

Converting Colors

RGB(148, 195, 186)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(148, 195, 186) contains.

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Color

RGB(148, 195, 186)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	94C3BA
RGB	148, 195, 186
RGB Percent	58%, 76%, 73%
CMY	0.4196, 0.2353, 0.2706
CMYK	0.24, 0.00, 0.05, 0.24
HSL	169°, 28%, 67%
HSV	169°, 24%, 76%
XYZ	40.5908, 48.8713, 53.7481
YIQ	179.9210, -25.1230, -12.7630

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

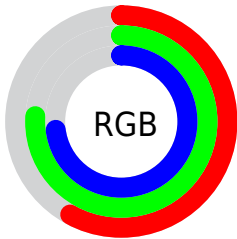
Format	Color
RYB	148, 174, 195
Decimal	9749434
CIELab	75.37, -17.31, -0.53
CIELCh	75, 17.319, 181.743
Yxy	48.8713, 0.2834, 0.3413
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287939514 (0xFF94C3BA)
YUV	179.9210, 2.9969, -27.9947
Hunter-Lab	69.9080, -18.6963, 3.3510

Details

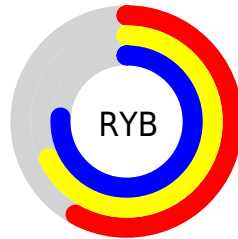
The RGB color **148, 195, 186** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **195, 148, 157**, and the grayscale version is **180, 180, 180**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **203, 252, 242**, and **96, 141, 133** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **129, 195, 182**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **168, 195, 190**.

Distribution



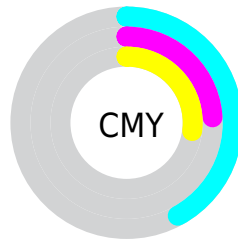
- Red (58%)
- Green (76%)
- Blue (73%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (68%)
- Blue (76%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (24%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (27%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 148, 195, 186 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, 195, 186 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 148, 195, 186

 148, 195, 186


255, 255, 255

 122, 168, 159

 203, 252, 242

 96, 141, 133

 231, 255, 255

 71, 116, 108

 47, 91, 84

 22, 67, 60

 0, 45, 39

 0, 26, 18


 0, 0, 0

 148, 195, 186


 148, 195, 186

 129, 195, 182


 168, 195, 190

 109, 195, 179


 187, 195, 193

 90, 195, 175


 207, 195, 197

 70, 195, 171


 226, 195, 201

 51, 195, 167

 246, 195, 205

 31, 195, 164

 255, 195, 208

 12, 195, 160

 255, 195, 212

 0, 195, 158

 255, 195, 216

 255, 195, 220

Harmonies

Analogous

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



162, 193, 170



148, 195, 186



144, 194, 202

Triad

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



148, 195, 186



190, 181, 213



211, 180, 158

Complementary

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



148, 195, 186



195, 148, 157

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.



219, 176, 170



148, 195, 186



207, 177, 201

Square

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



148, 195, 186



169, 187, 217



218, 175, 185



197, 185, 154

Rectangle

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



148, 195, 186



148, 193, 210



218, 175, 185



215, 178, 161

Sweetspot

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



148, 195, 186



235, 252, 249



157, 195, 148



117, 128, 126



0, 0, 0



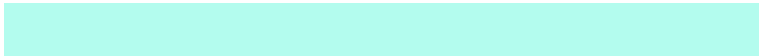
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



148, 195, 186



179, 252, 238



148, 181, 195



87, 97, 95



0, 161, 130



0, 33, 27

Inverse Universe

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



195, 148, 157



252, 179, 193



195, 162, 148



97, 87, 89



161, 0, 31



33, 0, 6

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 148, 195, 186 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

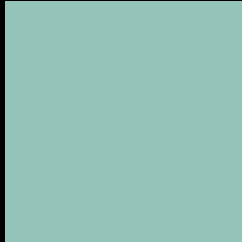
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 195, 186 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, 195, 186 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 195, 186.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 195, 186.

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, 192, 207

Trichromacy



Original Color

148, 195, 186

Protanomaly

175, 188, 182

Deuteranomaly

182, 185, 188

Tritanomaly

151, 193, 199

Monochromacy



Original Color

148, 195, 186

Achromatopsia

180, 180, 180

Achromatomaly

168, 185, 182

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 148, 195, 186 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, 195, 186)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 195, 186)  
}
```

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, 195, 186) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 195, 186) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 148, 195, 186 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, 195, 186) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 195, 186) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(148, 195, 186)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(148, 195, 186); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 195, 186);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 195,  
186) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 148, 195, 186 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(148, 195, 186) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148,  
195, 186) }
```

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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