

Converting Colors

RGB(148, 224, 193)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(148, 224, 193) contains.

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Color

RGB(148, 224, 193)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	94E0C1
RGB	148, 224, 193
RGB Percent	58%, 88%, 76%
CMY	0.4196, 0.1216, 0.2431
CMYK	0.34, 0.00, 0.14, 0.12
HSL	156°, 55%, 73%
HSV	156°, 34%, 88%
XYZ	48.4940, 63.4575, 60.1447
YIQ	197.7420, -35.3450, -25.7530

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

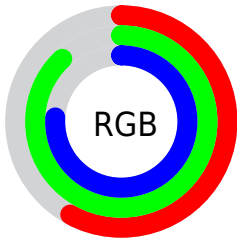
Format	Color
RYB	148, 196, 224
Decimal	9756865
CIELab	83.68, -30.13, 7.77
CIELCh	84, 31.117, 165.547
Yxy	63.4575, 0.2818, 0.3687
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287946945 (0xFF94E0C1)
YUV	197.7420, -2.3378, -43.6237
Hunter-Lab	79.6602, -30.7415, 10.9973

Details

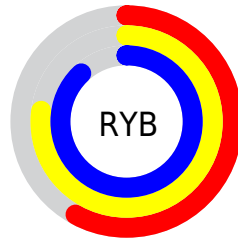
The RGB color **148, 224, 193** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **224, 148, 179**, and the grayscale version is **198, 198, 198**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **204, 255, 249**, and **94, 168, 139** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **126, 224, 184**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **170, 224, 202**.

Distribution



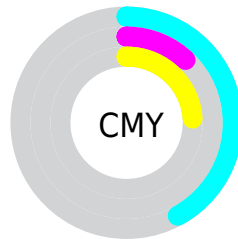
- Red (58%)
- Green (88%)
- Blue (76%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (77%)
- Blue (88%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Black (12%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (24%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 148, 224, 193 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, 193 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 148, 224, 193


255, 255, 255


 204, 255, 249


 233, 255, 255

 148, 224, 193

 121, 196, 166

 94, 168, 139

 67, 142, 114

 40, 116, 89

 2, 91, 66

 0, 67, 44

 0, 44, 23

 0, 21, 0

 0, 0, 0

 148, 224, 193

 148, 224, 193

 126, 224, 184

 170, 224, 202

 103, 224, 175

 193, 224, 211

 81, 224, 166

 215, 224, 220

 58, 224, 156

 238, 224, 230

 36, 224, 147

 255, 224, 239

 14, 224, 138

 255, 224, 248

 0, 224, 133

 255, 224, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



181, 219, 167



148, 224, 193



124, 225, 223

Triad

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



148, 224, 193



194, 206, 255



255, 193, 168

Complementary

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



148, 224, 193



224, 148, 179

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, 187, 194



148, 224, 193



232, 196, 250

Square

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



148, 224, 193



152, 216, 255



255, 189, 224



243, 202, 152

Rectangle

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



148, 224, 193



120, 224, 242



255, 189, 224



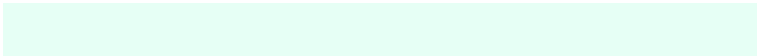
255, 190, 176

Sweetspot

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



148, 224, 193



230, 255, 245



180, 224, 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, 224, 193



150, 255, 212



148, 218, 224



101, 112, 108



0, 176, 104



0, 48, 29

Inverse Universe

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



224, 148, 179



255, 150, 193



224, 154, 148



112, 101, 106



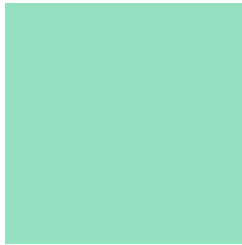
176, 0, 72



48, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 148, 224, 193 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, 193 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

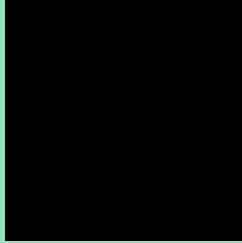
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

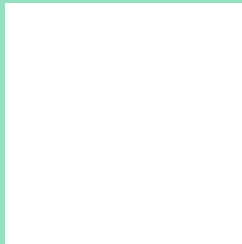
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 148, 224, 193 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 224, 193.

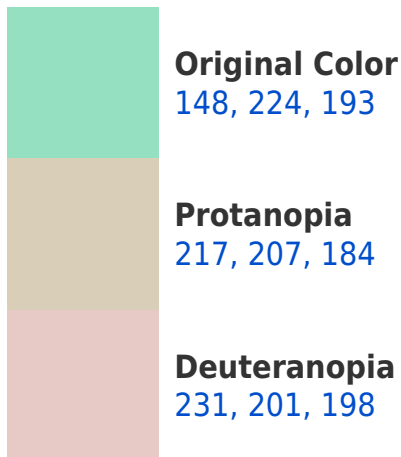


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 224, 193.

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, 218, 235

Trichromacy



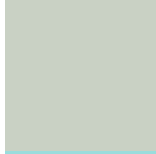
Original Color

148, 224, 193



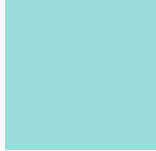
Protanomaly

192, 213, 187



Deuteranomaly

201, 209, 196



Tritanomaly

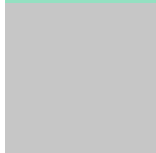
154, 220, 220

Monochromacy



Original Color

148, 224, 193



Achromatopsia

198, 198, 198



Achromatomaly

180, 207, 196

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 148, 224, 193 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, 193)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 224, 193)  
}
```

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, 193) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 224, 193) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 148, 224, 193 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, 193) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 224, 193) }
```

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, 193)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(148, 224, 193); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 224, 193);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 224,  
193) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 148, 224, 193 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, 193) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148,  
224, 193) }
```

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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