

Converting Colors

RGB(148, 199, 161)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(148, 199, 161) contains.

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Color

RGB(148, 199, 161)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	94C7A1
RGB	148, 199, 161
RGB Percent	58%, 78%, 63%
CMY	0.4196, 0.2196, 0.3686
CMYK	0.26, 0.00, 0.19, 0.22
HSL	135°, 31%, 68%
HSV	135°, 26%, 78%
XYZ	39.0692, 49.7160, 41.2552
YIQ	179.4190, -18.1980, -22.6300

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

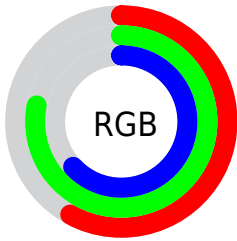
Format	Color
RYB	148, 189, 199
Decimal	9750433
CIELab	75.89, -24.33, 13.72
CIElCh	76, 27.932, 150.589
Yxy	49.7160, 0.3004, 0.3823
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287940513 (0xFF94C7A1)
YUV	179.4190, -9.0806, -27.5545
Hunter-Lab	70.5095, -24.4852, 14.6661

Details

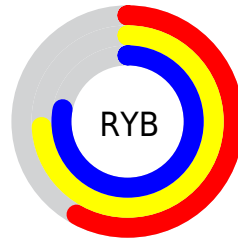
The RGB color **148, 199, 161** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **199, 148, 186**, and the grayscale version is **180, 180, 180**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **203, 255, 216**, and **96, 145, 109** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **128, 199, 146**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **168, 199, 176**.

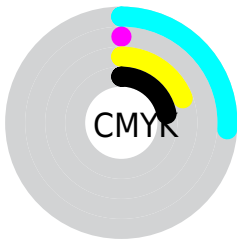
Distribution



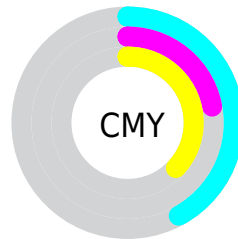
- Red (58%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (74%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (26%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 148, 199, 161 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, 199, 161 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 148, 199, 161


255, 255, 255


 203, 255, 216

 231, 255, 244

 148, 199, 161

 122, 172, 135

 96, 145, 109

 71, 119, 85


 47, 94, 62

 22, 70, 40

 0, 47, 19

 0, 29, 0


 0, 0, 0

 148, 199, 161


 148, 199, 161

 128, 199, 146


 168, 199, 176

 108, 199, 131

 188, 199, 191

 88, 199, 117

 208, 199, 205

 68, 199, 102


 228, 199, 220

 49, 199, 87


 248, 199, 235

 29, 199, 72

 255, 199, 250

 9, 199, 57

 255, 199, 255

 0, 199, 51

Harmonies

Analogous

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



178, 193, 142



148, 199, 161



122, 202, 187

Triad

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



148, 199, 161



156, 189, 238



239, 170, 162

Complementary

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



148, 199, 161



199, 148, 186

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.



237, 168, 188



148, 199, 161



192, 180, 231

Square

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



148, 199, 161



123, 196, 231



221, 172, 213



227, 177, 143

Rectangle

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



148, 199, 161



111, 201, 204



221, 172, 213



240, 169, 170

Sweetspot

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



148, 199, 161



235, 255, 240



186, 199, 148



115, 128, 118



0, 0, 0



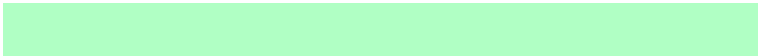
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



148, 199, 161



176, 255, 196



148, 199, 186



90, 99, 92



0, 163, 42



0, 36, 9

Inverse Universe

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



199, 148, 186



255, 176, 235



199, 148, 161



99, 90, 97



163, 0, 122



36, 0, 27

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 148, 199, 161 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

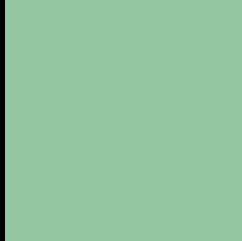
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 199, 161 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

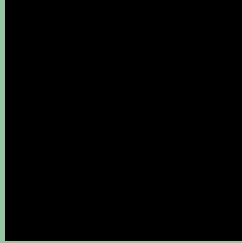
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 199, 161 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 199, 161.

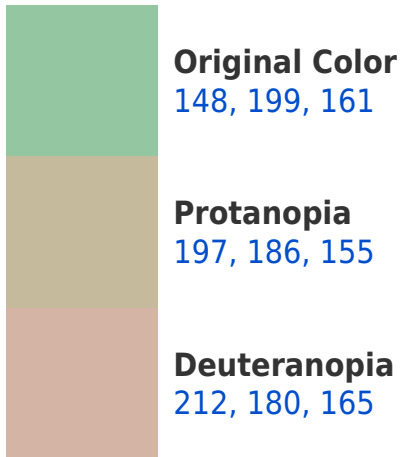


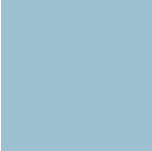
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 199, 161.

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, 193, 208

Trichromacy



Original Color

148, 199, 161

Protanomaly

179, 191, 157

Deuteranomaly

189, 187, 164

Tritanomaly

154, 195, 191

Monochromacy



Original Color

148, 199, 161

Achromatopsia

179, 179, 179

Achromatomaly

168, 186, 172

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 148, 199, 161 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, 199, 161)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 199, 161)  
}
```

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, 199, 161) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 199, 161) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 148, 199, 161 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, 199, 161) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 199, 161) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(148, 199, 161)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(148, 199, 161); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 199, 161);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 199,  
161) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 148, 199, 161 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(148, 199, 161) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148,  
199, 161) }
```

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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