Converting Colors

RGB(148, 192, 226)

Have a look what the booklet for RGB(148, 192, 226) contains.

Color

RGB(148, 192, 226)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	94C0E2
RGB	148, 192, 226
RGB Percent	58%, 75%, 89%
CMY	0.4196, 0.2471, 0.1137
CMYK	0.35, 0.15, 0.00, 0.11
HSL	206°, 57%, 73%
HSV	206°, 35%, 89%
XYZ	44.7898, 49.4862, 79.1426
YIQ	182.7200, -37.1380, 1.2460

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

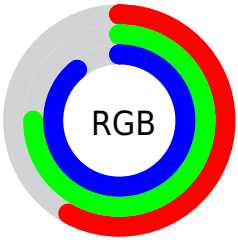
Format	Color
RYB	148, 176, 226
Decimal	9748706
CIELab	75.75, -6.40, -21.63
CIELCh	76, 22.555, 253.527
Yxy	49.4862, 0.2583, 0.2854
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287938786 (0xFF94C0E2)
YUV	182.7200, 21.3370, -30.4494
Hunter-Lab	70.3464, -9.4545, -17.4612

Details

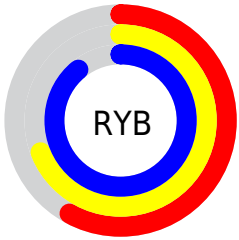
The RGB color 148, 192, 226 is a light color, and the websafe version is hex 99CCFF. A complement of this color would be 226, 182, 148, and the grayscale version is 183, 183, 183.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 204, 248, 255, and 94, 139, 171 is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get 125, 182, 226, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is 171, 202, 226.

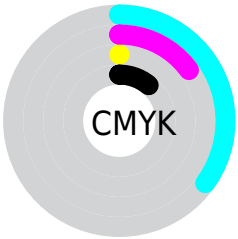
Distribution



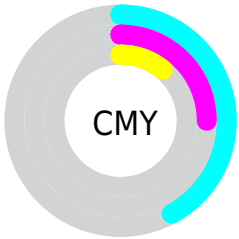
- Red (58%)
- Green (75%)
- Blue (89%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (69%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (11%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 148, 192, 226 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, 192, 226 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

148, 192, 226

255, 255, 255

204, 248, 255

233, 255, 255

148, 192, 226

121, 165, 198

94, 139, 171

68, 113, 144

41, 89, 118

5, 65, 94

0, 43, 70

0, 23, 47

0, 1, 26

0, 0, 0

148, 192, 226

125, 182, 226

103, 172, 226

80, 162, 226

58, 153, 226

35, 143, 226

12, 133, 226

0, 127, 226

148, 192, 226

171, 202, 226

193, 212, 226

216, 222, 226

238, 231, 226

255, 241, 226

255, 251, 226

255, 255, 226

Harmonies

Analogous

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

131, 197, 215

148, 192, 226

175, 185, 227

Triad

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

148, 192, 226

230, 172, 178

169, 194, 156

Complementary

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

148, 192, 226

226, 182, 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.

193, 188, 146

148, 192, 226

226, 175, 159

Square

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

148, 192, 226

221, 173, 199

213, 181, 147

146, 198, 174

Rectangle

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

148, 192, 226

193, 181, 221

213, 181, 147

177, 192, 152

Sweetspot

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

148, 192, 226

230, 244, 255

148, 226, 182

112, 121, 128

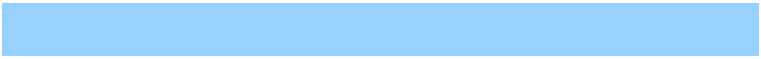
0, 0, 0

128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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

148, 192, 226



150, 209, 255

148, 153, 226

101, 107, 112

0, 99, 176

0, 27, 48

Inverse Universe

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

226, 148, 192

255, 150, 209

226, 221, 148

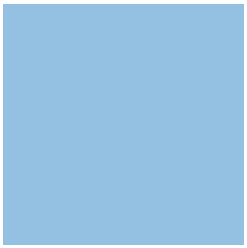
112, 101, 107

176, 0, 99

48, 0, 27

Previews

White Background

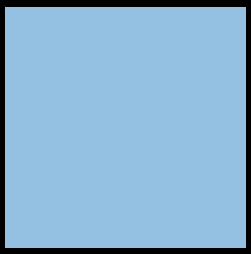


This preview shows how the RGB color 148, 192, 226 looks on a white background.

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, 192, 226 looks on a black background.

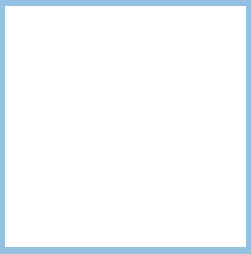
Color Contrast Check

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, 192, 226 Background

This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 192, 226.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 192, 226.

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

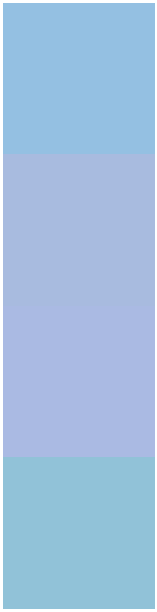
Original Color
148, 192, 226

Protanopia
179, 184, 221

Deuteranopia
183, 182, 228

Tritanopia
144, 195, 210

Trichromacy



Original Color
148, 192, 226

Protanomaly
168, 187, 223

Deuteranomaly
170, 186, 227

Tritanomaly
145, 194, 216

Monochromacy

Original Color
148, 192, 226

Achromatopsia
183, 183, 183

Achromatomaly
170, 186, 199

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 148, 192, 226 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, 192, 226) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{
    color:rgb(148, 192, 226)
}
```

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, 192, 226) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 192, 226) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 148, 192, 226 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, 192, 226) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 192, 226) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(148, 192, 226) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 192, 226); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 192, 226); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 192, 226) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 148, 192, 226 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{
background:rgb(148, 192, 226) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:rgb(148,
192, 226) }
```

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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