

Converting Colors

`RYB(148, 178, 196)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(148, 178, 196) contains.

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Color

$\text{RYB}(148, 178, 196)$

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	94C4B1
RGB	148, 196, 177
RGB Percent	58%, 77%, 69%
CMY	0.4196, 0.2314, 0.3067
CMYK	0.24, 0.00, 0.10, 0.23
HSL	156°, 29%, 67%
HSV	156°, 24%, 77%
XYZ	39.8686, 48.9421, 48.8360
YIQ	179.4820, -22.5090, -16.0850

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

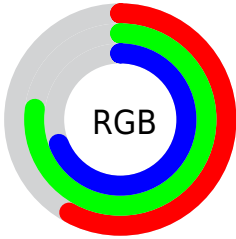
Format	Color
RYB	148, 178, 196
Decimal	9749681
CIELab	75.42, -19.75, 4.52
CIELCh	75, 20.258, 167.110
Yxy	48.9421, 0.2896, 0.3556
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287939761 (0xFF94C4B1)
YUV	179.4820, -1.2236, -27.6097
Hunter-Lab	69.9586, -20.7027, 7.5825

Details

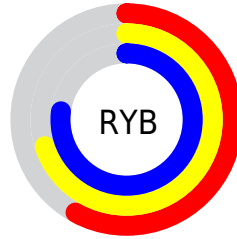
The RYB color **148, 178, 196** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **196, 148, 167**, and the grayscale version is **179, 179, 179**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **203, 234, 253**, and **96, 125, 142** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **128, 170, 196**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **168, 185, 196**.

Distribution



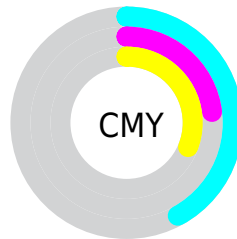
- Red (58%)
- Green (77%)
- Blue (69%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (70%)
- Blue (77%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Black (23%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (31%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 148, 178, 196 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, 178, 196 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 148, 178, 196


255, 255, 255


 203, 235, 253

 231, 243, 255

 148, 178, 196

 122, 151, 169

 96, 125, 142

 71, 99, 116


 47, 74, 92

 23, 50, 68

 0, 26, 45

 0, 20, 26


 0, 0, 0


 148, 178, 196


 148, 178, 196


 128, 170, 196


 168, 185, 196

 109, 163, 196


 187, 193, 196

 89, 156, 196


 207, 196, 200

 70, 149, 196


 226, 196, 208

 50, 141, 196

 246, 196, 216

 30, 134, 196

 255, 196, 224

 11, 127, 196

 255, 196, 232

 0, 122, 196

 255, 196, 240

 255, 196, 247

Harmonies

Analogous

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



160, 193, 185



148, 178, 196



136, 167, 197

Triad

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



148, 178, 196



179, 183, 221



221, 182, 159

Complementary

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



148, 178, 196



196, 148, 167

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, 173, 176



148, 178, 196



202, 178, 211

Square

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



148, 178, 196



154, 178, 222



218, 173, 195



197, 208, 150

Rectangle

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



148, 178, 196



136, 168, 208



218, 173, 195



223, 178, 164

Sweetspot

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



148, 178, 196



237, 248, 255



148, 196, 177



117, 124, 128



0, 0, 0



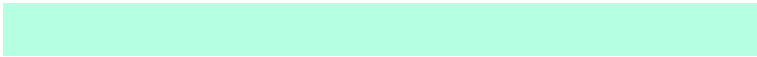
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



148, 178, 196



181, 227, 255



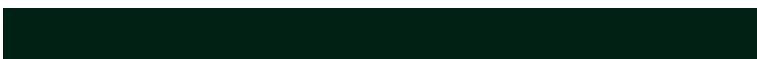
148, 171, 196



87, 93, 97



0, 101, 161



0, 21, 33

Inverse Universe

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



196, 148, 167



255, 181, 211



196, 154, 148



97, 87, 91



161, 0, 64



33, 0, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 148, 178, 196 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

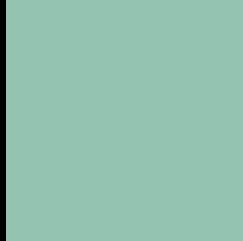
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 178, 196 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

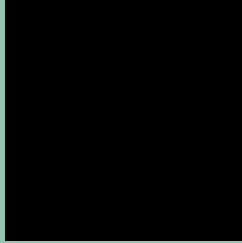
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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](#).

R/Y/B 148, 178, 196 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the R/Y/B color 148, 178, 196.



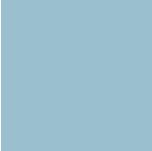
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the R/Y/B color 148, 178, 196.

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](#).

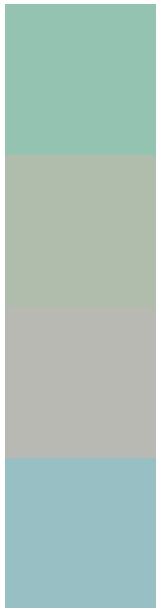
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
154, 176, 207

Trichromacy



Original Color
148, 178, 196

Protanomaly
173, 189, 186

Deuteranomaly
179, 185, 180

Tritanomaly
152, 173, 196

Monochromacy



Original Color
148, 178, 196

Achromatopsia
179, 179, 179

Achromatomaly
168, 179, 185

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 148, 178, 196 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, 196, 177)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 196, 177)  
}
```

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, 196, 177) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 196, 177) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 148, 178, 196 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, 196, 177) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 196, 177) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(148, 196, 177)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(148, 196, 177); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 196, 177);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 196,  
177) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 148, 178, 196 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(148, 196, 177) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148,  
196, 177) }
```

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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