

Converting Colors

RGB(148, 180, 236)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(148, 180, 236) contains.

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Color

RGB(148, 180, 236)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	94B4EC
RGB	148, 180, 236
RGB Percent	58%, 71%, 93%
CMY	0.4196, 0.2941, 0.0745
CMYK	0.37, 0.24, 0.00, 0.07
HSL	218°, 70%, 75%
HSV	218°, 37%, 93%
XYZ	43.6743, 44.9945, 85.7398
YIQ	176.8160, -37.0480, 10.6320

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

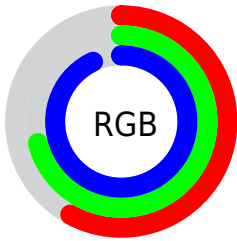
Format	Color
R _Y B	148, 171, 236
Decimal	9745644
CIE Lab	72.89, 2.69, -31.43
CIE LCh	73, 31.547, 274.898
Yxy	44.9945, 0.2504, 0.2580
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287935724 (0xFF94B4EC)
YUV	176.8160, 29.1777, -25.2716
Hunter-Lab	67.0780, -1.1655, -28.8306

Details

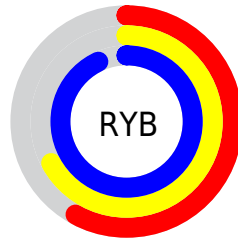
The RGB color **148, 180, 236** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCFF**. A complement of this color would be **236, 204, 148**, and the grayscale version is **177, 177, 177**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **204, 236, 255**, and **94, 127, 180** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **124, 165, 236**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **172, 195, 236**.

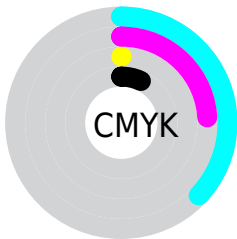
Distribution



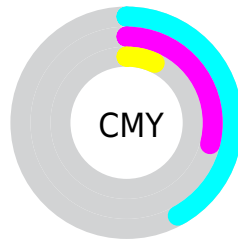
- Red (58%)
- Green (71%)
- Blue (93%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (67%)
- Blue (93%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (7%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (7%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 148, 180, 236 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, 180, 236 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 148, 180, 236


255, 255, 255


 204, 236, 255

 233, 255, 255

 148, 180, 236

 121, 153, 208


 94, 127, 180

 67, 103, 153

 38, 79, 127

 0, 56, 102

 0, 35, 77

 0, 13, 54

 0, 2, 32

 0, 0, 5

■ 148, 180, 236

■ 148, 180, 236

■ 124, 165, 236

■ 172, 195, 236

■ 101, 150, 236

■ 195, 210, 236

■ 77, 135, 236

■ 219, 225, 236

■ 54, 120, 236

■ 242, 240, 236

■ 30, 105, 236

■ 255, 255, 236

■ 6, 90, 236

■ 0, 86, 236

Harmonies

Analogous

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



107, 188, 230



148, 180, 236



189, 170, 226

Triad

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



148, 180, 236



234, 160, 147



129, 193, 153

Complementary

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



148, 180, 236



236, 204, 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.



163, 187, 131



148, 180, 236



220, 169, 127

Square

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



148, 180, 236



235, 157, 175



194, 179, 121



98, 195, 183

Rectangle

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



148, 180, 236



211, 163, 212



194, 179, 121



141, 191, 145

Sweetspot

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



148, 180, 236



227, 237, 255



148, 236, 204



111, 117, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



148, 180, 236



140, 182, 255



160, 148, 236



106, 110, 117



0, 66, 181



0, 19, 54

Inverse Universe

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



236, 148, 180



255, 140, 182



224, 236, 148



117, 106, 110



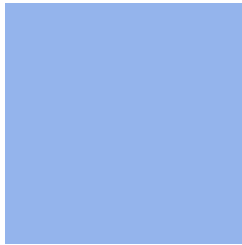
181, 0, 66



54, 0, 19

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 148, 180, 236 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

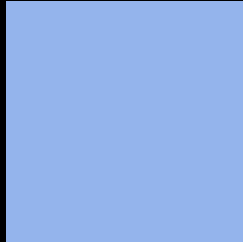
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 180, 236 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

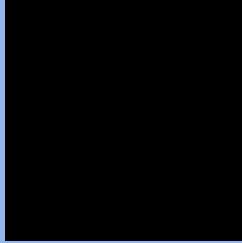
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

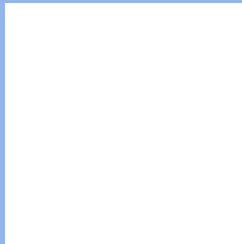
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 148, 180, 236 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 180, 236.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 180, 236.

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](#).

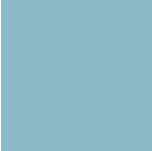
Dichromacy



Original Color
148, 180, 236

Protanopia
163, 176, 233

Deuteranopia
164, 176, 237



Tritanopia
140, 186, 201

Trichromacy



Original Color

148, 180, 236

Protanomaly

158, 177, 234

Deuteranomaly

158, 177, 237

Tritanomaly

143, 184, 214

Monochromacy



Original Color

148, 180, 236

Achromatopsia

177, 177, 177

Achromatomaly

166, 178, 198

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 148, 180, 236 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, 180, 236) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 180, 236)  
}
```

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, 180, 236) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 180, 236) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 148, 180, 236 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, 180, 236) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 180, 236) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(148, 180, 236) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(148, 180, 236); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 180, 236);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 180,  
236) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 148, 180, 236 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(148, 180, 236) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148,  
180, 236) }
```

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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