

Converting Colors

RGB(148, 206, 188)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(148, 206, 188) contains.

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Color

RGB(148, 206, 188)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	94CEBC
RGB	148, 206, 188
RGB Percent	58%, 81%, 74%
CMY	0.4196, 0.1922, 0.2627
CMYK	0.28, 0.00, 0.09, 0.19
HSL	161°, 37%, 69%
HSV	161°, 28%, 81%
XYZ	43.3611, 54.0694, 55.7280
YIQ	186.6060, -28.7900, -17.8940

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

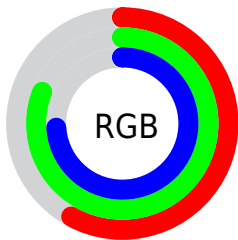
Format	Color
RYB	148, 182, 206
Decimal	9752252
CIELab	78.50, -22.43, 2.95
CIELCh	79, 22.622, 172.497
Yxy	54.0694, 0.2831, 0.3530
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287942332 (0xFF94CEBC)
YUV	186.6060, 0.6872, -33.8575
Hunter-Lab	73.5319, -23.4208, 6.5379

Details

The RGB color **148, 206, 188** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **206, 148, 166**, and the grayscale version is **187, 187, 187**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **203, 255, 244**, and **95, 152, 135** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **127, 206, 182**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **169, 206, 194**.

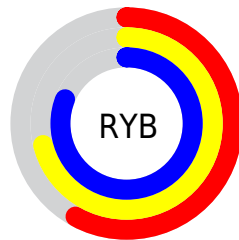
Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (81%)

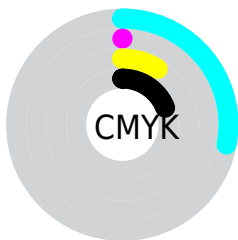
Blue (74%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (71%)

Blue (81%)

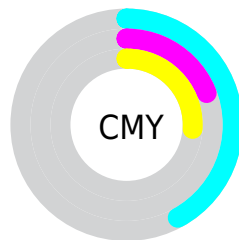


Cyan (28%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (9%)

Black (19%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (19%)

Yellow (26%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 148, 206, 188 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, 206, 188 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 148, 206, 188


255, 255, 255


 203, 255, 244

 232, 255, 255

 148, 206, 188

 121, 178, 161

 95, 152, 135

 70, 125, 110

 45, 100, 85

 17, 76, 62

 0, 53, 40

 0, 32, 20

 0, 0, 0

 148, 206, 188

 148, 206, 188

 127, 206, 182

 169, 206, 194

 107, 206, 175

 189, 206, 201

 86, 206, 169

 210, 206, 207

 66, 206, 162

 230, 206, 214

 45, 206, 156

 251, 206, 220

 24, 206, 150

 255, 206, 226

 4, 206, 143

 255, 206, 233

 0, 206, 142

 255, 206, 239

 255, 206, 246

Harmonies

Analogous

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



169, 203, 168



148, 206, 188



136, 206, 209

Triad

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



148, 206, 188



191, 191, 233



231, 184, 162

Complementary

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



148, 206, 188



206, 148, 166

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.



238, 180, 179



148, 206, 188



216, 184, 220

Square

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



148, 206, 188



163, 198, 235



233, 180, 200



215, 191, 153

Rectangle

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



148, 206, 188



138, 204, 222



233, 180, 200



235, 183, 167

Sweetspot

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



148, 206, 188



235, 255, 249



166, 206, 148



115, 128, 124



0, 0, 0



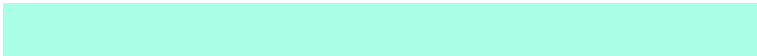
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



148, 206, 188



168, 255, 228



148, 195, 206



92, 102, 99



0, 166, 114



0, 38, 26

Inverse Universe

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



206, 148, 166



255, 168, 195



206, 159, 148



102, 92, 95



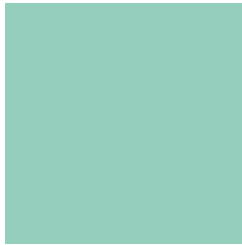
166, 0, 51



38, 0, 12

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 148, 206, 188 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

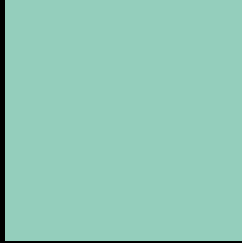
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 206, 188 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

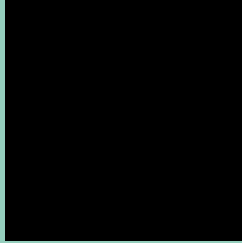
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

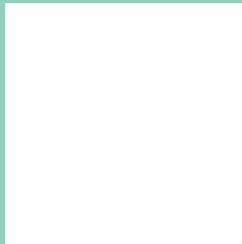
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 148, 206, 188 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 206, 188.

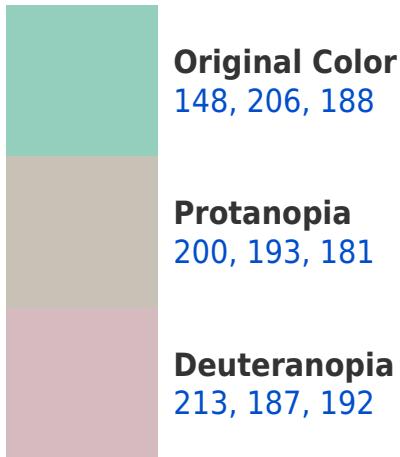


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 206, 188.

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
154, 202, 218

Trichromacy



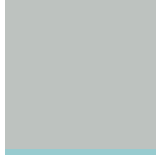
Original Color

148, 206, 188



Protanomaly

181, 198, 184



Deuteranomaly

189, 194, 191



Tritanomaly

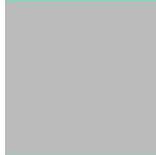
152, 203, 207

Monochromacy



Original Color

148, 206, 188



Achromatopsia

187, 187, 187



Achromatomaly

173, 194, 187

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 148, 206, 188 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, 206, 188)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 206, 188)  
}
```

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, 206, 188) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 206, 188) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 148, 206, 188 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, 206, 188) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 206, 188) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(148, 206, 188)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(148, 206, 188); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 206, 188);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 206,  
188) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 148, 206, 188 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(148, 206, 188) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148,  
206, 188) }
```

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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