

Converting Colors

RGB(148, 209, 198)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(148, 209, 198) contains.

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Color

RGB(148, 209, 198)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	94D1C6
RGB	148, 209, 198
RGB Percent	58%, 82%, 78%
CMY	0.4196, 0.1804, 0.2235
CMYK	0.29, 0.00, 0.05, 0.18
HSL	169°, 40%, 70%
HSV	169°, 29%, 82%
XYZ	45.2062, 55.9740, 61.8475
YIQ	189.5070, -32.8250, -16.3530

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

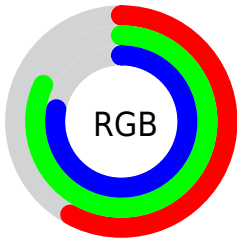
Format	Color
RYB	148, 182, 209
Decimal	9753030
CIELab	79.60, -21.77, -0.81
CIElCh	80, 21.788, 182.127
Yxy	55.9740, 0.2773, 0.3433
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287943110 (0xFF94D1C6)
YUV	189.5070, 4.1870, -36.4016
Hunter-Lab	74.8158, -23.0719, 3.3582

Details

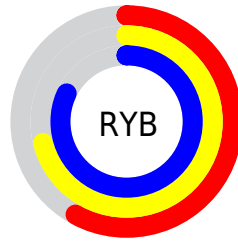
The RGB color **148, 209, 198** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **209, 148, 159**, and the grayscale version is **189, 189, 189**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **204, 255, 255**, and **95, 154, 144** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **127, 209, 194**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **169, 209, 202**.

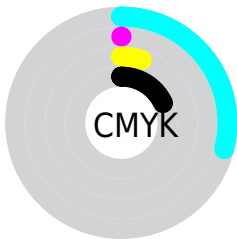
Distribution



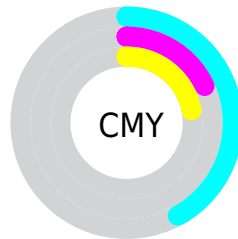
- Red (58%)
- Green (82%)
- Blue (78%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Blue (82%)



- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (18%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (22%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 148, 209, 198 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, 198 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 148, 209, 198


255, 255, 255


 204, 255, 255

 232, 255, 255

 148, 209, 198

 121, 181, 171


 95, 154, 144

 69, 128, 119

 43, 103, 94

 13, 79, 70

 0, 55, 48

 0, 34, 27

 0, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 148, 209, 198

 148, 209, 198

 127, 209, 194

 169, 209, 202

 106, 209, 190

 190, 209, 206

 85, 209, 187

 211, 209, 209

 64, 209, 183

 232, 209, 213

 44, 209, 179

 253, 209, 217

 23, 209, 175

 255, 209, 221

 2, 209, 172

 255, 209, 224

 0, 209, 171

 255, 209, 228

 255, 209, 232

Harmonies

Analogous

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



166, 207, 178



148, 209, 198



142, 208, 218

Triad

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



148, 209, 198



203, 192, 232



229, 190, 162

Complementary

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



148, 209, 198



209, 148, 159

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.



239, 185, 177



148, 209, 198



225, 186, 217

Square

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



148, 209, 198



176, 199, 237



238, 183, 196



211, 196, 157

Rectangle

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



148, 209, 198



147, 206, 229



238, 183, 196



233, 188, 166

Sweetspot

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



148, 209, 198



232, 255, 251



159, 209, 148



113, 128, 125



0, 0, 0



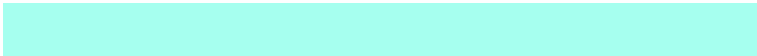
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



148, 209, 198



166, 255, 239



148, 190, 209



94, 105, 103



0, 168, 138



0, 41, 33

Inverse Universe

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



209, 148, 159



255, 166, 182



209, 167, 148



105, 94, 96



168, 0, 30



41, 0, 7

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 148, 209, 198 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

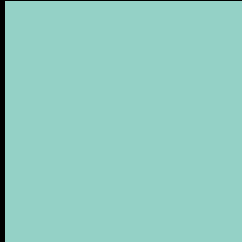
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 198 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

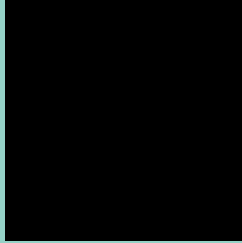
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

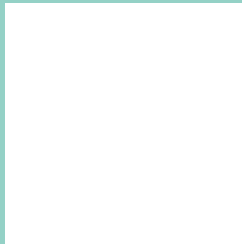
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 148, 209, 198 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 209, 198.

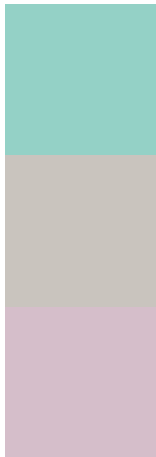


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 209, 198.

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, 198

Protanopia
201, 196, 190

Deuteranopia
213, 190, 202



Tritanopia
153, 205, 222

Trichromacy



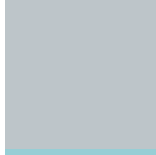
Original Color

148, 209, 198



Protanomaly

182, 201, 193



Deuteranomaly

189, 197, 201



Tritanomaly

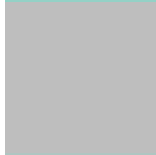
151, 206, 213

Monochromacy



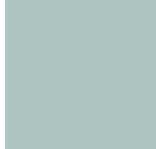
Original Color

148, 209, 198



Achromatopsia

190, 190, 190



Achromatomaly

175, 197, 193

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 148, 209, 198 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, 198)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 209, 198)  
}
```

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, 198) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 209, 198) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 148, 209, 198 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, 198) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 209, 198) }
```

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, 198)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 209, 198); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 209, 198); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 209, 198) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 148, 209, 198 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, 198) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148,  
209, 198) }
```

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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