

Converting Colors

RGB(148, 166, 252)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(148, 166, 252) contains.

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Color

RGB(148, 166, 252)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	94A6FC
RGB	148, 166, 252
RGB Percent	58%, 65%, 99%
CMY	0.4196, 0.3490, 0.0118
CMYK	0.41, 0.34, 0.00, 0.01
HSL	230°, 95%, 78%
HSV	230°, 41%, 99%
XYZ	43.4196, 40.5966, 97.6429
YIQ	170.4220, -38.3340, 22.9300

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

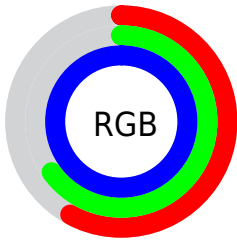
Format	Color
R _Y B	148, 163, 252
Decimal	9742076
CIE Lab	69.89, 14.86, -44.78
CIE LCh	70, 47.176, 288.355
Yxy	40.5966, 0.2390, 0.2235
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287932156 (0xFF94A6FC)
YUV	170.4220, 40.2180, -19.6641
Hunter-Lab	63.7155, 10.1388, -46.2601

Details

The RGB color **148, 166, 252** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999FF**. A complement of this color would be **252, 234, 148**, and the grayscale version is **170, 170, 170**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **205, 221, 255**, and **92, 114, 195** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **123, 145, 252**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **173, 187, 252**.

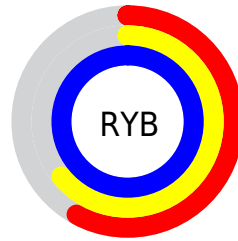
Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (65%)

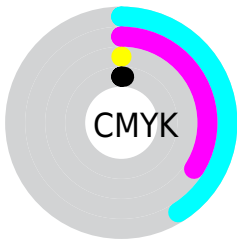
Blue (99%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (99%)

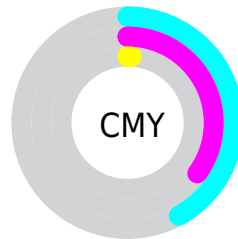


Cyan (41%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (1%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (1%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 148, 166, 252 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, 166, 252 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 148, 166, 252


255, 255, 255

 205, 221, 255


 235, 249, 255

 148, 166, 252

 120, 140, 223

 92, 114, 195

 63, 90, 167

 30, 67, 141

 0, 45, 115

 0, 25, 90


 0, 0, 66

 0, 3, 43


 0, 1, 21

 148, 166, 252


 148, 166, 252

 123, 145, 252

 173, 187, 252

 98, 124, 252

 198, 208, 252

 72, 103, 252

 224, 229, 252

 47, 83, 252

 249, 249, 252

 22, 62, 252

255, 255, 252

 0, 44, 252

Harmonies

Analogous

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



52, 180, 254



148, 166, 252



207, 150, 228

Triad

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



148, 166, 252



240, 147, 108



51, 192, 152

Complementary

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



148, 166, 252



252, 234, 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.



122, 186, 112



148, 166, 252



211, 163, 86

Square

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



148, 166, 252



252, 137, 146



171, 177, 87



0, 193, 196

Rectangle

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



148, 166, 252



233, 140, 203



171, 177, 87



80, 191, 138

Sweetspot

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



148, 166, 252



224, 230, 255



148, 252, 233



110, 113, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



148, 166, 252



128, 150, 255



181, 148, 252



112, 115, 125



0, 33, 189



0, 11, 61

Inverse Universe

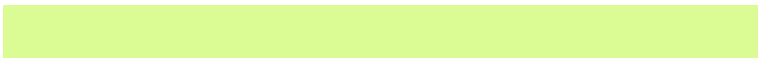
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



252, 148, 166



255, 128, 150



219, 252, 148



125, 112, 115



189, 0, 33



61, 0, 11

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 148, 166, 252 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

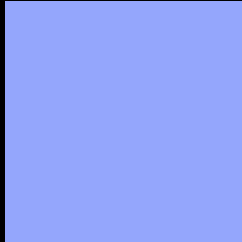
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 166, 252 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

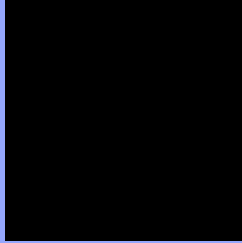
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 166, 252 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 166, 252.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 166, 252.

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](#).

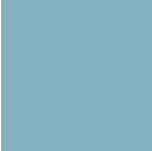
Dichromacy



Original Color
148, 166, 252

Protanopia
141, 168, 253

Deuteranopia
136, 169, 251



Tritanopia
133, 178, 192

Trichromacy



Original Color
148, 166, 252

Protanomaly
144, 167, 253

Deuteranomaly
140, 168, 251

Tritanomaly
138, 174, 214

Monochromacy



Original Color
148, 166, 252

Achromatopsia
170, 170, 170

Achromatomaly
162, 169, 200

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 148, 166, 252 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, 166, 252)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 166, 252)  
}
```

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, 166, 252) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 166, 252) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 148, 166, 252 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, 166, 252) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 166, 252) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(148, 166, 252)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(148, 166, 252); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 166, 252);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 166,  
252) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 148, 166, 252 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(148, 166, 252) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148,  
166, 252) }
```

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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