

Converting Colors

RGB(148, 165, 189)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(148, 165, 189) contains.

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Color

RGB(148, 165, 189)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	94A5BD
RGB	148, 165, 189
RGB Percent	58%, 65%, 74%
CMY	0.4196, 0.3529, 0.2588
CMYK	0.22, 0.13, 0.00, 0.26
HSL	215°, 24%, 66%
HSV	215°, 22%, 74%
XYZ	34.8532, 36.8803, 53.4258
YIQ	162.6530, -17.8360, 3.8600

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

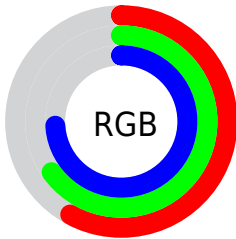
Format	Color
R _Y B	148, 160, 189
Decimal	9741757
CIE Lab	67.19, -0.68, -14.32
CIE LCh	67, 14.337, 267.263
Yxy	36.8803, 0.2785, 0.2947
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287931837 (0xFF94A5BD)
YUV	162.6530, 12.9891, -12.8507
Hunter-Lab	60.7291, -3.8327, -9.6493

Details

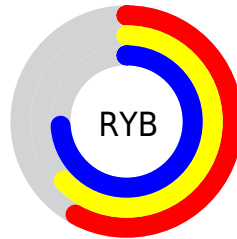
The RGB color **148, 165, 189** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **189, 172, 148**, and the grayscale version is **163, 163, 163**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **203, 220, 245**, and **97, 113, 136** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **129, 154, 189**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **167, 176, 189**.

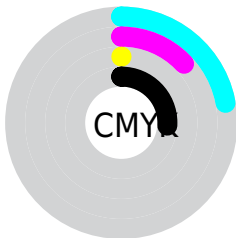
Distribution



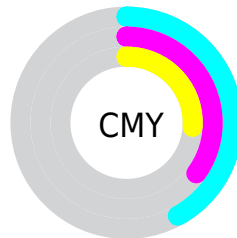
- Red (58%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (74%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (63%)
- Blue (74%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (26%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (26%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 148, 165, 189 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, 165, 189 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 148, 165, 189

255, 255, 255

■ 203, 220, 245

■ 231, 248, 255

■ 148, 165, 189

■ 122, 139, 162

■ 97, 113, 136

■ 72, 89, 110

■ 49, 66, 86

■ 26, 44, 63

■ 3, 23, 41

■ 0, 1, 20

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 148, 165, 189

■ 148, 165, 189

■ 129, 154, 189

■ 167, 176, 189

■ 110, 143, 189

■ 186, 187, 189

■ 91, 132, 189

■ 205, 198, 189

■ 72, 121, 189

■ 224, 209, 189

■ 53, 110, 189

■ 243, 220, 189

■ 35, 99, 189

■ 255, 231, 189

■ 16, 88, 189

■ 255, 242, 189

■ 0, 78, 189

■ 255, 254, 189

■ 255, 255, 189

Harmonies

Analogous

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



135, 169, 185



148, 165, 189



165, 161, 186

Triad

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



148, 165, 189



191, 155, 152



146, 170, 149

Complementary

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



148, 165, 189



189, 172, 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.



161, 166, 140



148, 165, 189



186, 158, 142

Square

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



148, 165, 189



189, 155, 165



175, 162, 138



135, 171, 162

Rectangle

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



148, 165, 189



175, 158, 181



175, 162, 138



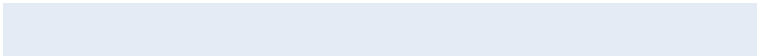
151, 169, 146

Sweetspot

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



148, 165, 189



228, 235, 245



148, 189, 172



113, 117, 122



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



148, 165, 189



181, 208, 245



151, 148, 189



85, 89, 94



0, 66, 158



0, 13, 31

Inverse Universe

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



189, 148, 165



245, 181, 208



186, 189, 148



94, 85, 89



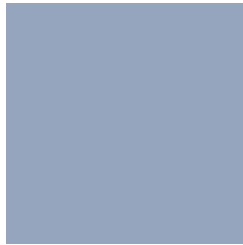
158, 0, 66



31, 0, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 148, 165, 189 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

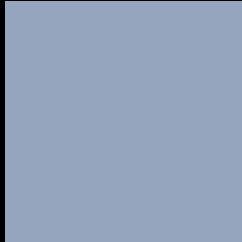
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 165, 189 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

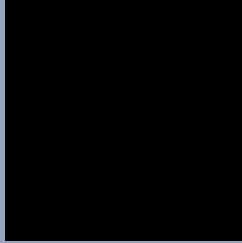
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

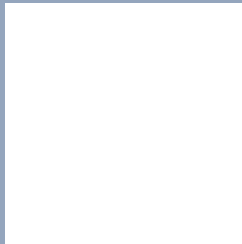
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 148, 165, 189 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 165, 189.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 165, 189.

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](#).

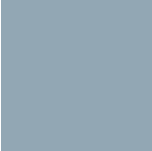
Dichromacy



Original Color
148, 165, 189

Protanopia
159, 162, 187

Deuteranopia
166, 159, 190



Tritanopia
146, 167, 180

Trichromacy



Original Color

148, 165, 189

Protanomaly

155, 163, 188

Deuteranomaly

159, 161, 190

Tritanomaly

147, 166, 183

Monochromacy



Original Color

148, 165, 189

Achromatopsia

163, 163, 163

Achromatomaly

158, 164, 172

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 148, 165, 189 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, 165, 189)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 165, 189)  
}
```

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, 165, 189) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 165, 189) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 148, 165, 189 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, 165, 189) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 165, 189) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(148, 165, 189)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 165, 189); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 165, 189); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 165, 189) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 148, 165, 189 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(148, 165, 189) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148,  
165, 189) }
```

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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