

Converting Colors

RGB(148, 221, 160)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(148, 221, 160) contains.

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Color

RGB(148, 221, 160)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	94DDA0
RGB	148, 221, 160
RGB Percent	58%, 87%, 63%
CMY	0.4196, 0.1333, 0.3725
CMYK	0.33, 0.00, 0.28, 0.13
HSL	130°, 52%, 72%
HSV	130°, 33%, 87%
XYZ	44.4144, 60.5469, 42.6035
YIQ	192.2190, -23.9270, -34.4470

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

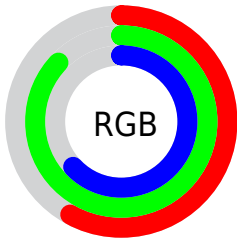
Format	Color
RYB	148, 211, 221
Decimal	9756064
CIELab	82.13, -34.99, 22.92
CIELCh	82, 41.829, 146.782
Yxy	60.5469, 0.3010, 0.4103
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287946144 (0xFF94DDA0)
YUV	192.2190, -15.8840, -38.7801
Hunter-Lab	77.8119, -34.2845, 22.0059

Details

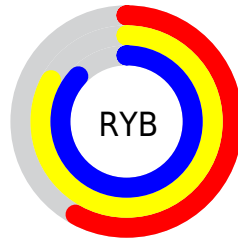
The RGB color **148, 221, 160** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **221, 148, 209**, and the grayscale version is **192, 192, 192**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **204, 255, 215**, and **94, 165, 108** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **126, 221, 142**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **170, 221, 178**.

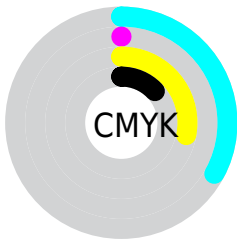
Distribution



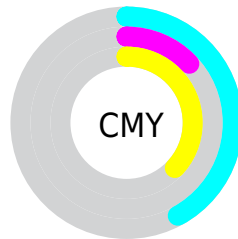
- Red (58%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (83%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 148, 221, 160 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, 221, 160 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 148, 221, 160


255, 255, 255

 204, 255, 215


 233, 255, 244

 148, 221, 160


 121, 193, 134

 94, 165, 108

 68, 139, 84

 41, 113, 60

 6, 88, 37

 0, 64, 15

 0, 42, 0

 0, 14, 0

 0, 0, 0

 148, 221, 160

 148, 221, 160

 126, 221, 142

 170, 221, 178

 104, 221, 123

 192, 221, 197

 82, 221, 105

 214, 221, 215

 60, 221, 86

 236, 221, 234

 38, 221, 68

 255, 221, 252

 15, 221, 49

 255, 221, 255

 0, 221, 36

Harmonies

Analogous

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



194, 213, 133



148, 221, 160



97, 225, 199

Triad

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



148, 221, 160



141, 209, 255



255, 176, 171

Complementary

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



148, 221, 160



221, 148, 209

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, 174, 210



148, 221, 160



203, 196, 255

Square

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



148, 221, 160



75, 220, 255



250, 182, 248



255, 187, 140

Rectangle

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



148, 221, 160



62, 225, 226



250, 182, 248



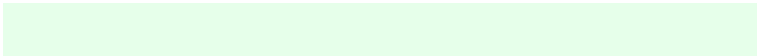
255, 175, 184

Sweetspot

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



148, 221, 160



230, 255, 234



210, 221, 148



112, 128, 115



0, 0, 0



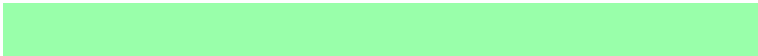
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



148, 221, 160



153, 255, 170



148, 221, 195



99, 110, 100



0, 173, 29



0, 46, 8

Inverse Universe

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



221, 148, 209



255, 153, 238



221, 148, 174



110, 99, 108



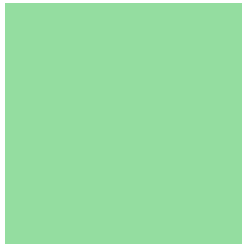
173, 0, 145



46, 0, 38

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 148, 221, 160 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

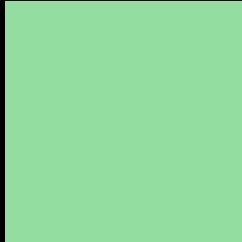
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 221, 160 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

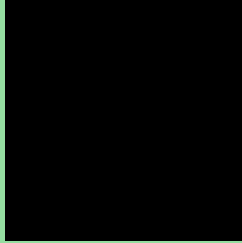
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 221, 160 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 221, 160.

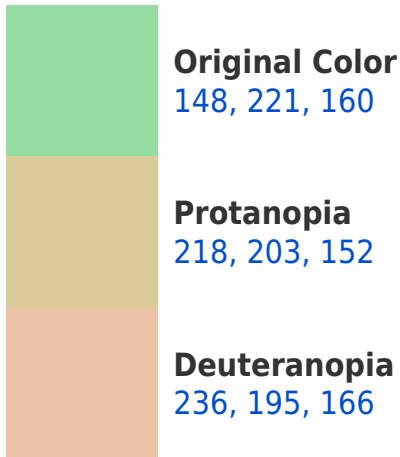


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 221, 160.

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
161, 212, 229

Trichromacy



Original Color

148, 221, 160



Protanomaly

193, 210, 155



Deuteranomaly

204, 204, 164



Tritanomaly

156, 215, 204

Monochromacy



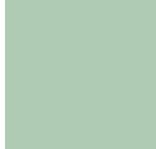
Original Color

148, 221, 160



Achromatopsia

192, 192, 192



Achromatomaly

176, 203, 180

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 148, 221, 160 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, 221, 160)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 221, 160)  
}
```

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, 221, 160) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 221, 160) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 148, 221, 160 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, 221, 160) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 221, 160) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(148, 221, 160)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(148, 221, 160); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 221, 160);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 221,  
160) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 148, 221, 160 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(148, 221, 160) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148,  
221, 160) }
```

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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