

Converting Colors

RGB(148, 206, 221)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(148, 206, 221) contains.

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Color

RGB(148, 206, 221)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	94CEDD
RGB	148, 206, 221
RGB Percent	58%, 81%, 87%
CMY	0.4196, 0.1922, 0.1333
CMYK	0.33, 0.07, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	192°, 52%, 72%
HSV	192°, 33%, 87%
XYZ	47.3352, 55.6590, 76.6550
YIQ	190.3680, -39.3830, -7.6310

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

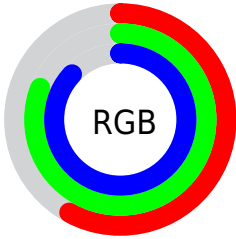
Format	Color
RYB	148, 180, 221
Decimal	9752285
CIELab	79.42, -14.96, -13.40
CIELCh	79, 20.090, 221.850
Yxy	55.6590, 0.2635, 0.3098
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287942365 (0xFF94CEDD)
YUV	190.3680, 15.1016, -37.1567
Hunter-Lab	74.6049, -17.3043, -8.6958

Details

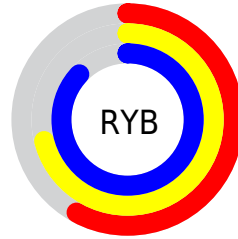
The RGB color **148, 206, 221** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **221, 163, 148**, and the grayscale version is **190, 190, 190**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **204, 255, 255**, and **94, 152, 166** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **126, 201, 221**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **170, 211, 221**.

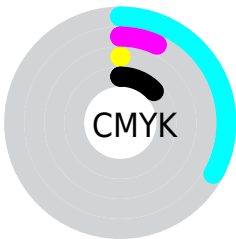
Distribution



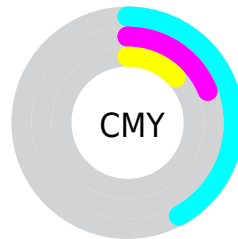
- Red (58%)
- Green (81%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (13%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 148, 206, 221 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, 221 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 148, 206, 221

 148, 206, 221


255, 255, 255

 121, 178, 193

 204, 255, 255

 94, 152, 166


 233, 255, 255

 68, 126, 140

 40, 101, 114

 3, 77, 90

 0, 54, 66

 0, 32, 44

 0, 1, 24

 0, 0, 0

■ 148, 206, 221

■ 148, 206, 221

■ 126, 201, 221

■ 170, 211, 221

■ 104, 197, 221

■ 192, 215, 221

■ 82, 192, 221

■ 214, 220, 221

■ 60, 188, 221

■ 236, 224, 221

■ 38, 183, 221

■ 255, 229, 221

■ 15, 179, 221

■ 255, 233, 221

■ 0, 176, 221

■ 255, 238, 221

■ 255, 242, 221

■ 255, 247, 221

Harmonies

Analogous

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



149, 208, 204



148, 206, 221



162, 202, 232

Triad

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



148, 206, 221



227, 185, 209



204, 198, 160

Complementary

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



148, 206, 221



221, 163, 148

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.



222, 192, 162



148, 206, 221



236, 184, 190

Square

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



148, 206, 221



209, 190, 225



233, 186, 173



182, 203, 169

Rectangle

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



148, 206, 221



177, 198, 234



233, 186, 173



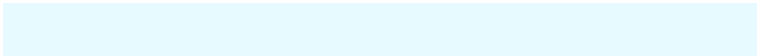
210, 196, 160

Sweetspot

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



148, 206, 221



230, 250, 255



148, 221, 163



112, 124, 128



0, 0, 0



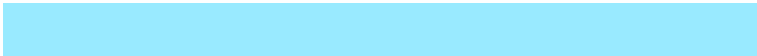
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



148, 206, 221



153, 234, 255



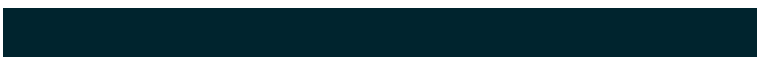
148, 170, 221



99, 107, 110



0, 138, 173



0, 36, 46

Inverse Universe

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



221, 148, 206



255, 153, 234



221, 199, 148



110, 99, 107



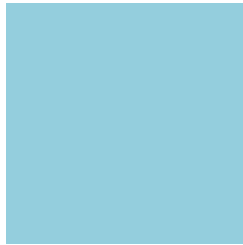
173, 0, 138



46, 0, 36

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 148, 206, 221 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

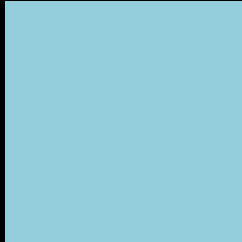
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 221 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, 221 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 206, 221.

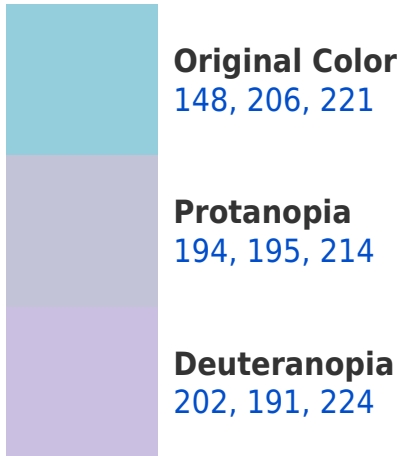


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 206, 221.

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
148, 206, 222

Trichromacy



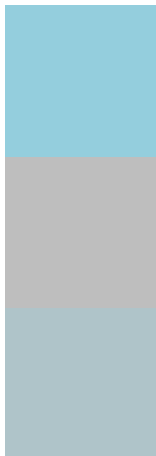
Original Color
148, 206, 221

Protanomaly
177, 199, 217

Deuteranomaly
182, 196, 223

Tritanomaly
148, 206, 222

Monochromacy



Original Color
148, 206, 221

Achromatopsia
190, 190, 190

Achromatomaly
175, 196, 201

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 148, 206, 221 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, 221)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 206, 221)  
}
```

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, 221) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 206, 221) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 148, 206, 221 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, 221) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 206, 221) }
```

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, 221) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(148, 206, 221); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 206, 221);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 206,  
221) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 148, 206, 221 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, 221) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148,  
206, 221) }
```

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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