

Converting Colors

RGB(148, 163, 186)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(148, 163, 186) contains.

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Color

RGB(148, 163, 186)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	94A3BA
RGB	148, 163, 186
RGB Percent	58%, 64%, 73%
CMY	0.4196, 0.3608, 0.2706
CMYK	0.20, 0.12, 0.00, 0.27
HSL	216°, 22%, 65%
HSV	216°, 20%, 73%
XYZ	34.1729, 36.0355, 51.6088
YIQ	161.1370, -16.3230, 3.9730

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

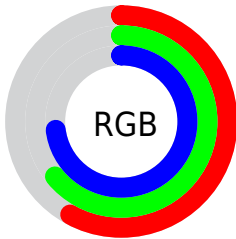
Format	Color
RYB	148, 159, 186
Decimal	9741242
CIELab	66.55, -0.27, -13.62
CIElCh	67, 13.618, 268.866
Yxy	36.0355, 0.2805, 0.2958
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287931322 (0xFF94A3BA)
YUV	161.1370, 12.2575, -11.5211
Hunter-Lab	60.0295, -3.4375, -8.9523

Details

The RGB color **148, 163, 186** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **186, 171, 148**, and the grayscale version is **161, 161, 161**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **202, 218, 242**, and **97, 111, 133** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **129, 152, 186**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **167, 174, 186**.

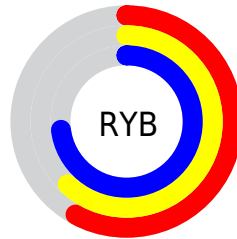
Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (64%)

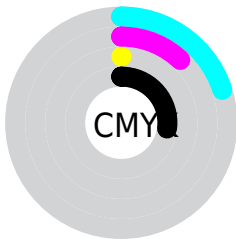
Blue (73%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (73%)

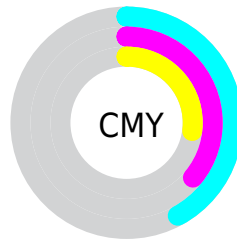


Cyan (20%)

Magenta (12%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (27%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (27%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 148, 163, 186 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, 163, 186 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 148, 163, 186


255, 255, 255

 202, 218, 242

 231, 246, 255

 148, 163, 186

 122, 137, 159

 97, 111, 133

 72, 87, 108


 49, 64, 83

 27, 42, 60

 4, 22, 38

 0, 1, 17

 0, 0, 0

 148, 163, 186

 148, 163, 186

■ 129, 152, 186

■ 167, 174, 186

■ 111, 140, 186

■ 185, 186, 186

■ 92, 129, 186

■ 204, 197, 186

■ 74, 118, 186

■ 222, 208, 186

■ 55, 107, 186

■ 241, 219, 186

■ 36, 95, 186

■ 255, 231, 186

■ 18, 84, 186

■ 255, 242, 186

■ 0, 73, 186

■ 255, 253, 186

■ 255, 255, 186

Harmonies

Analogous

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



135, 167, 182



148, 163, 186



164, 159, 183

Triad

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



148, 163, 186



188, 154, 151



145, 168, 149

Complementary

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



148, 163, 186



186, 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.



159, 165, 140



148, 163, 186



183, 157, 141

Square

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



148, 163, 186



186, 154, 163



172, 161, 138



134, 169, 161

Rectangle

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



148, 163, 186



173, 156, 178



172, 161, 138



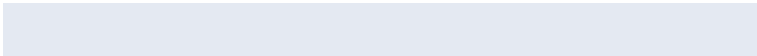
149, 167, 145

Sweetspot

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



148, 163, 186



228, 233, 242



148, 186, 171



114, 117, 122



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



148, 163, 186



182, 206, 242



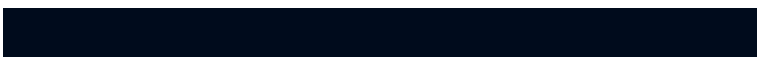
152, 148, 186



83, 86, 92



0, 61, 156



0, 11, 28

Inverse Universe

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



186, 148, 163



242, 182, 206



182, 186, 148



92, 83, 86



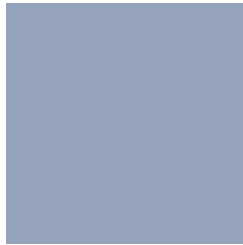
156, 0, 61



28, 0, 11

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 148, 163, 186 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, 163, 186 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

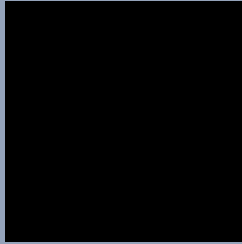
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

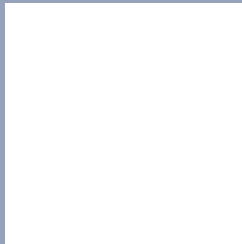
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 148, 163, 186 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 163, 186.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 163, 186.

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

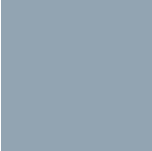
148, 163, 186

Protanopia

158, 160, 184

Deuteranopia

165, 158, 187



Tritanopia

146, 164, 178

Trichromacy



Original Color
148, 163, 186

Protanomaly
154, 161, 185

Deuteranomaly
159, 160, 187

Tritanomaly
147, 164, 181

Monochromacy



Original Color
148, 163, 186

Achromatopsia
161, 161, 161

Achromatomaly
156, 162, 170

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 148, 163, 186 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, 163, 186)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 163, 186)  
}
```

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, 163, 186) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 163, 186) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 148, 163, 186 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, 163, 186) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 163, 186) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(148, 163, 186)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(148, 163, 186); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 163, 186);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 163,  
186) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 148, 163, 186 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(148, 163, 186) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148,  
163, 186) }
```

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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