

Converting Colors

RGB(148, 148, 197)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(148, 148, 197) contains.

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Color

RGB(148, 148, 197)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9494C5
RGB	148, 148, 197
RGB Percent	58%, 58%, 77%
CMY	0.4196, 0.4196, 0.2275
CMYK	0.25, 0.25, 0.00, 0.23
HSL	240°, 30%, 68%
HSV	240°, 25%, 77%
XYZ	32.8807, 31.5069, 57.1718
YIQ	153.5860, -15.7290, 15.2390

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

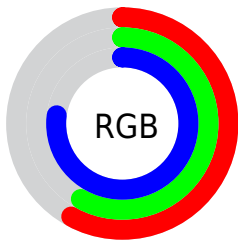
Format	Color
R _Y B	148, 148, 197
Decimal	9737413
CIE Lab	62.93, 10.77, -25.26
CIE LCh	63, 27.458, 293.089
Yxy	31.5069, 0.2705, 0.2592
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287927493 (0xFF9494C5)
YUV	153.5860, 21.4031, -4.8989
Hunter-Lab	56.1310, 6.3332, -21.0976

Details

The RGB color **148, 148, 197** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **197, 197, 148**, and the grayscale version is **153, 153, 153**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **203, 202, 254**, and **96, 97, 143** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **128, 128, 197**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **168, 168, 197**.

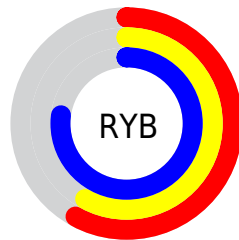
Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (58%)

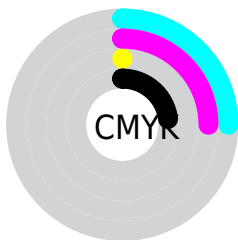
Blue (77%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (58%)

Blue (77%)

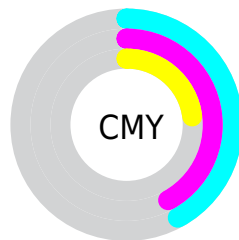


Cyan (25%)

Magenta (25%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (23%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (23%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 148, 148, 197 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, 148, 197 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 148, 148, 197

255, 255, 255

 203, 202, 254

 231, 230, 255

 148, 148, 197


 122, 122, 170

 96, 97, 143

 71, 74, 117

 47, 51, 92

 23, 30, 69

 1, 5, 46

 0, 1, 25

 0, 0, 0

 148, 148, 197

 148, 148, 197

 128, 128, 197

 168, 168, 197

 109, 109, 197

 187, 187, 197

 89, 89, 197


 207, 207, 197

 69, 69, 197


 227, 227, 197


 50, 50, 197

 247, 247, 197

 30, 30, 197

 255, 255, 197

 10, 10, 197

 0, 0, 197

Harmonies

Analogous

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



112, 156, 200



148, 148, 197



178, 140, 182

Triad

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



148, 148, 197



193, 141, 114



94, 165, 146

Complementary

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



148, 148, 197



197, 197, 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.



122, 162, 122



148, 148, 197



175, 149, 104

Square

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



148, 148, 197



201, 135, 134



150, 157, 107



75, 165, 171

Rectangle

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



148, 148, 197



192, 136, 167



150, 157, 107



103, 165, 137

Sweetspot

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



148, 148, 197



237, 237, 255



148, 197, 197



117, 117, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



148, 148, 197



179, 179, 255



173, 148, 197



90, 90, 99



0, 0, 163



0, 0, 36

Inverse Universe

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



197, 148, 197



255, 179, 255



173, 197, 148



99, 90, 99



163, 0, 163



36, 0, 36

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 148, 148, 197 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

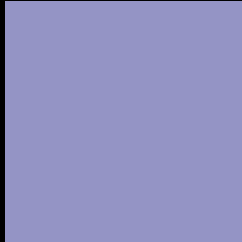
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 148, 197 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

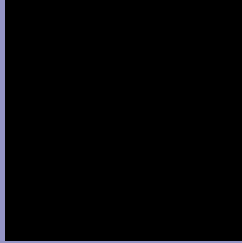
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 148, 197 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 148, 197.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 148, 197.

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, 148, 197

Protanopia
139, 150, 199

Deuteranopia
143, 150, 197



Tritanopia

142, 154, 166

Trichromacy



Original Color
148, 148, 197

Protanomaly
142, 149, 198

Deuteranomaly
145, 149, 197

Tritanomaly
144, 152, 177

Monochromacy



Original Color
148, 148, 197

Achromatopsia
154, 154, 154

Achromatomaly
152, 152, 170

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 148, 148, 197 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, 148, 197)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 148, 197)  
}
```

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, 148, 197) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 148, 197) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 148, 148, 197 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, 148, 197) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 148, 197) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(148, 148, 197)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(148, 148, 197); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 148, 197);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 148,  
197) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 148, 148, 197 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(148, 148, 197) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148,  
148, 197) }
```

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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