

Converting Colors

RGB(148, 164, 178)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(148, 164, 178) contains.

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Color

RGB(148, 164, 178)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	94A4B2
RGB	148, 164, 178
RGB Percent	58%, 64%, 70%
CMY	0.4196, 0.3569, 0.3020
CMYK	0.17, 0.08, 0.00, 0.30
HSL	208°, 16%, 64%
HSV	208°, 17%, 70%
XYZ	33.5241, 36.0612, 47.3131
YIQ	160.8120, -14.0300, 0.9620

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

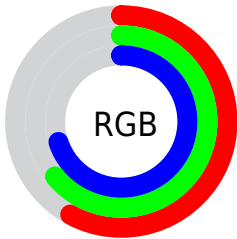
Format	Color
RYB	148, 158, 178
Decimal	9741490
CIELab	66.57, -2.62, -9.13
CIElCh	67, 9.497, 253.996
Yxy	36.0612, 0.2868, 0.3085
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287931570 (0xFF94A4B2)
YUV	160.8120, 8.4737, -11.2361
Hunter-Lab	60.0510, -5.4396, -4.6779

Details

The RGB color **148, 164, 178** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **178, 162, 148**, and the grayscale version is **161, 161, 161**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **202, 219, 234**, and **97, 112, 125** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **130, 156, 178**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166, 172, 178**.

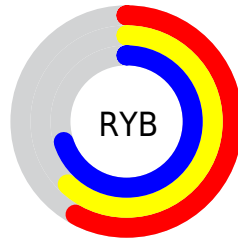
Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (64%)

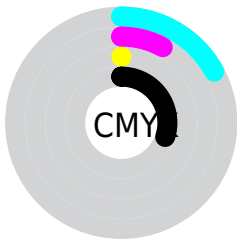
Blue (70%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (70%)

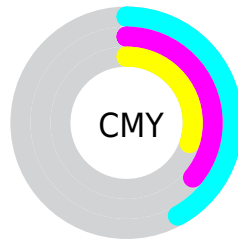


Cyan (17%)

Magenta (8%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (30%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (30%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 148, 164, 178 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, 164, 178 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 148, 164, 178


255, 255, 255

 202, 219, 234

 230, 247, 255

 148, 164, 178

 122, 138, 151

 97, 112, 125

 73, 88, 100

 50, 65, 77

 28, 43, 54

 5, 22, 32

 0, 0, 8

 0, 0, 0

 148, 164, 178

 148, 164, 178

■ 130, 156, 178

■ 166, 172, 178

■ 112, 147, 178

■ 184, 181, 178

■ 95, 139, 178

■ 201, 189, 178

■ 77, 131, 178

■ 219, 197, 178

■ 59, 122, 178

■ 237, 206, 178

■ 41, 114, 178

■ 255, 214, 178

■ 23, 106, 178

■ 255, 222, 178

■ 6, 98, 178

■ 255, 230, 178

■ 0, 95, 178

■ 255, 239, 178

Harmonies

Analogous

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



142, 166, 173



148, 164, 178



158, 161, 178

Triad

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



148, 164, 178



180, 156, 158



155, 165, 149

Complementary

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



148, 164, 178



178, 162, 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.



165, 163, 145



148, 164, 178



179, 157, 150

Square

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



148, 164, 178



177, 157, 167



174, 160, 146



146, 167, 157

Rectangle

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



148, 164, 178



165, 159, 176



174, 160, 146



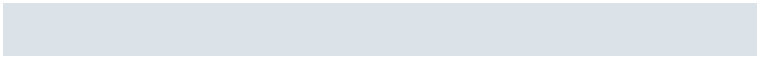
158, 164, 148

Sweetspot

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



148, 164, 178



220, 227, 232



148, 178, 162



110, 114, 117



245, 245, 245



117, 117, 117

Same Dimension

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



148, 164, 178



186, 210, 232



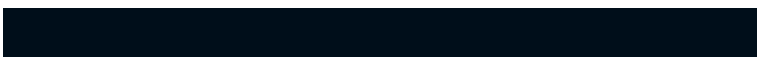
148, 150, 178



80, 85, 89



0, 82, 153



0, 14, 26

Inverse Universe

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



178, 148, 164



232, 186, 210



178, 177, 148



89, 80, 85



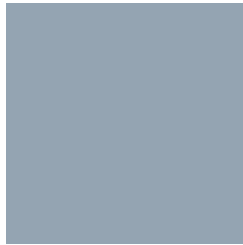
153, 0, 82



26, 0, 14

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 148, 164, 178 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

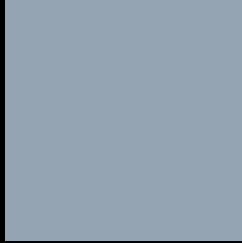
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 164, 178 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

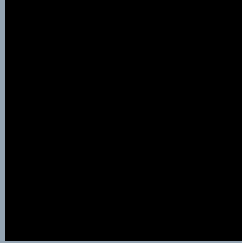
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

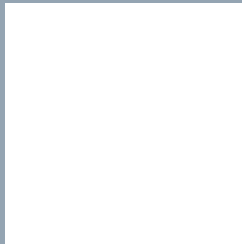
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 148, 164, 178 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 164, 178.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 164, 178.

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](#).

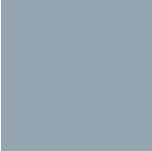
Dichromacy



Original Color
148, 164, 178

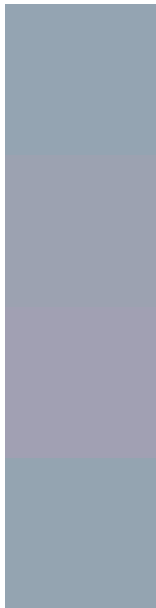
Protanopia
160, 161, 176

Deuteranopia
169, 157, 179



Tritanopia
148, 164, 177

Trichromacy



Original Color
148, 164, 178

Protanomaly
156, 162, 177

Deuteranomaly
161, 160, 179

Tritanomaly
148, 164, 177

Monochromacy



Original Color
148, 164, 178

Achromatopsia
161, 161, 161

Achromatomaly
156, 162, 167

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 148, 164, 178 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, 164, 178)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 164, 178)  
}
```

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, 164, 178) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 164, 178) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 148, 164, 178 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, 164, 178) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 164, 178) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(148, 164, 178)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(148, 164, 178); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 164, 178);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 164,  
178) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 148, 164, 178 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(148, 164, 178) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148,  
164, 178) }
```

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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