

Converting Colors

RGB(148, 219, 206)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(148, 219, 206) contains.

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Color

RGB(148, 219, 206)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	94DBCE
RGB	148, 219, 206
RGB Percent	58%, 86%, 81%
CMY	0.4196, 0.1412, 0.1922
CMYK	0.32, 0.00, 0.06, 0.14
HSL	169°, 50%, 72%
HSV	169°, 32%, 86%
XYZ	48.6848, 61.4152, 67.6809
YIQ	196.2890, -38.1430, -19.0950

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

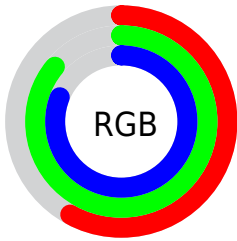
Format	Color
RYB	148, 187, 219
Decimal	9755598
CIELab	82.60, -24.95, -0.68
CIELCh	83, 24.959, 181.570
Yxy	61.4152, 0.2738, 0.3455
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287945678 (0xFF94DBCE)
YUV	196.2890, 4.7875, -42.3495
Hunter-Lab	78.3678, -26.2533, 3.6528

Details

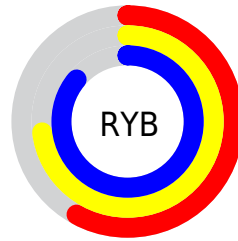
The RGB color **148, 219, 206** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **219, 148, 161**, and the grayscale version is **196, 196, 196**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **204, 255, 255**, and **94, 164, 152** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **126, 219, 202**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **170, 219, 210**.

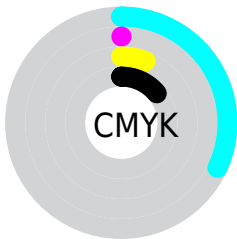
Distribution



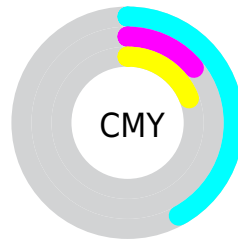
- Red (58%)
- Green (86%)
- Blue (81%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (73%)
- Blue (86%)



- Cyan (32%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (19%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 148, 219, 206 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, 219, 206 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 148, 219, 206


255, 255, 255


 204, 255, 255


 233, 255, 255

 148, 219, 206

 121, 191, 179

 94, 164, 152


 67, 137, 126

 40, 112, 101

 3, 87, 77

 0, 63, 54

 0, 41, 33

 0, 17, 11

 0, 0, 0

 148, 219, 206

 148, 219, 206

 126, 219, 202

 170, 219, 210

 104, 219, 198

 192, 219, 214

 82, 219, 194

 214, 219, 218

 60, 219, 190

 236, 219, 222

 39, 219, 186

 255, 219, 226

 17, 219, 182

 255, 219, 230

 0, 219, 179

 255, 219, 234

 255, 219, 238

 255, 219, 242

Harmonies

Analogous

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



170, 217, 183



148, 219, 206



140, 218, 229

Triad

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



148, 219, 206



211, 199, 245



242, 197, 165

Complementary

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



148, 219, 206



219, 148, 161

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, 191, 182



148, 219, 206



237, 192, 228

Square

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



148, 219, 206



180, 207, 252



252, 189, 205



222, 204, 159

Rectangle

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



148, 219, 206



146, 216, 241



252, 189, 205



247, 194, 170

Sweetspot

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



148, 219, 206



230, 255, 250



161, 219, 148



112, 128, 125



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



148, 219, 206



156, 255, 237



148, 197, 219



99, 110, 108



0, 173, 142



0, 46, 37

Inverse Universe

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



219, 148, 161



255, 156, 174



219, 170, 148



110, 99, 101



173, 0, 32



46, 0, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 148, 219, 206 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

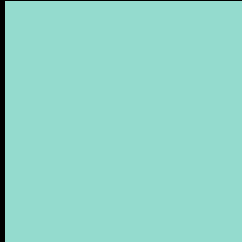
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 219, 206 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

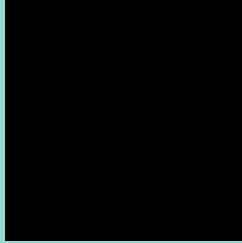
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

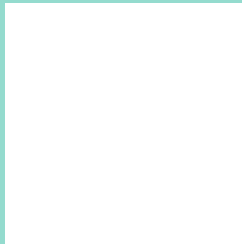
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 148, 219, 206 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 219, 206.

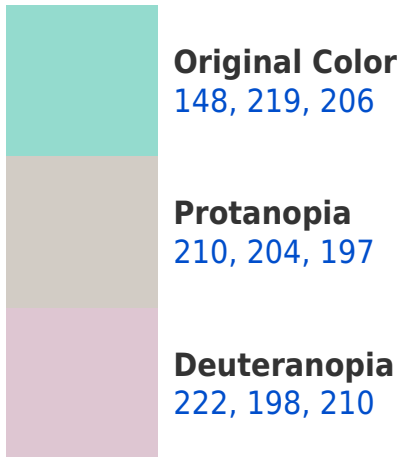


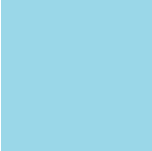
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 219, 206.

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
154, 215, 232

Trichromacy



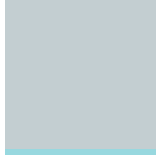
Original Color

148, 219, 206



Protanomaly

187, 209, 200



Deuteranomaly

195, 206, 209



Tritanomaly

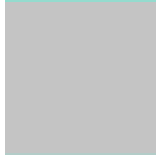
152, 216, 223

Monochromacy



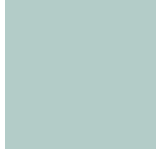
Original Color

148, 219, 206



Achromatopsia

196, 196, 196



Achromatomaly

179, 204, 200

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 148, 219, 206 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, 219, 206)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 219, 206)  
}
```

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, 219, 206) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 219, 206) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 148, 219, 206 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, 219, 206) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 219, 206) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(148, 219, 206)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(148, 219, 206); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 219, 206);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 219,  
206) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 148, 219, 206 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(148, 219, 206) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148,  
219, 206) }
```

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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