

Converting Colors

RGB(148, 220, 190)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(148, 220, 190) contains.

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Color

RGB(148, 220, 190)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	94DCBE
RGB	148, 220, 190
RGB Percent	58%, 86%, 75%
CMY	0.4196, 0.1373, 0.2549
CMYK	0.33, 0.00, 0.14, 0.14
HSL	155°, 51%, 72%
HSV	155°, 33%, 86%
XYZ	47.1002, 61.2000, 58.0455
YIQ	195.0520, -33.2820, -24.5940

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

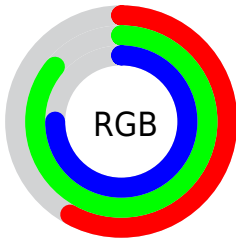
Format	Color
RYB	148, 193, 220
Decimal	9755838
CIELab	82.49, -28.84, 7.64
CIElCh	82, 29.834, 165.172
Yxy	61.2000, 0.2831, 0.3679
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287945918 (0xFF94DCBE)
YUV	195.0520, -2.4906, -41.2646
Hunter-Lab	78.2304, -29.4337, 10.7692

Details

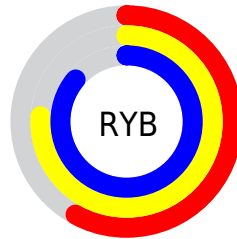
The RGB color **148, 220, 190** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **220, 148, 178**, and the grayscale version is **195, 195, 195**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **204, 255, 246**, and **94, 165, 137** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **126, 220, 181**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **170, 220, 199**.

Distribution



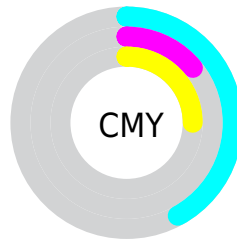
- Red (58%)
- Green (86%)
- Blue (75%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (76%)
- Blue (86%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 148, 220, 190 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, 220, 190 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 148, 220, 190

 148, 220, 190


255, 255, 255


 121, 192, 163

 204, 255, 246


 94, 165, 137

 233, 255, 255

 68, 138, 111

 41, 112, 87

 7, 87, 64

 0, 64, 42

 0, 41, 21

 0, 16, 0

 0, 0, 0

 148, 220, 190

 148, 220, 190

 126, 220, 181

 170, 220, 199

 104, 220, 172

 192, 220, 208

 82, 220, 162

 214, 220, 218

 60, 220, 153

 236, 220, 227

 38, 220, 144

 255, 220, 236

 16, 220, 135

 255, 220, 245

 0, 220, 128

 255, 220, 254

 255, 220, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



179, 216, 165



148, 220, 190



125, 221, 219

Triad

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



148, 220, 190



191, 203, 255



255, 190, 167

Complementary

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



148, 220, 190



220, 148, 178

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, 185, 192



148, 220, 190



227, 193, 245

Square

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



148, 220, 190



152, 212, 255



252, 186, 220



238, 199, 152

Rectangle

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



148, 220, 190



122, 220, 237



252, 186, 220



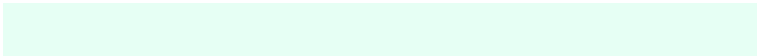
255, 188, 174

Sweetspot

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



148, 220, 190



230, 255, 244



178, 220, 148



112, 128, 121



0, 0, 0



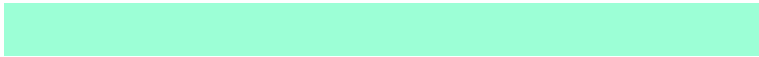
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



148, 220, 190



156, 255, 214



148, 215, 220



99, 110, 105



0, 173, 101



0, 46, 27

Inverse Universe

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



220, 148, 178



255, 156, 197



220, 154, 148



110, 99, 103



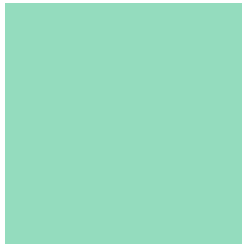
173, 0, 72



46, 0, 19

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 148, 220, 190 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

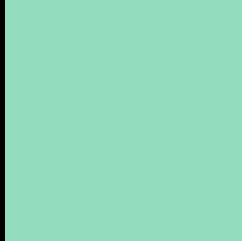
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 220, 190 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

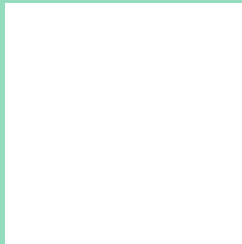
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 148, 220, 190 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 220, 190.

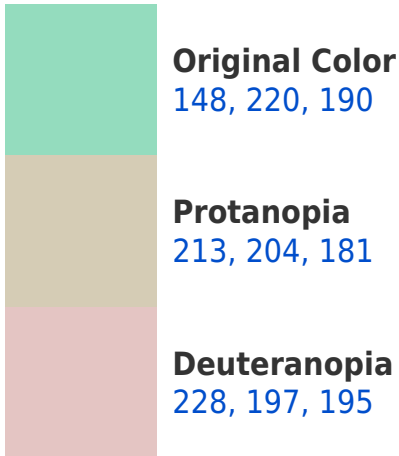


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 220, 190.

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
157, 214, 231

Trichromacy



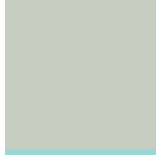
Original Color

148, 220, 190



Protanomaly

189, 210, 184



Deuteranomaly

199, 205, 193



Tritanomaly

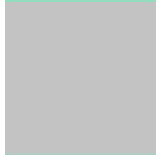
154, 216, 216

Monochromacy



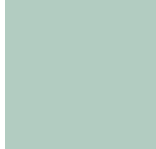
Original Color

148, 220, 190



Achromatopsia

195, 195, 195



Achromatomaly

178, 204, 193

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 148, 220, 190 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, 220, 190)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 220, 190)  
}
```

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, 220, 190) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 220, 190) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 148, 220, 190 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, 220, 190) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 220, 190) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(148, 220, 190)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(148, 220, 190); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 220, 190);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 220,  
190) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 148, 220, 190 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(148, 220, 190) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148,  
220, 190) }
```

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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