

Converting Colors

RGB(148, 223, 134)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(148, 223, 134) contains.

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Color

RGB(148, 223, 134)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	94DF86
RGB	148, 223, 134
RGB Percent	58%, 87%, 53%
CMY	0.4196, 0.1255, 0.4745
CMYK	0.34, 0.00, 0.40, 0.13
HSL	111°, 58%, 70%
HSV	111°, 40%, 87%
XYZ	42.9035, 60.7925, 32.0271
YIQ	190.4290, -16.1310, -43.5790

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

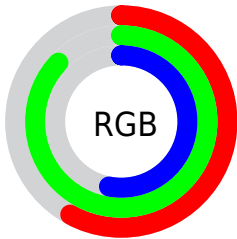
Format	Color
RYB	134, 223, 209
Decimal	9756550
CIELab	82.27, -40.02, 36.42
CIElCh	82, 54.105, 137.696
Yxy	60.7925, 0.3161, 0.4479
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287946630 (0xFF94DF86)
YUV	190.4290, -27.8195, -37.2102
Hunter-Lab	77.9695, -38.2253, 30.2244

Details

The RGB color **148, 223, 134** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC66**. A complement of this color would be **209, 134, 223**, and the grayscale version is **191, 191, 191**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **204, 255, 188**, and **94, 167, 83** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **129, 223, 112**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **167, 223, 156**.

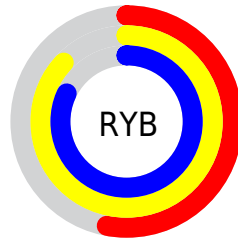
Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (87%)

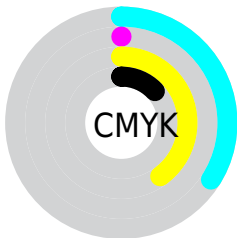
Blue (53%)



Red (53%)

Yellow (87%)

Blue (82%)

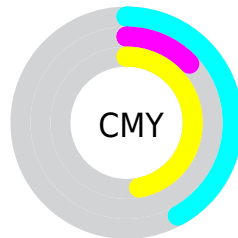


Cyan (34%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (40%)

Black (13%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (47%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 148, 223, 134 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, 223, 134 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 148, 223, 134


255, 255, 255


 204, 255, 188

 233, 255, 216

 255, 255, 245

 148, 223, 134

 121, 195, 108

 94, 167, 83

 66, 141, 58

 38, 115, 34

 0, 89, 7

 0, 65, 0

 0, 43, 0

 0, 15, 0


 0, 0, 0

 148, 223, 134

 148, 223, 134

 129, 223, 112

 167, 223, 156

 110, 223, 89

 186, 223, 179

 92, 223, 67

 204, 223, 201

 73, 223, 45


 223, 223, 223

 54, 223, 22

 242, 223, 245

 35, 223, 0

 255, 223, 255

 35, 223, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



206, 211, 105



148, 223, 134



65, 229, 181

Triad

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



148, 223, 134



59, 216, 255



255, 164, 176

Complementary

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



148, 223, 134



209, 134, 223

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, 165, 228



148, 223, 134



176, 199, 255

Square

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



148, 223, 134



0, 227, 255



247, 180, 255



255, 176, 132

Rectangle

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



148, 223, 134



0, 231, 217



247, 180, 255



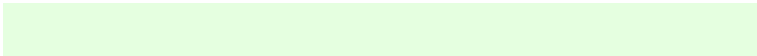
255, 163, 193

Sweetspot

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



148, 223, 134



229, 255, 224



223, 208, 134



112, 128, 110



0, 0, 0



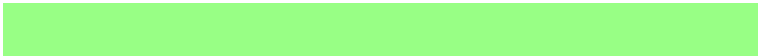
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



148, 223, 134



152, 255, 133



134, 223, 164



103, 112, 101



28, 176, 0



8, 48, 0

Inverse Universe

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



209, 134, 223



236, 133, 255



223, 134, 193



110, 101, 112



148, 0, 176



41, 0, 48

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 148, 223, 134 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

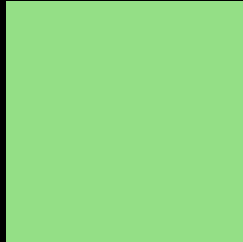
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 223, 134 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, 223, 134 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 223, 134.

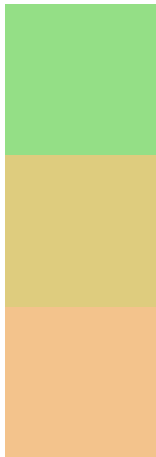


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 223, 134.

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, 223, 134

Protanopia
222, 204, 126

Deuteranopia
243, 195, 140



Tritanopia
165, 212, 229

Trichromacy



Original Color

148, 223, 134



Protanomaly

195, 211, 129



Deuteranomaly

208, 205, 138



Tritanomaly

159, 216, 194

Monochromacy



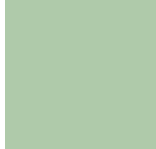
Original Color

148, 223, 134



Achromatopsia

190, 190, 190



Achromatomaly

175, 202, 170

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 148, 223, 134 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, 223, 134)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 223, 134)  
}
```

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, 223, 134) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 223, 134) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 148, 223, 134 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, 223, 134) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 223, 134) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(148, 223, 134)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(148, 223, 134); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 223, 134);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 223,  
134) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 148, 223, 134 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(148, 223, 134) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148,  
223, 134) }
```

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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