

Converting Colors

RGB(148, 167, 212)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(148, 167, 212) contains.

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Color

RGB(148, 167, 212)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	94A7D4
RGB	148, 167, 212
RGB Percent	58%, 65%, 83%
CMY	0.4196, 0.3451, 0.1686
CMYK	0.30, 0.21, 0.00, 0.17
HSL	222°, 43%, 71%
HSV	222°, 30%, 83%
XYZ	37.9151, 38.6868, 67.7563
YIQ	166.4490, -25.7690, 9.9670

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

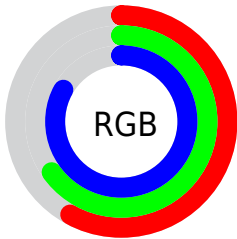
Format	Color
RYB	148, 163, 212
Decimal	9742292
CIELab	68.52, 3.74, -25.02
CIELCh	69, 25.297, 278.505
Yxy	38.6868, 0.2626, 0.2680
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287932372 (0xFF94A7D4)
YUV	166.4490, 22.4566, -16.1798
Hunter-Lab	62.1987, -0.0376, -21.0486

Details

The RGB color **148, 167, 212** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **212, 193, 148**, and the grayscale version is **166, 166, 166**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **203, 222, 255**, and **95, 115, 157** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **127, 152, 212**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **169, 182, 212**.

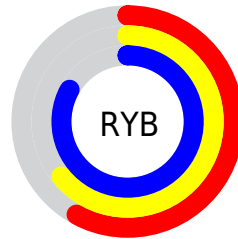
Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (65%)

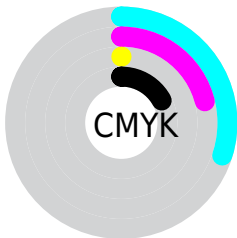
Blue (83%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (83%)

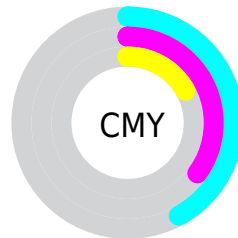


Cyan (30%)

Magenta (21%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (17%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (17%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 148, 167, 212 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, 167, 212 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 148, 167, 212


255, 255, 255

 203, 222, 255

 232, 251, 255

 148, 167, 212

 121, 141, 184

 95, 115, 157

 70, 91, 131

 45, 67, 106

 18, 45, 81

 0, 25, 58

 0, 2, 36

 0, 1, 13

 0, 0, 0

■ 148, 167, 212

■ 148, 167, 212

■ 127, 152, 212

■ 169, 182, 212

■ 106, 137, 212

■ 190, 197, 212

■ 84, 122, 212

■ 212, 212, 212

■ 63, 107, 212

■ 233, 227, 212

■ 42, 92, 212

■ 254, 242, 212

■ 21, 78, 212

■ 255, 255, 212

■ 0, 63, 212

Harmonies

Analogous

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



117, 174, 209



148, 167, 212



179, 159, 203

Triad

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



148, 167, 212



211, 153, 140



126, 179, 150

Complementary

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



148, 167, 212



212, 193, 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.



152, 174, 131



148, 167, 212



198, 160, 125

Square

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



148, 167, 212



213, 150, 161



177, 168, 122



105, 180, 173

Rectangle

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



148, 167, 212



195, 154, 191



177, 168, 122



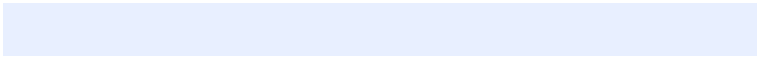
134, 177, 143

Sweetspot

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



148, 167, 212



232, 239, 255



148, 212, 193



113, 118, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



148, 167, 212



163, 190, 255



161, 148, 212



96, 100, 107



0, 51, 171



0, 13, 43

Inverse Universe

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



212, 148, 167



255, 163, 190



199, 212, 148



107, 96, 100



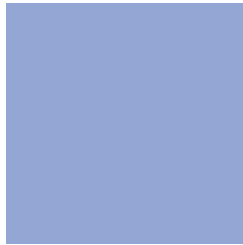
171, 0, 51



43, 0, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 148, 167, 212 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

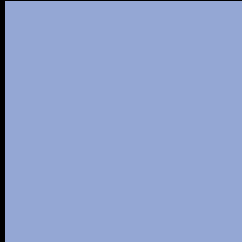
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 167, 212 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

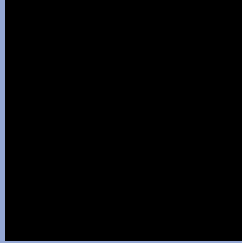
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

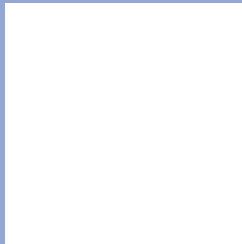
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 148, 167, 212 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 167, 212.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 167, 212.

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, 167, 212

Protanopia
156, 165, 211

Deuteranopia
159, 164, 213



Tritanopia
142, 172, 185

Trichromacy



Original Color
148, 167, 212

Protanomaly
153, 166, 211

Deuteranomaly
155, 165, 213

Tritanomaly
144, 170, 195

Monochromacy



Original Color
148, 167, 212

Achromatopsia
166, 166, 166

Achromatomaly
159, 166, 183

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 148, 167, 212 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, 167, 212)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 167, 212)  
}
```

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, 167, 212) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 167, 212) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 148, 167, 212 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, 167, 212) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 167, 212) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(148, 167, 212)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(148, 167, 212); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 167, 212);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 167,  
212) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 148, 167, 212 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(148, 167, 212) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148,  
167, 212) }
```

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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