

Converting Colors

`RYB(148, 165, 222)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(148, 165, 222) contains.

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Color

$\text{RYB}(148, 165, 222)$

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	94AADE
RGB	148, 170, 222
RGB Percent	58%, 67%, 87%
CMY	0.4196, 0.3331, 0.1294
CMYK	0.33, 0.23, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	222°, 53%, 73%
HSV	222°, 33%, 87%
XYZ	39.7854, 40.3456, 74.7978
YIQ	169.3500, -29.8040, 11.5080

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

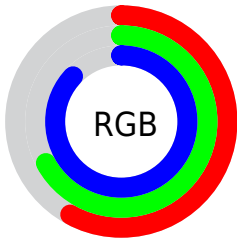
Format	Color
R_{YB}	148, 165, 222
Decimal	9743070
CIE _{Lab}	69.71, 4.56, -28.69
CIE _{LCh}	70, 29.047, 279.036
Yxy	40.3456, 0.2568, 0.2604
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287933150 (0xFF94AADE)
YUV	169.3500, 25.9565, -18.7239
Hunter-Lab	63.5182, 0.6490, -25.3560

Details

The RYB color **148, 165, 222** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **179, 222, 148**, and the grayscale version is **169, 169, 169**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **204, 219, 255**, and **95, 112, 167** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **126, 148, 222**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **170, 182, 222**.

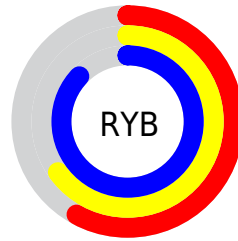
Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (67%)

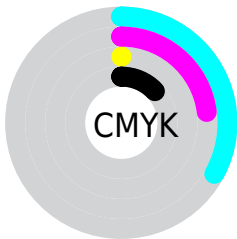
Blue (87%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (87%)

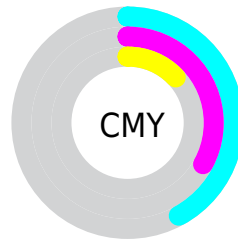


Cyan (33%)

Magenta (23%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (13%)



Cyan (42%)


Magenta (33%)


Yellow (13%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RYB color 148, 165, 222 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 RYB color 148, 165, 222 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 148, 165, 222

 148, 165, 222

255, 255, 255

 121, 138, 194


 204, 219, 255

 95, 112, 167

 232, 243, 255

 69, 87, 140

 42, 62, 114

 11, 36, 90

 0, 20, 66

 0, 1, 44

 0, 1, 22

 0, 0, 0

■ 148, 165, 222

■ 148, 165, 222

■ 126, 148, 222

■ 170, 182, 222

■ 104, 131, 222

■ 192, 199, 222

■ 81, 113, 222

■ 215, 217, 222

■ 59, 97, 222

■ 230, 237, 222

■ 37, 79, 222

■ 231, 255, 222

■ 15, 63, 222

■ 222, 255, 222

■ 0, 51, 222

Harmonies

Analogous

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



110, 152, 219



148, 165, 222



184, 161, 211

Triad

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



148, 165, 222



220, 158, 138



121, 163, 183

Complementary

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



148, 165, 222



179, 222, 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.



129, 179, 156



148, 165, 222



205, 199, 122

Square

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



148, 165, 222



223, 151, 163



130, 181, 118



95, 142, 185

Rectangle

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



148, 165, 222



203, 155, 198



130, 181, 118



131, 173, 182

Sweetspot

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



148, 165, 222



230, 235, 255



148, 191, 222



112, 116, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



148, 165, 222



153, 176, 255



163, 148, 222



101, 103, 112



0, 40, 176



0, 11, 48

Inverse Universe

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



222, 148, 170



255, 153, 183



148, 222, 163



112, 101, 104



176, 0, 52



48, 0, 14

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 148, 165, 222 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

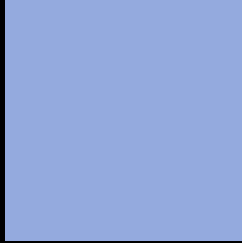
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 148, 165, 222 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

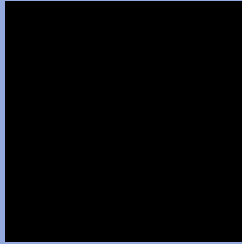
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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](#).

RYB 148, 165, 222 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 148, 165, 222.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 148, 165, 222.

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

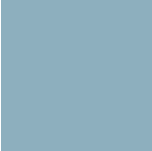
148, 165, 222

Protanopia

156, 166, 221

Deuteranopia

158, 166, 223



Tritanopia
141, 161, 190

Trichromacy



Original Color
148, 165, 222

Protanomaly
153, 166, 221

Deuteranomaly
154, 166, 223

Tritanomaly
144, 164, 202

Monochromacy



Original Color
148, 165, 222

Achromatopsia
169, 169, 169

Achromatomaly
161, 167, 188

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 148, 165, 222 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, 170, 222)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 170, 222)  
}
```

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, 170, 222) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 170, 222) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 148, 165, 222 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, 170, 222) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 170, 222) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(148, 170, 222)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(148, 170, 222); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 170, 222);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 170,  
222) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 148, 165, 222 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(148, 170, 222) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148,  
170, 222) }
```

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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