

Converting Colors

RGB(148, 187, 141)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(148, 187, 141) contains.

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Color

RGB(148, 187, 141)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	94BB8D
RGB	148, 187, 141
RGB Percent	58%, 73%, 55%
CMY	0.4196, 0.2667, 0.4471
CMYK	0.21, 0.00, 0.25, 0.27
HSL	111°, 25%, 64%
HSV	111°, 25%, 73%
XYZ	34.7908, 43.7596, 31.8121
YIQ	170.0950, -8.4780, -22.5740

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

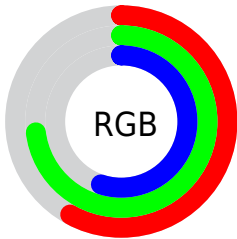
Format	Color
RYB	141, 187, 180
Decimal	9747341
CIELab	72.07, -21.93, 19.13
CIElCh	72, 29.104, 138.908
Yxy	43.7596, 0.3152, 0.3965
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287937421 (0xFF94BB8D)
YUV	170.0950, -14.3438, -19.3773
Hunter-Lab	66.1511, -21.8860, 17.7931

Details

The RGB color **148, 187, 141** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **180, 141, 187**, and the grayscale version is **170, 170, 170**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **203, 243, 195**, and **96, 134, 91** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **132, 187, 122**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **164, 187, 160**.

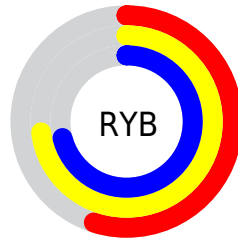
Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (73%)

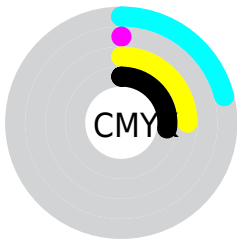
Blue (55%)



Red (55%)

Yellow (73%)

Blue (71%)

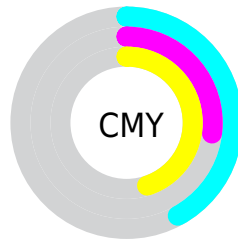


Cyan (21%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (25%)

Black (27%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (27%)


Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 148, 187, 141 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, 187, 141 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 148, 187, 141

 148, 187, 141


255, 255, 255

 122, 160, 115


 203, 243, 195

 96, 134, 91

 231, 255, 223

 72, 108, 67

 255, 255, 251

 48, 84, 44

 25, 60, 23

 5, 38, 0

 0, 14, 0


 0, 0, 0


 148, 187, 141


 148, 187, 141

 132, 187, 122

 164, 187, 160


 116, 187, 104

 180, 187, 178

 100, 187, 85

 196, 187, 197

 85, 187, 66

 211, 187, 216

 69, 187, 48


 227, 187, 235

 53, 187, 29

 243, 187, 253

 37, 187, 10

 255, 187, 255

 28, 187, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



178, 180, 126



148, 187, 141



118, 191, 166

Triad

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



148, 187, 141



129, 182, 228



230, 158, 161

Complementary

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



148, 187, 141



180, 141, 187

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.



223, 158, 188



148, 187, 141



167, 173, 227

Square

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



148, 187, 141



99, 188, 216



201, 164, 212



223, 163, 138

Rectangle

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



148, 187, 141



102, 192, 184



201, 164, 212



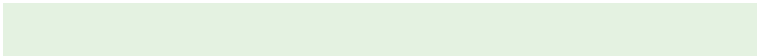
230, 157, 170

Sweetspot

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



148, 187, 141



228, 242, 225



187, 179, 141



114, 122, 113



250, 250, 250



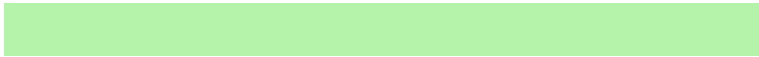
122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



148, 187, 141



181, 242, 170



141, 187, 156



86, 94, 85



24, 158, 0



5, 31, 0

Inverse Universe

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



180, 141, 187



231, 170, 242



187, 141, 172



93, 85, 94



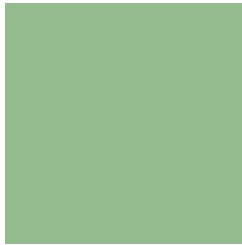
134, 0, 158



26, 0, 31

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 148, 187, 141 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

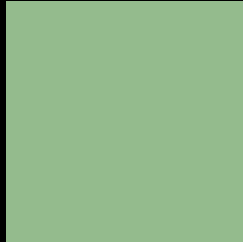
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 187, 141 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

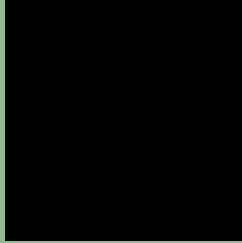
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 187, 141 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 187, 141.

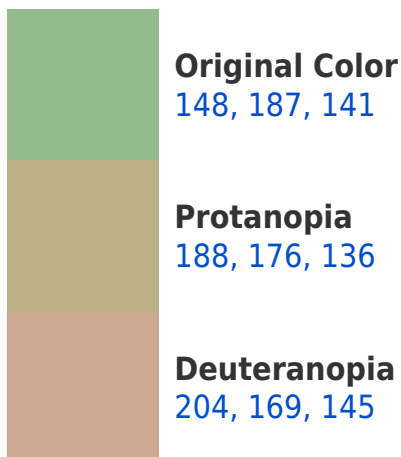


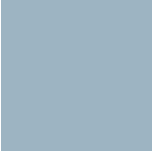
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 187, 141.

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
157, 180, 194

Trichromacy



Original Color
148, 187, 141

Protanomaly
173, 180, 138

Deuteranomaly
184, 176, 144

Tritanomaly
154, 183, 175

Monochromacy



Original Color
148, 187, 141

Achromatopsia
170, 170, 170

Achromatomaly
162, 176, 159

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 148, 187, 141 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, 187, 141)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 187, 141)  
}
```

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, 187, 141) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 187, 141) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 148, 187, 141 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

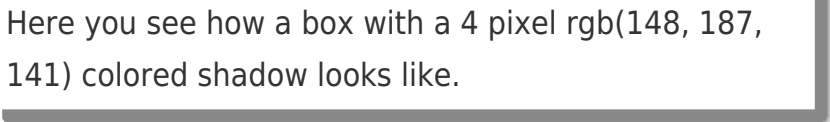
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(148, 187, 141) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 187, 141) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(148, 187, 141)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(148, 187, 141); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 187, 141);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 187,  
141) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 148, 187, 141 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(148, 187, 141) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148,  
187, 141) }
```

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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