

Converting Colors

RGB(148, 176, 204)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(148, 176, 204) contains.

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Color

RGB(148, 176, 204)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	94B0CC
RGB	148, 176, 204
RGB Percent	58%, 69%, 80%
CMY	0.4196, 0.3098, 0.2000
CMYK	0.27, 0.14, 0.00, 0.20
HSL	210°, 35%, 69%
HSV	210°, 27%, 80%
XYZ	38.6372, 41.7062, 63.1404
YIQ	170.8200, -25.6760, 2.7720

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

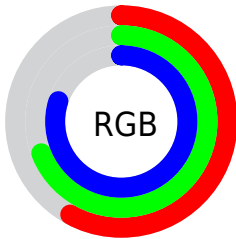
Format	Color
R _Y B	148, 167, 204
Decimal	9744588
CIE Lab	70.67, -3.18, -17.35
CIE LCh	71, 17.642, 259.620
Yxy	41.7062, 0.2693, 0.2907
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287934668 (0xFF94B0CC)
YUV	170.8200, 16.3577, -20.0131
Hunter-Lab	64.5803, -6.2225, -12.7618

Details

The RGB color **148, 176, 204** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCFF**. A complement of this color would be **204, 176, 148**, and the grayscale version is **171, 171, 171**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **203, 232, 255**, and **96, 124, 150** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **128, 166, 204**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **168, 186, 204**.

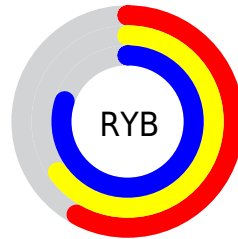
Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (69%)

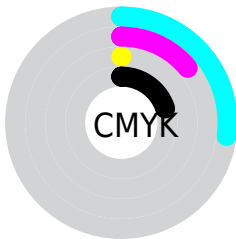
Blue (80%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (80%)

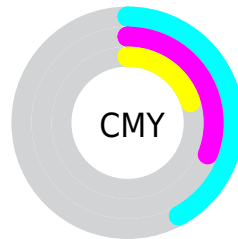


Cyan (27%)

Magenta (14%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (20%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (20%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 148, 176, 204 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, 176, 204 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 148, 176, 204


255, 255, 255


 203, 232, 255

 231, 255, 255


 148, 176, 204


 122, 149, 177

 96, 124, 150

 71, 99, 124

 46, 75, 99

 21, 52, 75

 0, 31, 52

 0, 6, 31

 0, 0, 3

 0, 0, 0

■ 148, 176, 204

■ 148, 176, 204

■ 128, 166, 204

■ 168, 186, 204

■ 107, 156, 204

■ 189, 196, 204

■ 87, 145, 204

■ 209, 207, 204

■ 66, 135, 204

■ 230, 217, 204

■ 46, 125, 204

■ 250, 227, 204

■ 26, 115, 204

■ 255, 237, 204

■ 5, 105, 204

■ 255, 247, 204

■ 0, 102, 204

■ 255, 255, 204

Harmonies

Analogous

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



133, 180, 197



148, 176, 204



169, 171, 203

Triad

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



148, 176, 204



207, 162, 163



156, 179, 152

Complementary

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



148, 176, 204



204, 176, 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.



174, 175, 143



148, 176, 204



203, 165, 149

Square

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



148, 176, 204



202, 162, 179



191, 170, 142



140, 182, 167

Rectangle

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



148, 176, 204



182, 167, 198



191, 170, 142



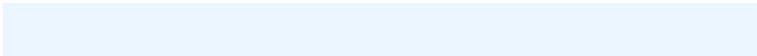
162, 178, 148

Sweetspot

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



148, 176, 204



235, 245, 255



148, 204, 176



115, 121, 128



0, 0, 0



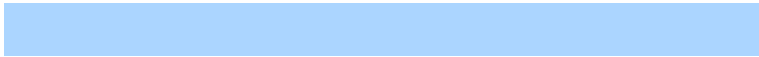
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



148, 176, 204



171, 213, 255



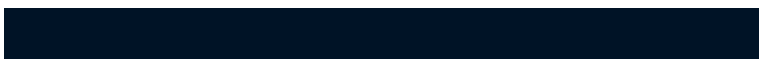
148, 148, 204



92, 97, 102



0, 83, 166



0, 19, 38

Inverse Universe

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



204, 148, 176



255, 171, 213



204, 204, 148



102, 92, 97



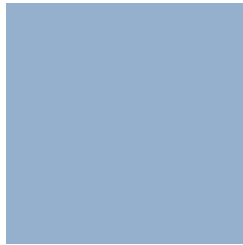
166, 0, 83



38, 0, 19

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 148, 176, 204 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

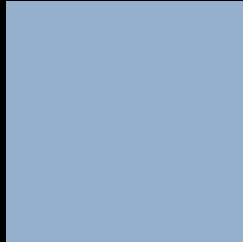
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 176, 204 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

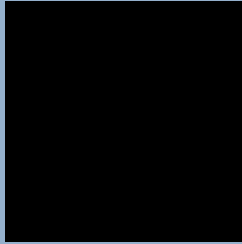
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 176, 204 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 176, 204.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 176, 204.

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](#).

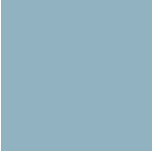
Dichromacy



Original Color
148, 176, 204

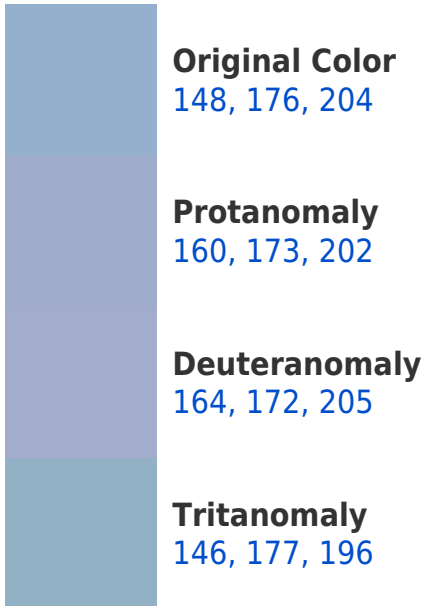
Protanopia
167, 171, 201

Deuteranopia
173, 169, 206

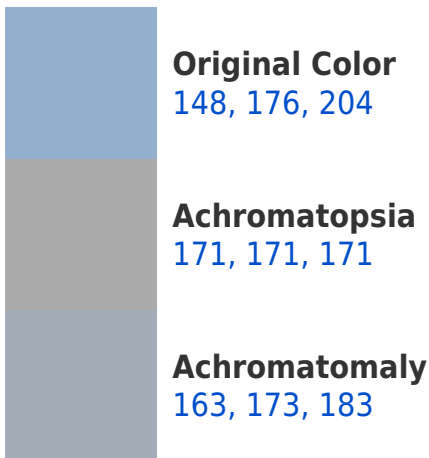


Tritanopia
145, 178, 192

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 148, 176, 204 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, 176, 204) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 176, 204)  
}
```

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, 176, 204) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 176, 204) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 148, 176, 204 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, 176, 204) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 176, 204) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(148, 176, 204)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(148, 176, 204); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 176, 204);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 176,  
204) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 148, 176, 204 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(148, 176, 204) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148,  
176, 204) }
```

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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