

Converting Colors

RGB(148, 160, 183)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(148, 160, 183) contains.

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Color

RGB(148, 160, 183)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	94A0B7
RGB	148, 160, 183
RGB Percent	58%, 63%, 72%
CMY	0.4196, 0.3725, 0.2824
CMYK	0.19, 0.13, 0.00, 0.28
HSL	219°, 20%, 65%
HSV	219°, 19%, 72%
XYZ	33.3308, 34.8564, 49.7710
YIQ	159.0340, -14.5350, 4.6090

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

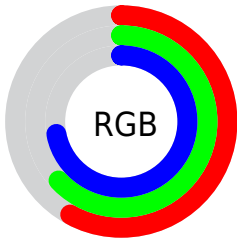
Format	Color
RYB	148, 157, 183
Decimal	9740471
CIELab	65.64, 0.71, -13.31
CIELCh	66, 13.330, 273.051
Yxy	34.8564, 0.2826, 0.2955
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287930551 (0xFF94A0B7)
YUV	159.0340, 11.8152, -9.6768
Hunter-Lab	59.0393, -2.5462, -8.6548

Details

The RGB color **148, 160, 183** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **183, 171, 148**, and the grayscale version is **159, 159, 159**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **202, 215, 239**, and **97, 109, 130** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **130, 148, 183**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166, 172, 183**.

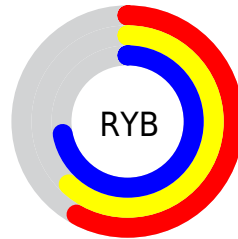
Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (63%)

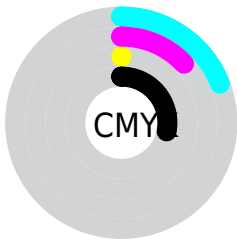
Blue (72%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (72%)

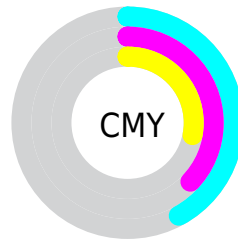


Cyan (19%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (28%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (28%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 148, 160, 183 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, 160, 183 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 148, 160, 183


255, 255, 255

 202, 215, 239

 231, 243, 255

 148, 160, 183


 122, 134, 156

 97, 109, 130

 73, 84, 105

 49, 61, 81

 27, 40, 58

 5, 19, 36

 0, 1, 14

 0, 0, 0

 148, 160, 183

 148, 160, 183

■ 130, 148, 183

■ 166, 172, 183

■ 111, 136, 183

■ 185, 184, 183

■ 93, 124, 183

■ 203, 196, 183

■ 75, 112, 183

■ 221, 208, 183

■ 57, 100, 183

■ 240, 220, 183

■ 38, 88, 183

■ 255, 232, 183

■ 20, 76, 183

■ 255, 244, 183

■ 2, 64, 183

■ 255, 255, 183

■ 0, 63, 183

Harmonies

Analogous

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



135, 164, 180



148, 160, 183



163, 156, 179

Triad

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



148, 160, 183



184, 152, 147



141, 165, 148

Complementary

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



148, 160, 183



183, 171, 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.



154, 163, 139



148, 160, 183



179, 155, 139

Square

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



148, 160, 183



184, 151, 159



168, 159, 136



131, 167, 160

Rectangle

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



148, 160, 183



172, 154, 174



168, 159, 136



145, 165, 145

Sweetspot

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



148, 160, 183



223, 228, 237



148, 183, 171



111, 114, 120



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



148, 160, 183



183, 201, 237



153, 148, 183



83, 86, 92



0, 53, 156



0, 10, 28

Inverse Universe

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



183, 148, 160



237, 183, 201



178, 183, 148



92, 83, 86



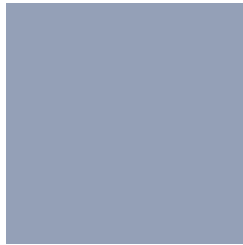
156, 0, 53



28, 0, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 148, 160, 183 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

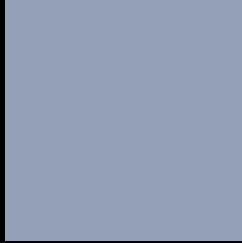
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 160, 183 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

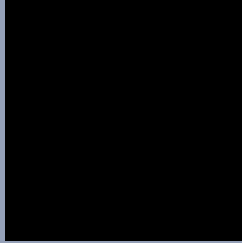
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 160, 183 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 160, 183.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 160, 183.

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](#).

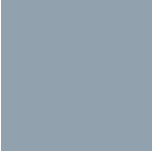
Dichromacy



Original Color
148, 160, 183

Protanopia
155, 158, 182

Deuteranopia
163, 155, 184



Tritanopia
146, 161, 174

Trichromacy



Original Color
148, 160, 183

Protanomaly
152, 159, 182

Deuteranomaly
158, 157, 184

Tritanomaly
147, 161, 177

Monochromacy



Original Color
148, 160, 183

Achromatopsia
159, 159, 159

Achromatomaly
155, 159, 168

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 148, 160, 183 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, 160, 183)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 160, 183)  
}
```

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, 160, 183) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 160, 183) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 148, 160, 183 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, 160, 183) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 160, 183) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(148, 160, 183)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(148, 160, 183); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 160, 183);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 160,  
183) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 148, 160, 183 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(148, 160, 183) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148,  
160, 183) }
```

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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