

Converting Colors

`RYB(148, 166, 181)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(148, 166, 181) contains.

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Color

$\text{RYB}(148, 166, 181)$

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	94B5B0
RGB	148, 181, 176
RGB Percent	58%, 71%, 69%
CMY	0.4196, 0.2902, 0.3118
CMYK	0.18, 0.00, 0.03, 0.29
HSL	170°, 18%, 65%
HSV	170°, 18%, 71%
XYZ	36.5237, 42.4585, 47.0857
YIQ	170.5630, -18.0630, -8.5510

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

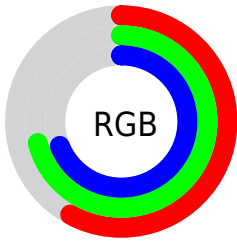
Format	Color
R_{YB}	148, 166, 181
Decimal	9745840
CIE _{Lab}	71.19, -12.29, -0.92
CIE _{LCh}	71, 12.326, 184.288
Yxy	42.4585, 0.2897, 0.3368
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287935920 (0xFF94B5B0)
YUV	170.5630, 2.6804, -19.7878
Hunter-Lab	65.1602, -13.9772, 2.7683

Details

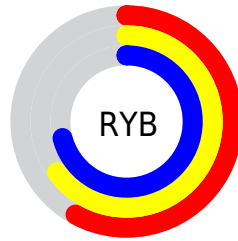
The RYB color **148, 166, 181** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **181, 148, 154**, and the grayscale version is **170, 170, 170**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **202, 221, 237**, and **97, 114, 128** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **130, 158, 181**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166, 174, 181**.

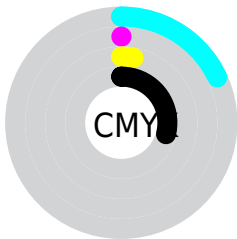
Distribution



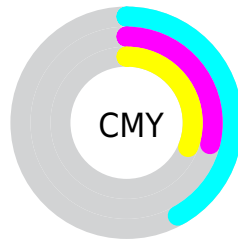
- Red (58%)
- Green (71%)
- Blue (69%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (71%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Black (29%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (31%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 148, 166, 181 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, 166, 181 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 148, 166, 181


255, 255, 255

 202, 221, 237

 231, 243, 255

 148, 166, 181

 122, 139, 154

 97, 114, 128

 72, 89, 103

 49, 65, 79

 26, 42, 56

 4, 20, 34

 0, 5, 8

 0, 0, 0

 148, 166, 181

 148, 166, 181

■ 130, 158, 181

■ 166, 174, 181

■ 112, 150, 181

■ 184, 181, 182

■ 94, 142, 181

■ 202, 181, 185

■ 76, 133, 181

■ 220, 181, 188

■ 58, 125, 181

■ 239, 181, 191

■ 39, 117, 181

■ 255, 181, 194

■ 21, 108, 181

■ 255, 181, 197

■ 3, 100, 181

■ 255, 181, 200

■ 0, 99, 181

■ 255, 181, 203

Harmonies

Analogous

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



157, 175, 180



148, 166, 181



146, 164, 186

Triad

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



148, 166, 181



179, 171, 193



192, 182, 154

Complementary

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



148, 166, 181



181, 148, 154

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.



198, 169, 162



148, 166, 181



191, 168, 184

Square

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



148, 166, 181



164, 172, 196



197, 167, 173



163, 182, 152

Rectangle

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



148, 166, 181



149, 167, 192



197, 167, 173



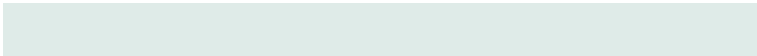
195, 176, 156

Sweetspot

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



148, 166, 181



223, 230, 235



148, 181, 175



110, 114, 117



245, 245, 245



117, 117, 117

Same Dimension

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



148, 166, 181



183, 211, 235



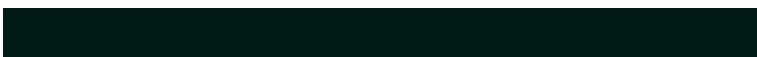
148, 162, 181



80, 85, 89



0, 84, 153



0, 14, 26

Inverse Universe

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



181, 148, 154



235, 183, 192



181, 165, 148



89, 80, 82



153, 0, 26



26, 0, 4

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 148, 166, 181 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

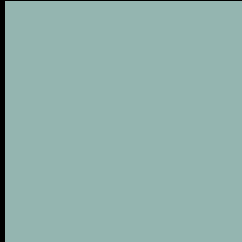
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 166, 181 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

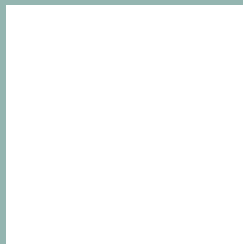
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RYB 148, 166, 181 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 148, 166, 181.



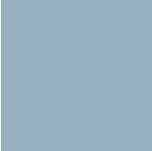
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 148, 166, 181.

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
151, 167, 193

Trichromacy



Original Color

148, 166, 181

Protanomaly

167, 172, 176

Deuteranomaly

174, 173, 177

Tritanomaly

150, 166, 187

Monochromacy



Original Color

148, 166, 181

Achromatopsia

171, 171, 171

Achromatomaly

163, 170, 175

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 148, 166, 181 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, 181, 176)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 181, 176)  
}
```

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, 181, 176) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 181, 176) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 148, 166, 181 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

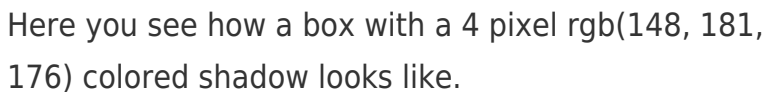
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(148, 181, 176) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 181, 176) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(148, 181, 176)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 181, 176); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 181, 176); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 181, 176) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 148, 166, 181 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(148, 181, 176) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148,  
181, 176) }
```

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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