

Converting Colors

RGB(148, 224, 162)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(148, 224, 162) contains.

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Color

RGB(148, 224, 162)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	94E0A2
RGB	148, 224, 162
RGB Percent	58%, 88%, 64%
CMY	0.4196, 0.1216, 0.3647
CMYK	0.34, 0.00, 0.28, 0.12
HSL	131°, 55%, 73%
HSV	131°, 34%, 88%
XYZ	45.3900, 62.2158, 43.7990
YIQ	194.2080, -25.3940, -35.3940

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

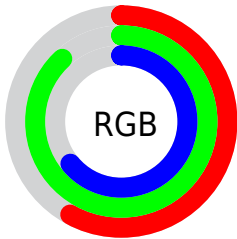
Format	Color
RYB	148, 212, 224
Decimal	9756834
CIELab	83.03, -36.02, 23.10
CIELCh	83, 42.795, 147.331
Yxy	62.2158, 0.2998, 0.4109
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287946914 (0xFF94E0A2)
YUV	194.2080, -15.8785, -40.5244
Hunter-Lab	78.8770, -35.3165, 22.2913

Details

The RGB color **148, 224, 162** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **224, 148, 210**, and the grayscale version is **194, 194, 194**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **204, 255, 217**, and **94, 168, 110** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **126, 224, 144**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **170, 224, 180**.

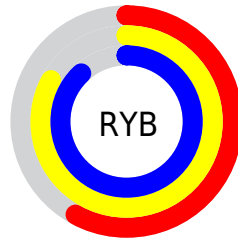
Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (88%)

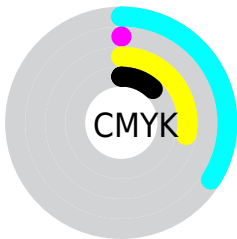
Blue (64%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (83%)

Blue (88%)

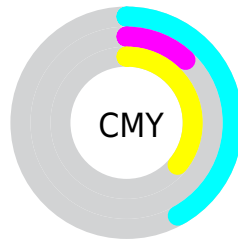


Cyan (34%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (28%)

Black (12%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (12%)

Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 148, 224, 162 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, 224, 162 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 148, 224, 162


255, 255, 255

 204, 255, 217


 233, 255, 246

 148, 224, 162

 121, 196, 136


 94, 168, 110

 67, 142, 85

 40, 116, 62

 3, 90, 39

 0, 66, 17

 0, 43, 0

 0, 19, 0

 0, 0, 0

 148, 224, 162

 148, 224, 162

 126, 224, 144

 170, 224, 180

 103, 224, 125

 193, 224, 199

 81, 224, 107

 215, 224, 217

 58, 224, 89

 238, 224, 235

 36, 224, 71

 255, 224, 253

 14, 224, 52

 255, 224, 255

 0, 224, 41

Harmonies

Analogous

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



195, 215, 134



148, 224, 162



95, 228, 202

Triad

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



148, 224, 162



143, 212, 255



255, 178, 172

Complementary

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



148, 224, 162



224, 148, 210

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, 176, 212



148, 224, 162



206, 198, 255

Square

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



148, 224, 162



72, 222, 255



254, 184, 251



255, 189, 140

Rectangle

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



148, 224, 162



57, 228, 229



254, 184, 251



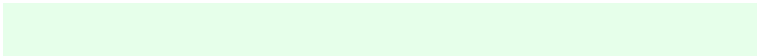
255, 176, 185

Sweetspot

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



148, 224, 162



230, 255, 234



210, 224, 148



112, 128, 115



0, 0, 0



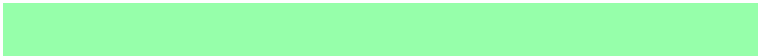
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



148, 224, 162



150, 255, 170



148, 224, 200



101, 112, 103



0, 176, 32



0, 48, 9

Inverse Universe

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



224, 148, 210



255, 150, 236



224, 148, 172



112, 101, 110



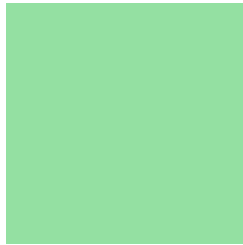
176, 0, 144



48, 0, 40

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 148, 224, 162 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

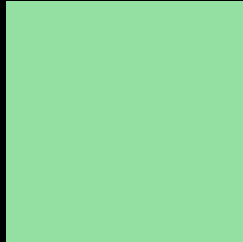
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 224, 162 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, 224, 162 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 224, 162.

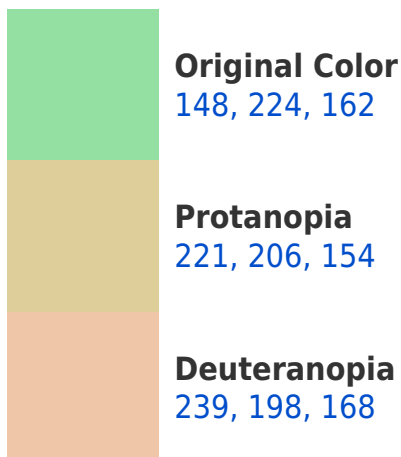



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 224, 162.

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
162, 215, 232

Trichromacy



Original Color

148, 224, 162



Protanomaly

194, 213, 157



Deuteranomaly

206, 207, 166



Tritanomaly

157, 218, 207

Monochromacy



Original Color

148, 224, 162



Achromatopsia

194, 194, 194



Achromatomaly

177, 205, 182

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 148, 224, 162 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, 224, 162)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 224, 162)  
}
```

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, 224, 162) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 224, 162) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 148, 224, 162 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, 224, 162) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 224, 162) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(148, 224, 162) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(148, 224, 162); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 224, 162);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 224,  
162) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 148, 224, 162 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(148, 224, 162) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148,  
224, 162) }
```

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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