

Converting Colors

RGB(148, 179, 144)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(148, 179, 144) contains.

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Color

RGB(148, 179, 144)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	94B390
RGB	148, 179, 144
RGB Percent	58%, 70%, 56%
CMY	0.4196, 0.2980, 0.4353
CMYK	0.17, 0.00, 0.20, 0.30
HSL	113°, 19%, 63%
HSV	113°, 20%, 70%
XYZ	33.3669, 40.5497, 32.4538
YIQ	165.7410, -7.2410, -17.4570

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

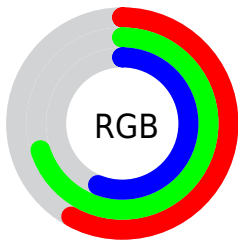
Format	Color
RYB	144, 179, 175
Decimal	9745296
CIELab	69.86, -17.36, 14.44
CIElCh	70, 22.581, 140.261
Yxy	40.5497, 0.3137, 0.3812
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287935376 (0xFF94B390)
YUV	165.7410, -10.7183, -15.5589
Hunter-Lab	63.6787, -17.9057, 14.3579

Details

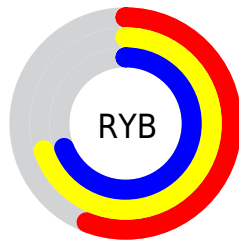
The RGB color **148, 179, 144** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **175, 144, 179**, and the grayscale version is **166, 166, 166**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **202, 235, 198**, and **97, 126, 94** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **132, 179, 126**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **164, 179, 162**.

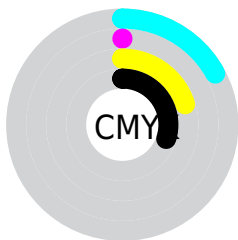
Distribution



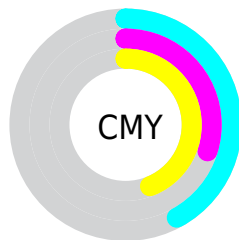
- Red (58%)
- Green (70%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (70%)
- Blue (69%)



- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Black (30%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (30%)
- Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 148, 179, 144 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 148, 179, 144 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 148, 179, 144

255, 255, 255


 202, 235, 198

 231, 255, 226

255, 255, 255

 148, 179, 144

 122, 152, 118

 97, 126, 94


 73, 101, 70

 49, 77, 47


 27, 54, 26


 6, 33, 0

 0, 0, 0

 148, 179, 144

 132, 179, 126

 148, 179, 144

 164, 179, 162

■ 116, 179, 108

■ 180, 179, 180

■ 100, 179, 90

■ 196, 179, 198

■ 85, 179, 72

■ 211, 179, 216

■ 69, 179, 55

■ 227, 179, 234

■ 53, 179, 37

■ 243, 179, 251

■ 37, 179, 19

■ 255, 179, 255

■ 21, 179, 1

■ 20, 179, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



171, 174, 132



148, 179, 144



126, 182, 163

Triad

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



148, 179, 144



138, 175, 211



213, 157, 157

Complementary

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



148, 179, 144



175, 144, 179

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.



207, 157, 178



148, 179, 144



165, 168, 209

Square

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



148, 179, 144



117, 180, 201



191, 161, 197



207, 161, 140

Rectangle

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



148, 179, 144



116, 182, 177



191, 161, 197



212, 156, 164

Sweetspot

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



148, 179, 144



220, 232, 218



179, 175, 144



110, 117, 109



245, 245, 245



117, 117, 117

Same Dimension

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



148, 179, 144



185, 232, 179



144, 179, 157



81, 89, 80



17, 153, 0



3, 26, 0

Inverse Universe

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



175, 144, 179



226, 179, 232



179, 144, 166



88, 80, 89



136, 0, 153



23, 0, 26

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 148, 179, 144 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 RGB color 148, 179, 144 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

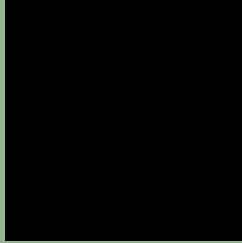
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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](#).

RGB 148, 179, 144 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 179, 144.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 179, 144.

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](#).

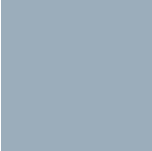
Dichromacy



Original Color
148, 179, 144

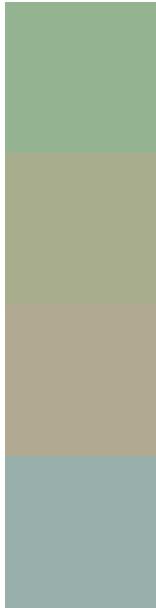
Protanopia
180, 170, 140

Deuteranopia
195, 164, 147



Tritanopia
155, 173, 187

Trichromacy



Original Color
148, 179, 144

Protanomaly
168, 173, 141

Deuteranomaly
178, 169, 146

Tritanomaly
152, 175, 171

Monochromacy



Original Color
148, 179, 144

Achromatopsia
166, 166, 166

Achromatomaly
159, 171, 158

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 148, 179, 144 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, 179, 144)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 179, 144)  
}
```

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, 179, 144) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 179, 144) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 148, 179, 144 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, 179, 144) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 179, 144) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(148, 179, 144) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(148, 179, 144); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 179, 144);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 179,  
144) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 148, 179, 144 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(148, 179, 144) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148,  
179, 144) }
```

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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