

Protanomaly

147, 147, 163

Deuteranomaly

152, 145, 163

Tritanomaly

147, 147, 160

Monochromacy



Original Color

148, 146, 163

Achromatopsia

149, 149, 149

Achromatomaly

149, 148, 154

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 148, 146, 163 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, 146, 163) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 146, 163)  
}
```

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, 146, 163) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 146, 163) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 148, 146, 163 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, 146, 163) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 146, 163) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(148, 146, 163) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(148, 146, 163); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 146, 163);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 146,  
163) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 148, 146, 163 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(148, 146, 163) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148,  
146, 163) }
```

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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