

Converting Colors

RGB(148, 161, 197)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(148, 161, 197) contains.

RGB(148, 161, 197)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(148, 161, 197)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	94A1C5
RGB	148, 161, 197
RGB Percent	58%, 63%, 77%
CMY	0.4196, 0.3686, 0.2275
CMYK	0.25, 0.18, 0.00, 0.23
HSL	224°, 30%, 68%
HSV	224°, 25%, 77%
XYZ	35.0357, 35.8169, 57.8901
YIQ	161.2170, -19.3040, 8.4400

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

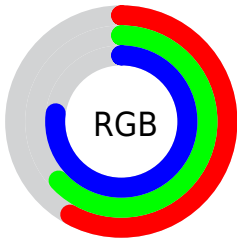
Format	Color
R_{YB}	148, 158, 197
Decimal	9740741
CIE _{Lab}	66.38, 3.42, -19.99
CIE _{LCh}	66, 20.280, 279.705
Yxy	35.8169, 0.2721, 0.2782
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287930821 (0xFF94A1C5)
YUV	161.2170, 17.6410, -11.5913
Hunter-Lab	59.8472, -0.2354, -15.4581

Details

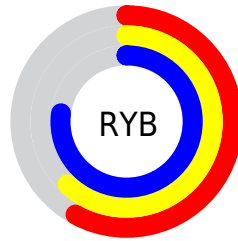
The RGB color **148, 161, 197** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **197, 184, 148**, and the grayscale version is **161, 161, 161**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **203, 216, 254**, and **96, 110, 143** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **128, 147, 197**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **168, 175, 197**.

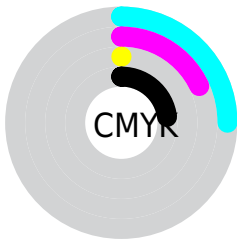
Distribution



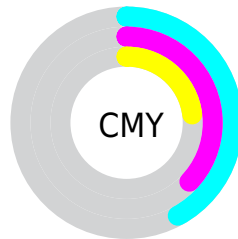
- Red (58%)
- Green (63%)
- Blue (77%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Blue (77%)



- Cyan (25%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (23%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (23%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 148, 161, 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, 161, 197 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 148, 161, 197

255, 255, 255

■ 203, 216, 254

■ 231, 244, 255

■ 148, 161, 197

■ 122, 135, 170

■ 96, 110, 143

■ 72, 85, 117

■ 48, 62, 93

■ 24, 41, 69

■ 0, 20, 47

■ 0, 1, 26

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 148, 161, 197

■ 148, 161, 197

■ 128, 147, 197

■ 168, 175, 197

■ 109, 132, 197

■ 187, 190, 197

■ 89, 118, 197

■ 207, 204, 197

■ 69, 103, 197

■ 227, 219, 197

■ 50, 89, 197

■ 247, 233, 197

■ 30, 74, 197

■ 255, 248, 197

■ 10, 60, 197

■ 255, 255, 197

■ 0, 52, 197

Harmonies

Analogous

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



125, 167, 195



148, 161, 197



172, 155, 189

Triad

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



148, 161, 197



197, 151, 139



129, 171, 148

Complementary

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



148, 161, 197



197, 184, 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.



149, 167, 133



148, 161, 197



186, 156, 128

Square

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



148, 161, 197



199, 148, 156



169, 162, 126



114, 172, 167

Rectangle

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



148, 161, 197



185, 151, 180



169, 162, 126



135, 170, 143

Sweetspot

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



148, 161, 197



237, 242, 255



148, 197, 184



117, 120, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



148, 161, 197



179, 199, 255



159, 148, 197



90, 92, 99



0, 43, 163



0, 9, 36

Inverse Universe

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



197, 148, 161



255, 179, 199



186, 197, 148



99, 90, 92



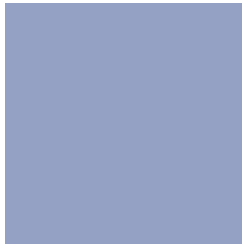
163, 0, 43



36, 0, 9

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 148, 161, 197 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

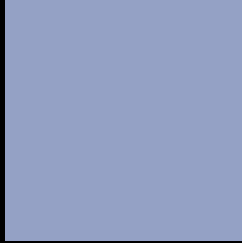
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 161, 197 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

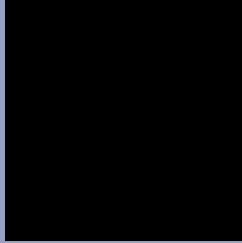
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 161, 197 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 161, 197.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 161, 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](#).

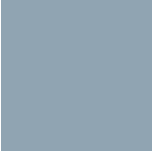
Dichromacy



Original Color
148, 161, 197

Protanopia
153, 160, 196

Deuteranopia
158, 158, 198



Tritanopia

144, 164, 178

Trichromacy



Original Color
148, 161, 197

Protanomaly
151, 160, 196

Deuteranomaly
154, 159, 198

Tritanomaly
145, 163, 185

Monochromacy



Original Color
148, 161, 197

Achromatopsia
161, 161, 161

Achromatomaly
156, 161, 174

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 148, 161, 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, 161, 197)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 161, 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, 161, 197) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 161, 197) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 148, 161, 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, 161, 197) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 161, 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, 161, 197)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 161, 197); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 161, 197); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 161, 197) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 148, 161, 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, 161, 197) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148,  
161, 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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