

Converting Colors

RGB(148, 225, 226)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(148, 225, 226) contains.

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Color

RGB(148, 225, 226)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	94E1E2
RGB	148, 225, 226
RGB Percent	58%, 88%, 89%
CMY	0.4196, 0.1176, 0.1137
CMYK	0.35, 0.00, 0.00, 0.11
HSL	181°, 57%, 73%
HSV	181°, 35%, 89%
XYZ	52.8654, 65.6373, 81.8345
YIQ	202.0910, -46.2130, -16.0130

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

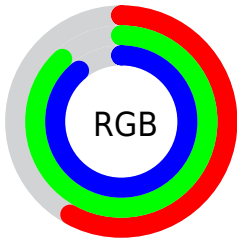
Format	Color
RYB	148, 187, 226
Decimal	9757154
CIELab	84.81, -23.34, -8.03
CIELCh	85, 24.678, 198.983
Yxy	65.6373, 0.2639, 0.3276
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287947234 (0xFF94E1E2)
YUV	202.0910, 11.7871, -47.4378
Hunter-Lab	81.0169, -25.3040, -3.1765

Details

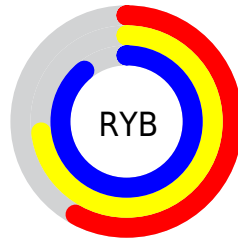
The RGB color **148, 225, 226** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **226, 149, 148**, and the grayscale version is **202, 202, 202**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **205, 255, 255**, and **93, 170, 171** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **125, 225, 226**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **171, 225, 226**.

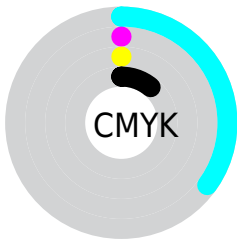
Distribution



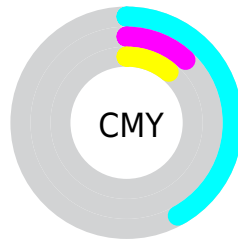
- Red (58%)
- Green (88%)
- Blue (89%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (73%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (11%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 148, 225, 226 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, 225, 226 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 148, 225, 226


255, 255, 255


 205, 255, 255


 234, 255, 255

 148, 225, 226

 120, 197, 198

 93, 170, 171

 65, 143, 144

 35, 117, 119

 0, 92, 94

 0, 68, 70

 0, 45, 48


 0, 26, 27

 0, 0, 0

 148, 225, 226

 148, 225, 226

 125, 225, 226

 171, 225, 226

 103, 224, 226

 193, 226, 226

 80, 224, 226

 216, 226, 226

 58, 224, 226

 238, 226, 226

 35, 224, 226

 255, 226, 226

 12, 223, 226

 255, 227, 226

 0, 223, 226

 255, 227, 226

 255, 227, 226

 255, 228, 226

Harmonies

Analogous

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



163, 225, 202



148, 225, 226



151, 222, 246

Triad

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



148, 225, 226



233, 201, 243



238, 207, 166

Complementary

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



148, 225, 226



226, 149, 148

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.



254, 200, 178



148, 225, 226



253, 196, 221

Square

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



148, 225, 226



204, 209, 255



255, 196, 198



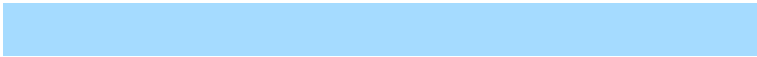
214, 215, 168

Rectangle

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



148, 225, 226



165, 219, 255



255, 196, 198



244, 205, 169

Sweetspot

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



148, 225, 226



230, 255, 255



148, 226, 148



112, 127, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



148, 225, 226



150, 254, 255



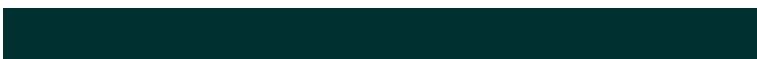
148, 187, 226



101, 112, 112



0, 174, 176



0, 48, 48

Inverse Universe

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



226, 148, 225



255, 150, 254



226, 187, 148



112, 101, 112



176, 0, 174



48, 0, 48

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 148, 225, 226 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

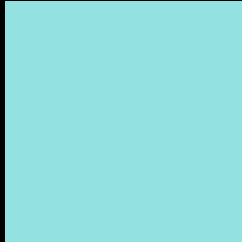
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 225, 226 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

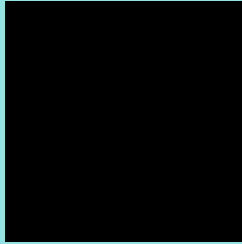
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 225, 226 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 225, 226.

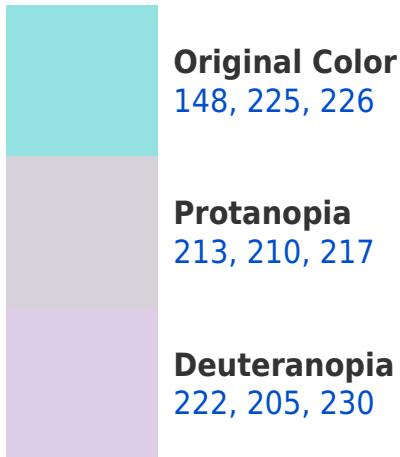


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 225, 226.

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





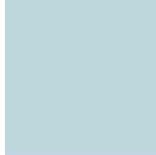
Tritanopia
152, 223, 241

Trichromacy



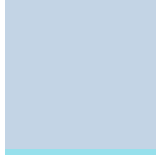
Original Color

148, 225, 226



Protanomaly

189, 215, 220



Deuteranomaly

195, 212, 229



Tritanomaly

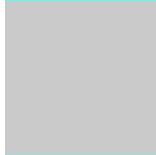
151, 224, 236

Monochromacy



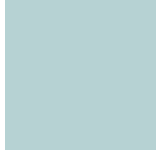
Original Color

148, 225, 226



Achromatopsia

202, 202, 202



Achromatomaly

182, 210, 211

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 148, 225, 226 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, 225, 226)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 225, 226)  
}
```

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, 225, 226) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 225, 226) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 148, 225, 226 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

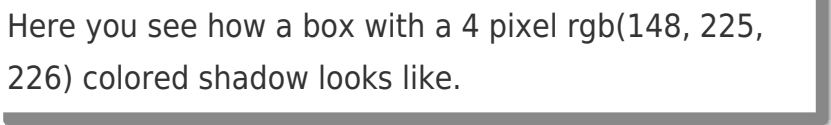
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(148, 225, 226) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 225, 226) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(148, 225, 226)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 225, 226); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 225, 226); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 225, 226) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 148, 225, 226 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(148, 225, 226) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148,  
225, 226) }
```

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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