

Converting Colors

RGB(98, 138, 148)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(98, 138, 148) contains.

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Color

RGB(98, 138, 148)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	628A94
RGB	98, 138, 148
RGB Percent	38%, 54%, 58%
CMY	0.6157, 0.4588, 0.4196
CMYK	0.34, 0.07, 0.00, 0.42
HSL	192°, 20%, 48%
HSV	192°, 34%, 58%
XYZ	19.4708, 22.9117, 31.4132
YIQ	127.1800, -27.0500, -5.3700

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

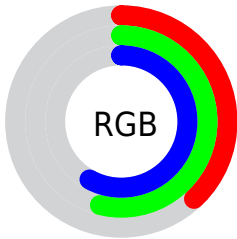
Format	Color
R_{YB}	98, 120, 148
Decimal	6458004
CIE _{Lab}	54.98, -11.21, -9.77
CIE _{LCh}	55, 14.868, 221.092
Yxy	22.9117, 0.2638, 0.3105
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284648084 (0xFF628A94)
YUV	127.1800, 10.2643, -25.5909
Hunter-Lab	47.8662, -11.1565, -5.4039

Details

The RGB color **98, 138, 148** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **148, 108, 98**, and the grayscale version is **127, 127, 127**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **150, 191, 202**, and **48, 88, 97** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **83, 135, 148**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **113, 141, 148**.

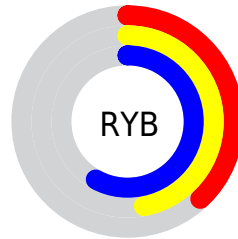
Distribution



Red (38%)

Green (54%)

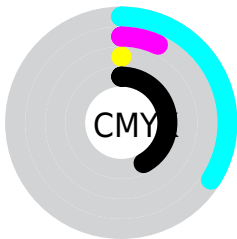
Blue (58%)



Red (38%)

Yellow (47%)

Blue (58%)

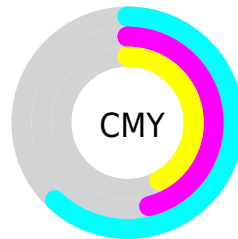


Cyan (34%)

Magenta (7%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (42%)



Cyan (62%)

Magenta (46%)

Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 98, 138, 148 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 98, 138, 148 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 98, 138, 148

■ 98, 138, 148

255, 255, 255

■ 73, 113, 122

■ 150, 191, 202

■ 48, 88, 97

■ 178, 219, 230

■ 23, 65, 74

■ 206, 248, 255

■ 0, 43, 51

■ 234, 255, 255

■ 0, 23, 30

■ 0, 0, 3

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 98, 138, 148

■ 98, 138, 148

■ 83, 135, 148

■ 113, 141, 148

68, 132, 148

128, 144, 148

54, 129, 148

142, 147, 148

39, 126, 148

157, 150, 148

24, 123, 148

172, 153, 148

9, 120, 148

187, 156, 148

0, 118, 148

202, 159, 148

216, 162, 148

231, 165, 148

Harmonies

Analogous

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



99, 139, 136



98, 138, 148



107, 135, 156

Triad

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



98, 138, 148



152, 124, 140



137, 132, 106

Complementary

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



98, 138, 148



148, 108, 98

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.



149, 128, 108



98, 138, 148



158, 123, 127

Square

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



98, 138, 148



140, 127, 151



157, 124, 115



122, 136, 112

Rectangle

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



98, 138, 148



118, 133, 157



157, 124, 115



141, 131, 106

Sweetspot

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



98, 138, 148



172, 187, 191



98, 148, 108



85, 95, 97



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97

Same Dimension

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



98, 138, 148



113, 176, 191



98, 113, 148



67, 72, 74



0, 110, 138



0, 8, 10

Inverse Universe

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



148, 98, 138



191, 113, 176



148, 133, 98



74, 67, 72



138, 0, 110



10, 0, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 98, 138, 148 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 98, 138, 148 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

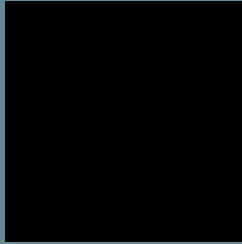
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 98, 138, 148 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 98, 138, 148.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 98, 138, 148.

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](#).

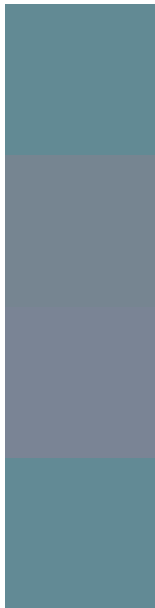
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
98, 138, 149

Trichromacy



Original Color
98, 138, 148

Protanomaly
118, 133, 145

Deuteranomaly
122, 132, 149

Tritanomaly
98, 138, 149

Monochromacy



Original Color
98, 138, 148

Achromatopsia
127, 127, 127

Achromatomaly
116, 131, 135

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 98, 138, 148 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(98, 138, 148)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(98, 138, 148)  
}
```

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(98, 138, 148) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(98, 138, 148) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 98, 138, 148 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(98, 138, 148) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(98, 138, 148) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(98, 138, 148) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(98, 138, 148); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(98, 138, 148);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(98, 138,  
148) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 98, 138, 148 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(98, 138, 148) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(98, 138,  
148) }
```

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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