

Converting Colors

RGB(148, 207, 108)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(148, 207, 108) contains.

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Color

RGB(148, 207, 108)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	94CF6C
RGB	148, 207, 108
RGB Percent	58%, 81%, 42%
CMY	0.4196, 0.1882, 0.5765
CMYK	0.29, 0.00, 0.48, 0.19
HSL	96°, 51%, 62%
HSV	96°, 48%, 81%
XYZ	37.2323, 52.0043, 22.2628
YIQ	178.0730, -3.3850, -43.2970

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

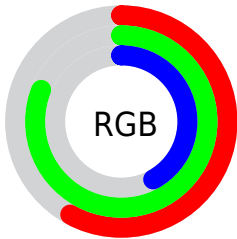
Format	Color
RYB	108, 207, 167
Decimal	9752428
CIELab	77.28, -36.24, 43.01
CIELCh	77, 56.240, 130.117
Yxy	52.0043, 0.3339, 0.4664
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287942508 (0xFF94CF6C)
YUV	178.0730, -34.5460, -26.3740
Hunter-Lab	72.1140, -34.0402, 32.1759

Details

The RGB color **148, 207, 108** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC66**. A complement of this color would be **167, 108, 207**, and the grayscale version is **178, 178, 178**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **204, 255, 161**, and **94, 152, 57** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **136, 207, 87**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **160, 207, 129**.

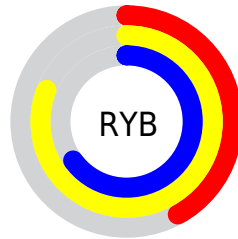
Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (81%)

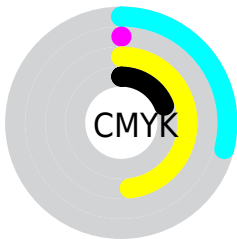
Blue (42%)



Red (42%)

Yellow (81%)

Blue (65%)

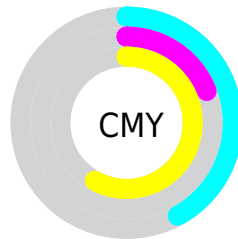


Cyan (29%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (48%)

Black (19%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (19%)

Yellow (58%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 148, 207, 108 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, 207, 108 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 148, 207, 108

255, 255, 255


 204, 255, 161


 233, 255, 189

 255, 255, 217


 255, 255, 246

 148, 207, 108

 121, 179, 82

 94, 152, 57

 67, 126, 31

 40, 101, 0

 8, 76, 0

 0, 53, 0

 0, 33, 0


 0, 0, 0

 148, 207, 108


 148, 207, 108

 136, 207, 87

 160, 207, 129

 123, 207, 67

 173, 207, 149

 111, 207, 46

 185, 207, 170

 99, 207, 25

 197, 207, 191

 86, 207, 4

 210, 207, 211

 84, 207, 0

 222, 207, 232

 234, 207, 253

 247, 207, 255

 255, 207, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



205, 194, 84



148, 207, 108



67, 215, 154

Triad

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



148, 207, 108



0, 206, 255



255, 147, 175

Complementary

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



148, 207, 108



167, 108, 207

Split Complementary

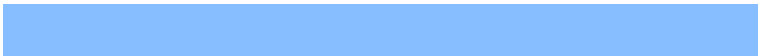
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



255, 152, 228



148, 207, 108



134, 190, 255

Square

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



148, 207, 108



0, 215, 255



218, 170, 255



255, 157, 126

Rectangle

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



148, 207, 108



0, 217, 189



218, 170, 255



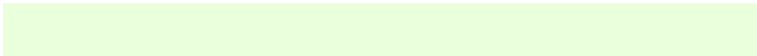
255, 147, 193

Sweetspot

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



148, 207, 108



234, 255, 219



207, 166, 108



115, 128, 106



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



148, 207, 108



168, 255, 110



108, 207, 116



98, 105, 94



68, 168, 0



16, 41, 0

Inverse Universe

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



167, 108, 207



196, 110, 255



207, 108, 199



100, 94, 105



100, 0, 168



24, 0, 41

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 148, 207, 108 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, 207, 108 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, 207, 108 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 207, 108.

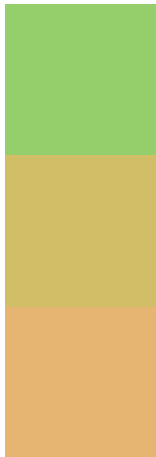


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 207, 108.

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](#).

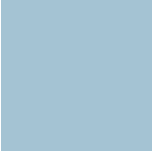
Dichromacy



Original Color
148, 207, 108

Protanopia
209, 190, 102

Deuteranopia
231, 181, 114



Tritanopia
164, 195, 211

Trichromacy



Original Color
148, 207, 108

Protanomaly
187, 196, 104

Deuteranomaly
201, 190, 112

Tritanomaly
158, 199, 174

Monochromacy



Original Color
148, 207, 108

Achromatopsia
178, 178, 178

Achromatomaly
167, 189, 153

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 148, 207, 108 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, 207, 108)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 207, 108)  
}
```

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, 207, 108) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 207, 108) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 148, 207, 108 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, 207, 108) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 207, 108) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(148, 207, 108)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(148, 207, 108); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 207, 108);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 207,  
108) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 148, 207, 108 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(148, 207, 108) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148,  
207, 108) }
```

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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