

Converting Colors

RGB(148, 209, 142)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(148, 209, 142) contains.

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Color

RGB(148, 209, 142)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	94D18E
RGB	148, 209, 142
RGB Percent	58%, 82%, 56%
CMY	0.4196, 0.1804, 0.4431
CMYK	0.29, 0.00, 0.32, 0.18
HSL	115°, 42%, 69%
HSV	115°, 32%, 82%
XYZ	39.8957, 53.8498, 33.8825
YIQ	183.1230, -14.8490, -33.7690

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

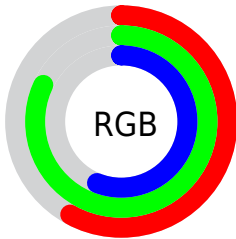
Format	Color
RYB	142, 209, 203
Decimal	9752974
CIELab	78.37, -32.42, 27.18
CIELCh	78, 42.306, 140.017
Yxy	53.8498, 0.3126, 0.4219
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287943054 (0xFF94D18E)
YUV	183.1230, -20.2736, -30.8029
Hunter-Lab	73.3824, -31.3745, 23.9920

Details

The RGB color **148, 209, 142** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **203, 142, 209**, and the grayscale version is **183, 183, 183**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **203, 255, 196**, and **95, 154, 91** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **129, 209, 121**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **167, 209, 163**.

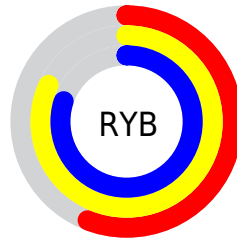
Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (82%)

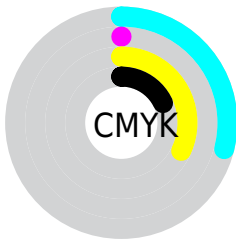
Blue (56%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (82%)

Blue (80%)

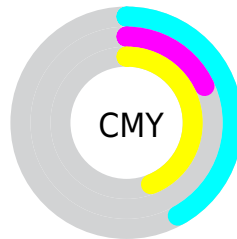


Cyan (29%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (32%)

Black (18%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 148, 209, 142 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, 209, 142 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 148, 209, 142


255, 255, 255

 203, 255, 196

 232, 255, 224

255, 255, 253

 148, 209, 142

 121, 181, 116

 95, 154, 91

 69, 128, 67

 43, 102, 44

 14, 78, 21

 0, 54, 0

 0, 35, 0

 0, 0, 0

 148, 209, 142

 148, 209, 142

 129, 209, 121

 167, 209, 163

 110, 209, 100

 186, 209, 184

 91, 209, 79

 205, 209, 205

 72, 209, 58

 224, 209, 226

 53, 209, 37

 243, 209, 247

 34, 209, 17

 255, 209, 255

 19, 209, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



193, 200, 119



148, 209, 142



96, 214, 179

Triad

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



148, 209, 142



112, 202, 255



255, 164, 169

Complementary

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



148, 209, 142



203, 142, 209

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, 164, 209



148, 209, 142



179, 189, 255

Square

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



148, 209, 142



34, 211, 253



230, 174, 245



255, 173, 135

Rectangle

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



148, 209, 142



55, 215, 206



230, 174, 245



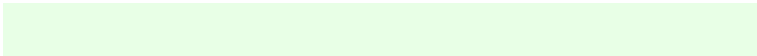
255, 163, 182

Sweetspot

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



148, 209, 142



232, 255, 230



209, 202, 142



114, 128, 112



0, 0, 0



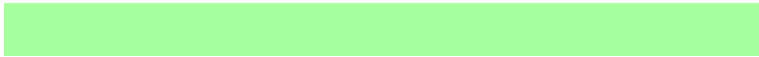
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



148, 209, 142



167, 255, 158



142, 209, 169



95, 105, 94



15, 168, 0



4, 41, 0

Inverse Universe

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



203, 142, 209



246, 158, 255



209, 142, 182



104, 94, 105



153, 0, 168



37, 0, 41

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 148, 209, 142 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

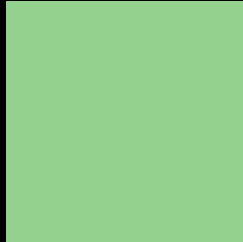
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 209, 142 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, 209, 142 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 209, 142.

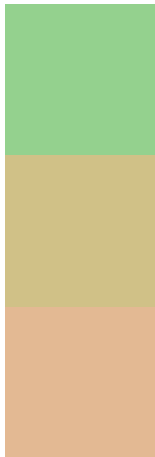


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 209, 142.

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, 209, 142

Protanopia
208, 193, 135

Deuteranopia
227, 185, 147



Tritanopia
161, 200, 216

Trichromacy



Original Color

148, 209, 142



Protanomaly

186, 199, 138



Deuteranomaly

198, 194, 145



Tritanomaly

156, 203, 189

Monochromacy



Original Color

148, 209, 142



Achromatopsia

183, 183, 183



Achromatomaly

170, 192, 168

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 148, 209, 142 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, 209, 142)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 209, 142)  
}
```

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, 209, 142) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 209, 142) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 148, 209, 142 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, 209, 142) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 209, 142) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(148, 209, 142)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 209, 142); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 209, 142); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 209, 142) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 148, 209, 142 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(148, 209, 142) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148,  
209, 142) }
```

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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