

Converting Colors

RGB(148, 198, 102)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(148, 198, 102) contains.

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Color

RGB(148, 198, 102)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	94C666
RGB	148, 198, 102
RGB Percent	58%, 78%, 40%
CMY	0.4196, 0.2235, 0.6000
CMYK	0.25, 0.00, 0.48, 0.22
HSL	91°, 46%, 59%
HSV	91°, 48%, 78%
XYZ	34.8051, 47.6434, 19.9320
YIQ	172.1060, 1.0160, -40.4560

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

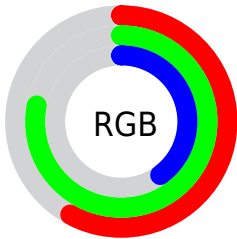
Format	Color
RYB	102, 198, 152
Decimal	9750118
CIELab	74.60, -32.80, 42.65
CIELCh	75, 53.800, 127.564
Yxy	47.6434, 0.3400, 0.4654
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287940198 (0xFF94C666)
YUV	172.1060, -34.5623, -21.1410
Hunter-Lab	69.0242, -30.7846, 31.1958

Details

The RGB color **148, 198, 102** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC66**. A complement of this color would be **152, 102, 198**, and the grayscale version is **172, 172, 172**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **204, 255, 155**, and **94, 144, 51** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **138, 198, 82**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **158, 198, 122**.

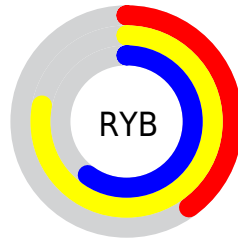
Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (78%)

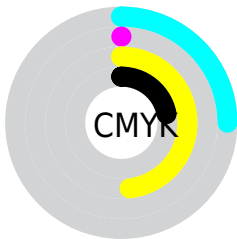
Blue (40%)



Red (40%)

Yellow (78%)

Blue (60%)

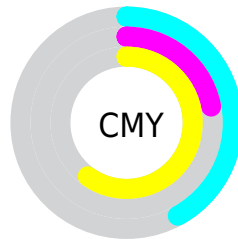


Cyan (25%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (48%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (42%)


Magenta (22%)

Yellow (60%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 148, 198, 102 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, 198, 102 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 148, 198, 102

255, 255, 255


 204, 255, 155

 233, 255, 182


 255, 255, 210

 255, 255, 239


 148, 198, 102

 121, 171, 77

 94, 144, 51

 68, 118, 25

 42, 93, 0

 15, 69, 0

 0, 46, 0

 0, 25, 0

 0, 0, 0

 148, 198, 102

 148, 198, 102

■ 138, 198, 82

■ 158, 198, 122

■ 127, 198, 62

■ 169, 198, 142

■ 117, 198, 43

■ 179, 198, 161

■ 107, 198, 23

■ 189, 198, 181

■ 96, 198, 3

■ 200, 198, 201

■ 95, 198, 0

■ 210, 198, 221

■ 220, 198, 241

■ 231, 198, 255

■ 241, 198, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



201, 185, 81



148, 198, 102



77, 206, 144

Triad

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



148, 198, 102



0, 199, 255



255, 141, 173

Complementary

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



148, 198, 102



152, 102, 198

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.



254, 148, 222



148, 198, 102



121, 185, 255

Square

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



148, 198, 102



0, 207, 242



204, 166, 255



255, 150, 126

Rectangle

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



148, 198, 102



0, 208, 178



204, 166, 255



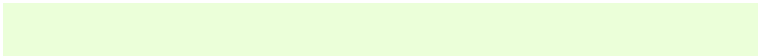
255, 142, 190

Sweetspot

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



148, 198, 102



235, 255, 217



198, 152, 102



116, 128, 105



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



148, 198, 102



178, 255, 107



102, 198, 104



94, 99, 90



78, 163, 0



17, 36, 0

Inverse Universe

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



152, 102, 198



184, 107, 255



198, 102, 196



95, 90, 99



85, 0, 163



19, 0, 36

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 148, 198, 102 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, 198, 102 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, 198, 102 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 198, 102.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 198, 102.

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](#).

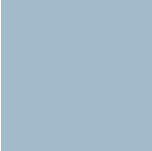
Dichromacy



Original Color
148, 198, 102

Protanopia
202, 183, 97

Deuteranopia
222, 175, 108



Tritanopia
162, 187, 202

Trichromacy



Original Color

148, 198, 102

Protanomaly

182, 188, 99

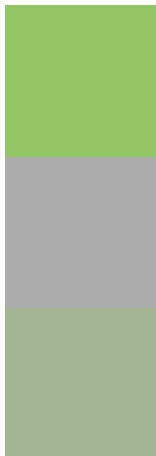
Deuteranomaly

195, 183, 106

Tritanomaly

157, 191, 166

Monochromacy



Original Color

148, 198, 102

Achromatopsia

172, 172, 172

Achromatomaly

163, 181, 147

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 148, 198, 102 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, 198, 102)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 198, 102)  
}
```

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, 198, 102) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 198, 102) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 148, 198, 102 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, 198, 102) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 198, 102) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(148, 198, 102) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(148, 198, 102); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 198, 102);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 198,  
102) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 148, 198, 102 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(148, 198, 102) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148,  
198, 102) }
```

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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