

Converting Colors

RGB(148, 209, 166)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(148, 209, 166) contains.

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Color

RGB(148, 209, 166)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	94D1A6
RGB	148, 209, 166
RGB Percent	58%, 82%, 65%
CMY	0.4196, 0.1804, 0.3490
CMYK	0.29, 0.00, 0.21, 0.18
HSL	138°, 40%, 70%
HSV	138°, 29%, 82%
XYZ	41.8961, 54.6500, 44.4167
YIQ	185.8590, -22.5530, -26.3050

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

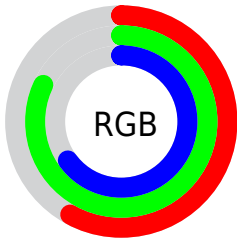
Format	Color
RYB	148, 195, 209
Decimal	9752998
CIELab	78.84, -28.27, 15.19
CIELCh	79, 32.088, 151.751
Yxy	54.6500, 0.2972, 0.3877
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287943078 (0xFF94D1A6)
YUV	185.8590, -9.7905, -33.2023
Hunter-Lab	73.9256, -28.2079, 16.1247

Details

The RGB color **148, 209, 166** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **209, 148, 191**, and the grayscale version is **186, 186, 186**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **203, 255, 221**, and **95, 154, 114** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **127, 209, 151**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **169, 209, 181**.

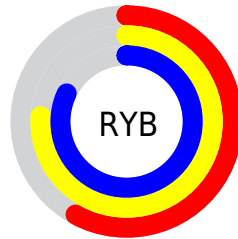
Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (82%)

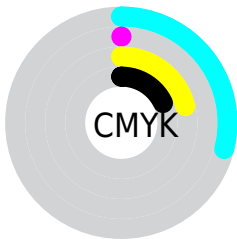
Blue (65%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (76%)

Blue (82%)

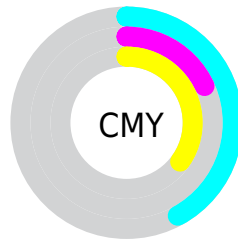


Cyan (29%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (21%)

Black (18%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 148, 209, 166 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, 166 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 148, 209, 166

 148, 209, 166


255, 255, 255

 121, 181, 140

 203, 255, 221

 95, 154, 114

 232, 255, 250

 70, 128, 89

 45, 103, 66

 17, 78, 43

 0, 55, 22

 0, 34, 0

 0, 0, 0

 148, 209, 166

 148, 209, 166


 127, 209, 151

 169, 209, 181


 106, 209, 137

 190, 209, 195

 85, 209, 122

 211, 209, 210

 64, 209, 107

 232, 209, 225

 44, 209, 92

 253, 209, 240

 23, 209, 78

 255, 209, 254

 2, 209, 63

 255, 209, 255

 0, 209, 62

Harmonies

Analogous

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



183, 203, 144



148, 209, 166



116, 212, 196

Triad

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



148, 209, 166



159, 197, 254



254, 176, 165

Complementary

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



148, 209, 166



209, 148, 191

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.



253, 173, 194



148, 209, 166



202, 187, 246

Square

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



148, 209, 166



119, 206, 247



235, 177, 224



240, 184, 143

Rectangle

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



148, 209, 166



103, 211, 216



235, 177, 224



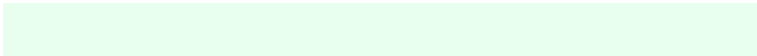
255, 174, 174

Sweetspot

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



148, 209, 166



232, 255, 239



192, 209, 148



113, 128, 118



0, 0, 0



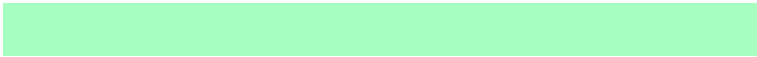
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



148, 209, 166



166, 255, 192



148, 209, 196



94, 105, 97



0, 168, 50



0, 41, 12

Inverse Universe

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



209, 148, 191



255, 166, 229



209, 148, 161



105, 94, 101



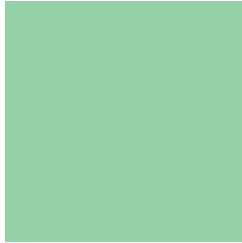
168, 0, 119



41, 0, 29

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 148, 209, 166 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

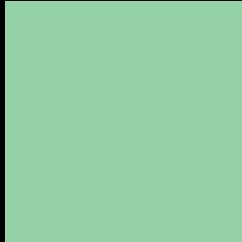
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 166 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

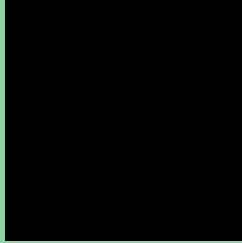
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 166 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 209, 166.

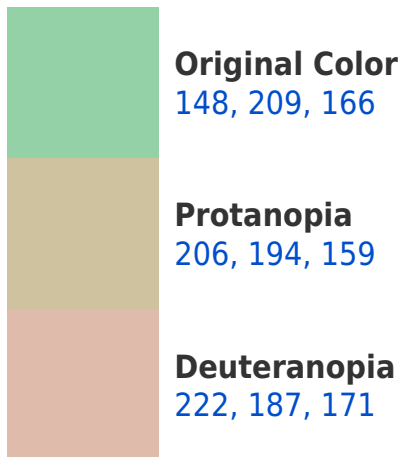


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 209, 166.

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
158, 202, 218

Trichromacy



Original Color
148, 209, 166

Protanomaly
185, 199, 162

Deuteranomaly
195, 195, 169

Tritanomaly
154, 205, 199

Monochromacy



Original Color
148, 209, 166

Achromatopsia
186, 186, 186

Achromatomaly
172, 194, 179

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 148, 209, 166 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, 166)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 209, 166)  
}
```

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, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 209, 166) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 148, 209, 166 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, 166) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 209, 166) }
```

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, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(148, 209, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 209, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 209,  
166) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 148, 209, 166 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, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148,  
209, 166) }
```

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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