

Converting Colors

RGB(148, 216, 192)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(148, 216, 192) contains.

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Color

RGB(148, 216, 192)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	94D8C0
RGB	148, 216, 192
RGB Percent	58%, 85%, 75%
CMY	0.4196, 0.1529, 0.2471
CMYK	0.31, 0.00, 0.11, 0.15
HSL	159°, 47%, 71%
HSV	159°, 31%, 85%
XYZ	46.2830, 59.2134, 58.8591
YIQ	192.9320, -32.8240, -21.8800

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

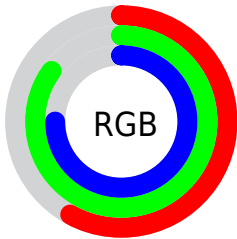
Format	Color
RYB	148, 189, 216
Decimal	9754816
CIELab	81.41, -26.50, 5.02
CIELCh	81, 26.970, 169.265
Yxy	59.2134, 0.2816, 0.3603
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287944896 (0xFF94D8C0)
YUV	192.9320, -0.4595, -39.4054
Hunter-Lab	76.9502, -27.3011, 8.5143

Details

The RGB color **148, 216, 192** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **216, 148, 172**, and the grayscale version is **193, 193, 193**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **204, 255, 248**, and **95, 161, 139** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **126, 216, 184**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **170, 216, 200**.

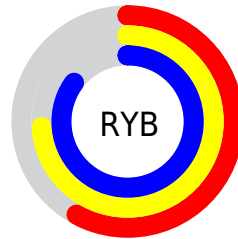
Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (85%)

Blue (75%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (74%)

Blue (85%)

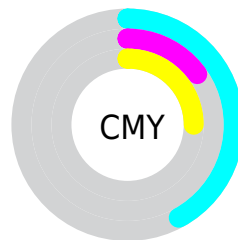


Cyan (31%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (11%)

Black (15%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 148, 216, 192 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, 216, 192 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 148, 216, 192


255, 255, 255


 204, 255, 248

 232, 255, 255

 148, 216, 192

 121, 188, 165


 95, 161, 139

 69, 134, 113

 42, 109, 89

 10, 84, 65

 0, 61, 43

 0, 38, 23

 0, 10, 0

 0, 0, 0

 148, 216, 192

 148, 216, 192

 126, 216, 184

 170, 216, 200

 105, 216, 177

 191, 216, 207

 83, 216, 169

 213, 216, 215

 62, 216, 162

 234, 216, 222

 40, 216, 154

 255, 216, 230

 18, 216, 146

 255, 216, 238

 0, 216, 140

 255, 216, 245

 255, 216, 253

 255, 216, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



175, 212, 169



148, 216, 192



131, 216, 218

Triad

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



148, 216, 192



194, 199, 250



248, 190, 165

Complementary

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



148, 216, 192



216, 148, 172

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.



254, 185, 187



148, 216, 192



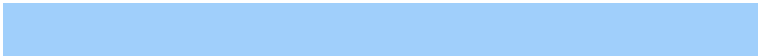
226, 190, 235

Square

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



148, 216, 192



160, 207, 251



247, 185, 212



230, 198, 153

Rectangle

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



148, 216, 192



130, 215, 233



247, 185, 212



251, 187, 171

Sweetspot

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



148, 216, 192



232, 255, 247



173, 216, 148



113, 128, 123



0, 0, 0



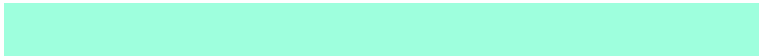
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



148, 216, 192



158, 255, 221



148, 207, 216



96, 107, 103



0, 171, 111



0, 43, 28

Inverse Universe

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



216, 148, 172



255, 158, 192



216, 157, 148



107, 96, 100



171, 0, 60



43, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 148, 216, 192 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

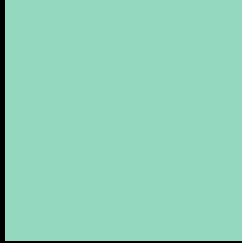
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 216, 192 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

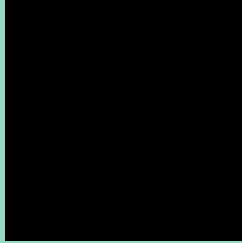
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 216, 192 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 216, 192.

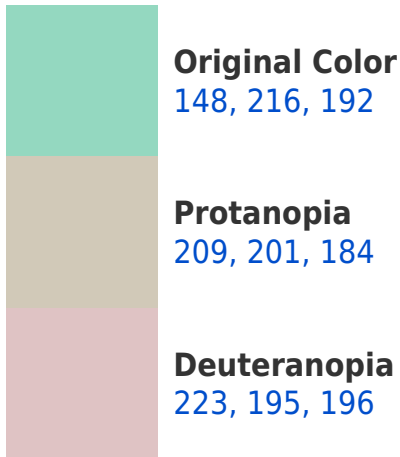


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 216, 192.

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
156, 211, 228

Trichromacy



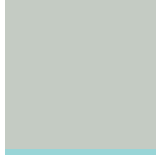
Original Color

148, 216, 192



Protanomaly

187, 206, 187



Deuteranomaly

196, 203, 195



Tritanomaly

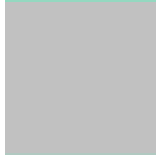
153, 213, 215

Monochromacy



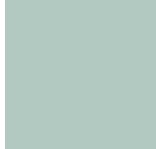
Original Color

148, 216, 192



Achromatopsia

193, 193, 193



Achromatomaly

177, 201, 193

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 148, 216, 192 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, 216, 192)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 216, 192)  
}
```

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, 216, 192) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 216, 192) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 148, 216, 192 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, 216, 192) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 216, 192) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(148, 216, 192)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(148, 216, 192); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 216, 192);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 216,  
192) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 148, 216, 192 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(148, 216, 192) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148,  
216, 192) }
```

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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