

Converting Colors

RGB(148, 159, 215)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(148, 159, 215) contains.

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Color

RGB(148, 159, 215)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	949FD7
RGB	148, 159, 215
RGB Percent	58%, 62%, 84%
CMY	0.4196, 0.3765, 0.1569
CMYK	0.31, 0.26, 0.00, 0.16
HSL	230°, 46%, 71%
HSV	230°, 31%, 84%
XYZ	36.8766, 35.9985, 69.2948
YIQ	162.0950, -24.5320, 15.0840

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

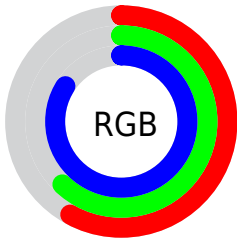
Format	Color
RYB	148, 157, 215
Decimal	9740247
CIELab	66.52, 8.99, -29.76
CIELCh	67, 31.088, 286.813
Yxy	35.9985, 0.2594, 0.2532
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287930327 (0xFF949FD7)
YUV	162.0950, 26.0822, -12.3613
Hunter-Lab	59.9987, 4.7125, -26.4771

Details

The RGB color **148, 159, 215** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **215, 204, 148**, and the grayscale version is **162, 162, 162**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **203, 214, 255**, and **95, 108, 160** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **127, 141, 215**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **170, 177, 215**.

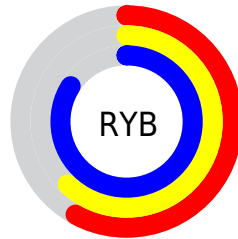
Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (62%)

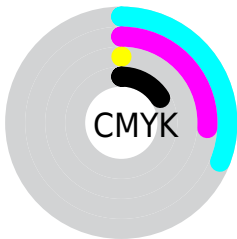
Blue (84%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (84%)

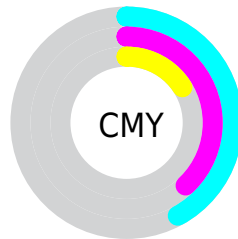


Cyan (31%)

Magenta (26%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (16%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (16%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 148, 159, 215 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, 159, 215 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 148, 159, 215

■ 148, 159, 215

255, 255, 255

■ 121, 133, 187

■ 203, 214, 255

■ 95, 108, 160

■ 232, 242, 255

■ 70, 84, 134

■ 44, 61, 108

■ 16, 39, 84

■ 0, 19, 60


■ 0, 3, 38


■ 0, 1, 15


■ 0, 0, 0


 148, 159, 215


 148, 159, 215

 127, 141, 215

 170, 177, 215

 105, 123, 215


 191, 195, 215

 84, 105, 215

 213, 213, 215

 62, 87, 215

 234, 231, 215

 41, 69, 215

 255, 249, 215

 19, 51, 215

 255, 255, 215

 0, 35, 215

Harmonies

Analogous

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



105, 168, 216



148, 159, 215



185, 149, 200

Triad

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



148, 159, 215



211, 147, 122



100, 176, 148

Complementary

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



148, 159, 215



215, 204, 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.



133, 172, 123



148, 159, 215



192, 156, 108

Square

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



148, 159, 215



217, 141, 147



165, 165, 108



72, 177, 177

Rectangle

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



148, 159, 215



203, 144, 184



165, 165, 108



111, 175, 139

Sweetspot

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



148, 159, 215



232, 236, 255



148, 215, 204



113, 116, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



148, 159, 215



161, 176, 255



170, 148, 215



96, 98, 107



0, 28, 171



0, 7, 43

Inverse Universe

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



215, 148, 159



255, 161, 176



193, 215, 148



107, 96, 98



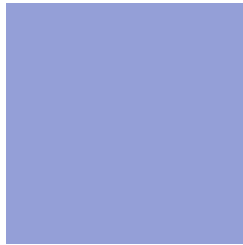
171, 0, 28



43, 0, 7

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 148, 159, 215 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

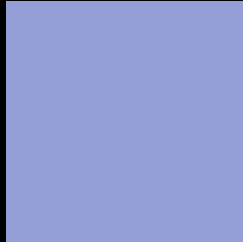
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 159, 215 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

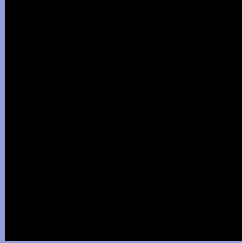
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 159, 215 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 159, 215.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 159, 215.

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, 159, 215

Protanopia
146, 160, 215

Deuteranopia
148, 159, 215



Tritanopia
140, 166, 179

Trichromacy



Original Color
148, 159, 215

Protanomaly
147, 160, 215

Deuteranomaly
148, 159, 215

Tritanomaly
143, 163, 192

Monochromacy



Original Color
148, 159, 215

Achromatopsia
162, 162, 162

Achromatomaly
157, 161, 181

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 148, 159, 215 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, 159, 215)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 159, 215)  
}
```

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, 159, 215) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 159, 215) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 148, 159, 215 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

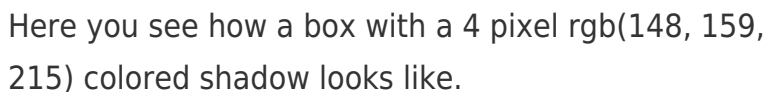
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(148, 159, 215) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 159, 215) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(148, 159, 215)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 159, 215); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 159, 215); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 159, 215) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 148, 159, 215 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(148, 159, 215) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148,  
159, 215) }
```

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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