

Converting Colors

RGB(148, 229, 222)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(148, 229, 222) contains.

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Color

RGB(148, 229, 222)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	94E5DE
RGB	148, 229, 222
RGB Percent	58%, 90%, 87%
CMY	0.4196, 0.1020, 0.1294
CMYK	0.35, 0.00, 0.03, 0.10
HSL	175°, 61%, 74%
HSV	175°, 35%, 90%
XYZ	53.4169, 67.6084, 79.3416
YIQ	203.9830, -46.0290, -19.3490

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

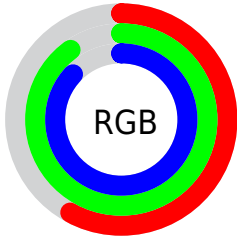
Format	Color
RYB	148, 190, 229
Decimal	9758174
CIELab	85.81, -26.22, -4.44
CIELCh	86, 26.591, 189.610
Yxy	67.6084, 0.2666, 0.3374
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287948254 (0xFF94E5DE)
YUV	203.9830, 8.8824, -49.0971
Hunter-Lab	82.2244, -27.9305, 0.3457

Details

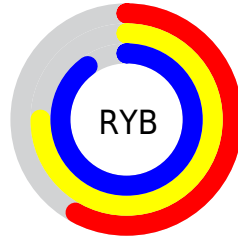
The RGB color **148, 229, 222** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFFF**. A complement of this color would be **229, 148, 155**, and the grayscale version is **204, 204, 204**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **205, 255, 255**, and **93, 173, 167** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **125, 229, 220**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **171, 229, 224**.

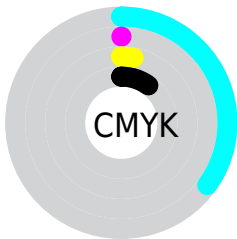
Distribution



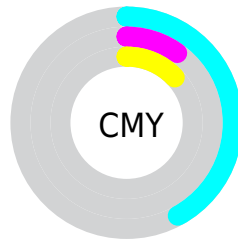
- Red (58%)
- Green (90%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Blue (90%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Black (10%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (13%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 148, 229, 222 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, 229, 222 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 148, 229, 222

 148, 229, 222


255, 255, 255


 120, 201, 194

 205, 255, 255

 93, 173, 167

 234, 255, 255

 65, 146, 141

 34, 120, 115

 0, 95, 91

 0, 71, 67

 0, 48, 45


 0, 29, 24

 0, 0, 0

 148, 229, 222

 148, 229, 222

 125, 229, 220

 171, 229, 224

 102, 229, 218

 194, 229, 226

 79, 229, 216

 217, 229, 228

 56, 229, 214

 240, 229, 230

 33, 229, 212

 255, 229, 232

 11, 229, 210

 255, 229, 234

 0, 229, 209

 255, 229, 236

 255, 229, 238

 255, 229, 240

Harmonies

Analogous

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



169, 227, 196



148, 229, 222



144, 227, 246

Triad

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



148, 229, 222



229, 205, 253



249, 207, 168

Complementary

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



148, 229, 222



229, 148, 155

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, 200, 184



148, 229, 222



254, 199, 233

Square

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



148, 229, 222



196, 214, 255



255, 197, 207



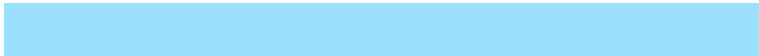
225, 215, 165

Rectangle

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



148, 229, 222



155, 224, 255



255, 197, 207



255, 204, 172

Sweetspot

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



148, 229, 222



227, 255, 253



156, 229, 148



111, 128, 126



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



148, 229, 222



148, 255, 246



148, 197, 229



103, 115, 114



0, 179, 163



0, 51, 47

Inverse Universe

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



229, 148, 155



255, 148, 157



229, 180, 148



115, 103, 104



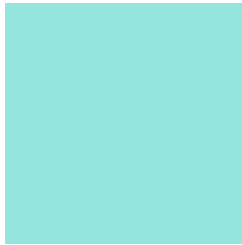
179, 0, 15



51, 0, 4

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 148, 229, 222 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

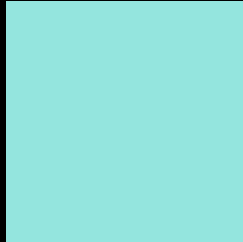
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 229, 222 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

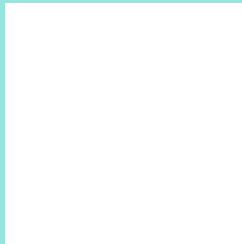
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 148, 229, 222 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 229, 222.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 229, 222.

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
153, 226, 244

Trichromacy



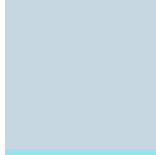
Original Color

148, 229, 222



Protanomaly

192, 219, 216



Deuteranomaly

199, 215, 225



Tritanomaly

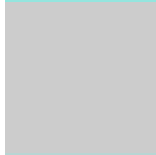
151, 227, 236

Monochromacy



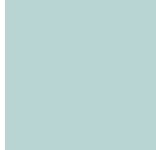
Original Color

148, 229, 222



Achromatopsia

204, 204, 204



Achromatomaly

184, 213, 211

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 148, 229, 222 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, 229, 222)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 229, 222)  
}
```

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, 229, 222) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 229, 222) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 148, 229, 222 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, 229, 222) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 229, 222) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(148, 229, 222)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 229, 222); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 229, 222); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 229, 222) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 148, 229, 222 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(148, 229, 222) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148,  
229, 222) }
```

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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