

Converting Colors

RGB(148, 232, 181)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(148, 232, 181) contains.

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Color

RGB(148, 232, 181)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	94E8B5
RGB	148, 232, 181
RGB Percent	58%, 91%, 71%
CMY	0.4196, 0.0902, 0.2902
CMYK	0.36, 0.00, 0.22, 0.09
HSL	144°, 65%, 75%
HSV	144°, 36%, 91%
XYZ	49.4098, 67.3453, 54.1108
YIQ	201.0700, -33.6930, -33.6690

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

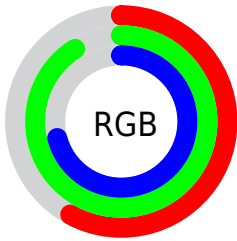
Format	Color
RYB	148, 208, 232
Decimal	9758901
CIELab	85.68, -36.23, 16.89
CIELCh	86, 39.977, 155.010
Yxy	67.3453, 0.2892, 0.3941
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287948981 (0xFF94E8B5)
YUV	201.0700, -9.8945, -46.5424
Hunter-Lab	82.0642, -36.1397, 18.3508

Details

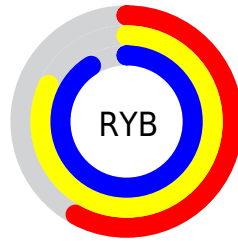
The RGB color **148, 232, 181** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFCC**. A complement of this color would be **232, 148, 199**, and the grayscale version is **201, 201, 201**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **204, 255, 237**, and **93, 176, 128** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **125, 232, 167**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **171, 232, 195**.

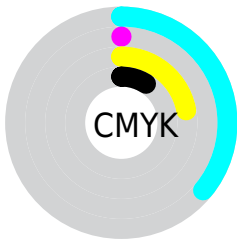
Distribution



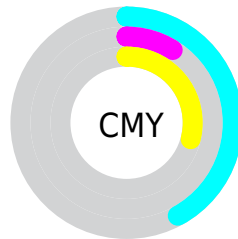
- Red (58%)
- Green (91%)
- Blue (71%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (82%)
- Blue (91%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Black (9%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (29%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 148, 232, 181 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, 232, 181 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 148, 232, 181


255, 255, 255


 204, 255, 237


 233, 255, 255

 148, 232, 181

 121, 204, 154

 93, 176, 128

 66, 149, 103

 37, 123, 79

 0, 97, 56

 0, 73, 34

 0, 49, 12


 0, 28, 0

 0, 0, 0

 148, 232, 181

 148, 232, 181

 125, 232, 167

 171, 232, 195


 102, 232, 153

 194, 232, 209

 78, 232, 139

 218, 232, 223

 55, 232, 125

 241, 232, 237

 32, 232, 111

 255, 232, 251

 9, 232, 96

 255, 232, 255

 0, 232, 91

Harmonies

Analogous

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



193, 225, 151



148, 232, 181



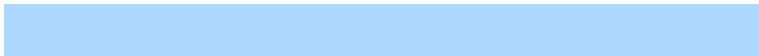
103, 235, 219

Triad

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



148, 232, 181



172, 216, 255



255, 190, 173

Complementary

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



148, 232, 181



232, 148, 199

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, 185, 209



148, 232, 181



227, 202, 255

Square

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



148, 232, 181



113, 227, 255



255, 190, 247



255, 201, 146

Rectangle

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



148, 232, 181



82, 234, 245



255, 190, 247



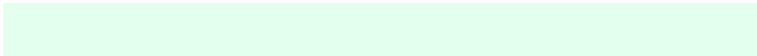
255, 187, 184

Sweetspot

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



148, 232, 181



227, 255, 238



200, 232, 148



111, 128, 117



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



148, 232, 181



145, 255, 188



148, 232, 222



103, 115, 108



0, 179, 70



0, 51, 20

Inverse Universe

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



232, 148, 199



255, 145, 212



232, 148, 158



115, 103, 110



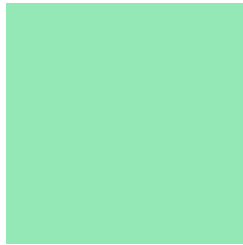
179, 0, 108



51, 0, 31

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 148, 232, 181 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

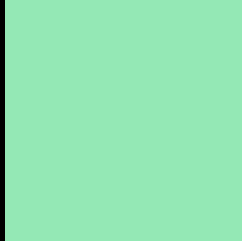
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 232, 181 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

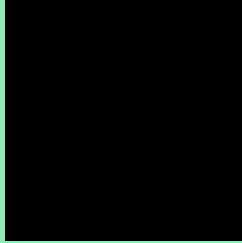
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 232, 181 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 232, 181.

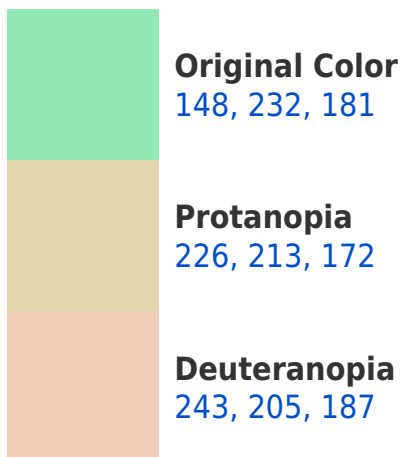


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 232, 181.

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
161, 224, 242

Trichromacy



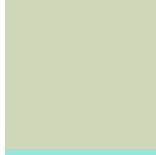
Original Color

148, 232, 181



Protanomaly

198, 220, 175



Deuteranomaly

208, 215, 185



Tritanomaly

156, 227, 220

Monochromacy



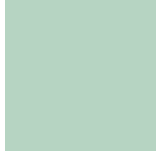
Original Color

148, 232, 181



Achromatopsia

201, 201, 201



Achromatomaly

182, 212, 194

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 148, 232, 181 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, 232, 181)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 232, 181)  
}
```

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, 232, 181) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 232, 181) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 148, 232, 181 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, 232, 181) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 232, 181) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(148, 232, 181)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(148, 232, 181); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 232, 181);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 232,  
181) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 148, 232, 181 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(148, 232, 181) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148,  
232, 181) }
```

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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