

Converting Colors

`RYB(148, 176, 201)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(148, 176, 201) contains.

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Color

R_YB(148, 176, 201)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	94C9C3
RGB	148, 201, 195
RGB Percent	58%, 79%, 76%
CMY	0.4196, 0.2118, 0.2340
CMYK	0.26, 0.00, 0.03, 0.21
HSL	174°, 33%, 68%
HSV	174°, 26%, 79%
XYZ	42.9861, 52.0239, 59.5965
YIQ	184.4690, -29.6620, -13.1020

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

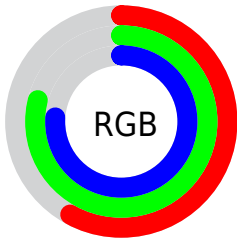
Format	Color
RYB	148, 176, 201
Decimal	9750979
CIELab	77.30, -18.34, -2.75
CIELCh	77, 18.543, 188.518
Yxy	52.0239, 0.2780, 0.3365
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287941059 (0xFF94C9C3)
YUV	184.4690, 5.1918, -31.9833
Hunter-Lab	72.1276, -19.8420, 1.5000

Details

The RYB color **148, 176, 201** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **201, 148, 154**, and the grayscale version is **184, 184, 184**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **203, 230, 255**, and **95, 123, 147** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **128, 167, 201**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **168, 186, 201**.

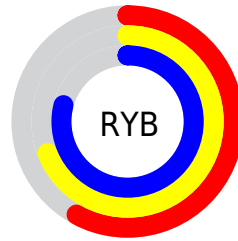
Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (79%)

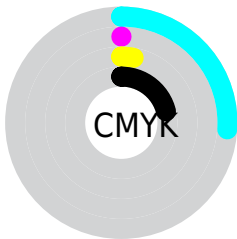
Blue (76%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (69%)

Blue (79%)

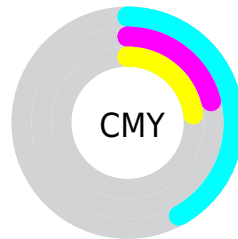


Cyan (26%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (3%)

Black (21%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (21%)

Yellow (23%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 148, 176, 201 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, 176, 201 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 148, 176, 201


255, 255, 255

 203, 230, 255


 232, 244, 255

 148, 176, 201

 121, 149, 174

 95, 122, 147

 70, 97, 121

 45, 72, 96

 18, 46, 72

 0, 25, 49


 0, 16, 29


 0, 0, 0


 148, 176, 201

 148, 176, 201

 128, 167, 201


 168, 186, 201

 108, 157, 201


 188, 195, 201

 88, 148, 201


 208, 201, 202

 68, 138, 201

 228, 201, 204

 48, 129, 201


 249, 201, 206

 27, 119, 201

 255, 201, 208

 7, 110, 201

 255, 201, 210

 0, 106, 201

 255, 201, 213

 255, 201, 215

Harmonies

Analogous

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



161, 188, 200



148, 176, 201



146, 176, 212

Triad

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



148, 176, 201



200, 185, 218



216, 210, 159

Complementary

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



148, 176, 201



201, 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.



225, 184, 170



148, 176, 201



218, 180, 204

Square

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



148, 176, 201



178, 188, 225



226, 179, 186



167, 199, 157

Rectangle

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



148, 176, 201



152, 179, 220



226, 179, 186



220, 197, 162

Sweetspot

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



148, 176, 201



235, 246, 255



148, 201, 195



115, 122, 128



0, 0, 0



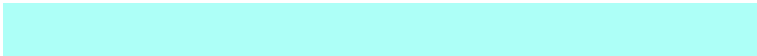
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



148, 176, 201



173, 216, 255



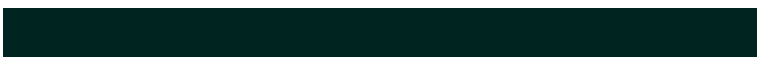
148, 168, 201



90, 95, 99



0, 86, 163



0, 19, 36

Inverse Universe

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



201, 148, 154



255, 173, 182



201, 180, 148



99, 90, 91



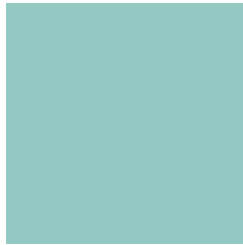
163, 0, 17



36, 0, 4

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 148, 176, 201 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

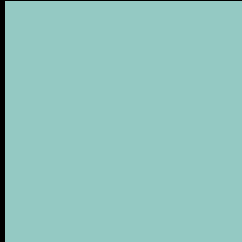
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 176, 201 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

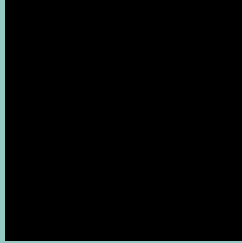
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

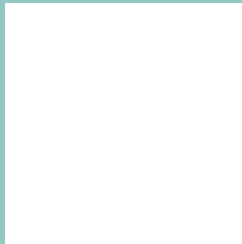
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RYB 148, 176, 201 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 148, 176, 201.

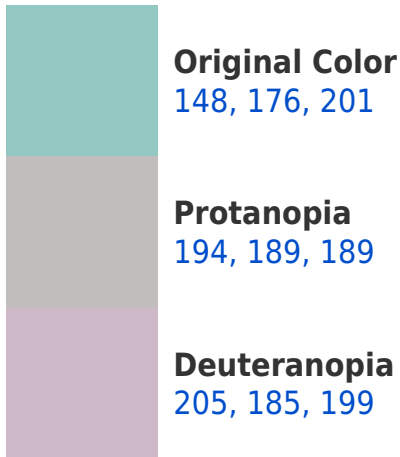


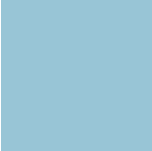
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 148, 176, 201.

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](#).

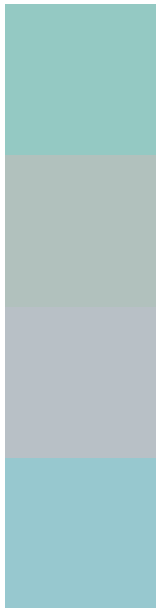
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
152, 178, 214

Trichromacy



Original Color
148, 176, 201

Protanomaly
177, 186, 193

Deuteranomaly
184, 189, 198

Tritanomaly
151, 177, 207

Monochromacy



Original Color
148, 176, 201

Achromatopsia
185, 185, 185

Achromatomaly
172, 182, 191

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 148, 176, 201 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, 201, 195) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 201, 195)  
}
```

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, 201, 195) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 201, 195) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 148, 176, 201 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, 201, 195) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 201, 195) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(148, 201, 195)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(148, 201, 195); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 201, 195);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 201,  
195) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 148, 176, 201 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(148, 201, 195) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148,  
201, 195) }
```

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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