

Converting Colors

RGB(148, 235, 216)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(148, 235, 216) contains.

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Color

RGB(148, 235, 216)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	94EBD8
RGB	148, 235, 216
RGB Percent	58%, 92%, 85%
CMY	0.4196, 0.0784, 0.1529
CMYK	0.37, 0.00, 0.08, 0.08
HSL	167°, 69%, 75%
HSV	167°, 37%, 92%
XYZ	54.3157, 70.6704, 75.7438
YIQ	206.8210, -45.7530, -24.3530

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

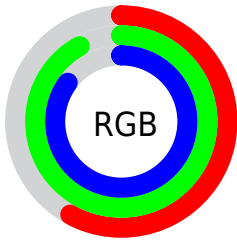
Format	Color
RYB	148, 197, 235
Decimal	9759704
CIELab	87.32, -30.44, 0.93
CIELCh	87, 30.458, 178.242
Yxy	70.6704, 0.2706, 0.3521
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287949784 (0xFF94EBD8)
YUV	206.8210, 4.5252, -51.5860
Hunter-Lab	84.0657, -31.7842, 5.4253

Details

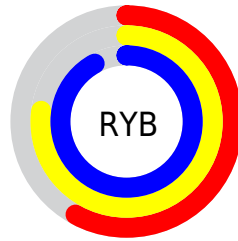
The RGB color **148, 235, 216** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFFF**. A complement of this color would be **235, 148, 167**, and the grayscale version is **207, 207, 207**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **205, 255, 255**, and **92, 179, 161** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **125, 235, 211**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **172, 235, 221**.

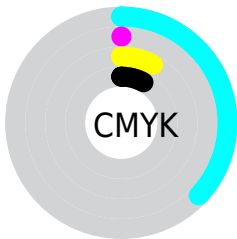
Distribution



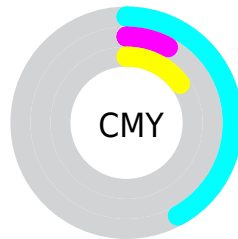
- Red (58%)
- Green (92%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (77%)
- Blue (92%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Black (8%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 148, 235, 216 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, 235, 216 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 148, 235, 216

 148, 235, 216


255, 255, 255

 120, 207, 188

 205, 255, 255

 92, 179, 161

 234, 255, 255


 64, 152, 135

 33, 126, 110

 0, 100, 86

 0, 76, 62

 0, 52, 41

 0, 33, 20

 0, 0, 0

 148, 235, 216

 148, 235, 216

 125, 235, 211

 172, 235, 221

 101, 235, 206

 195, 235, 226

 78, 235, 201

 219, 235, 231

 54, 235, 195

 242, 235, 237

 31, 235, 190

 255, 235, 242

 7, 235, 185

 255, 235, 247

 0, 235, 184

 255, 235, 252

 255, 235, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



178, 232, 188



148, 235, 216



133, 234, 245

Triad

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



148, 235, 216



221, 212, 255



255, 207, 171

Complementary

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



148, 235, 216



235, 148, 167

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, 193



148, 235, 216



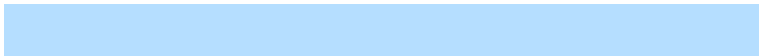
255, 203, 250

Square

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



148, 235, 216



181, 222, 255



255, 198, 222



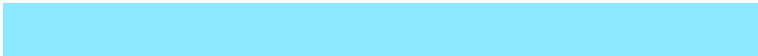
242, 216, 161

Rectangle

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



148, 235, 216



139, 232, 255



255, 198, 222



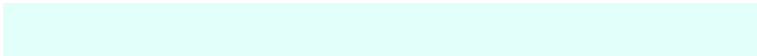
255, 204, 177

Sweetspot

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



148, 235, 216



227, 255, 249



168, 235, 148



111, 128, 124



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



148, 235, 216



143, 255, 230



148, 212, 235



106, 117, 115



0, 181, 142



0, 54, 42

Inverse Universe

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



235, 148, 167



255, 143, 167



235, 171, 148



117, 106, 108



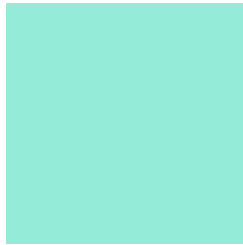
181, 0, 40



54, 0, 12

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 148, 235, 216 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

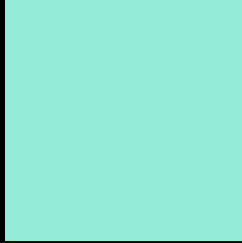
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 235, 216 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

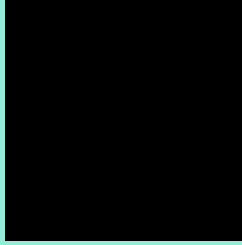
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

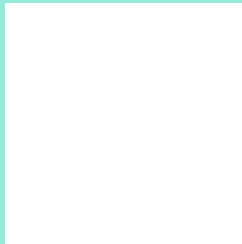
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 148, 235, 216 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 235, 216.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 235, 216.

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





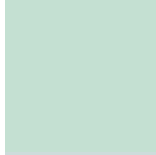
Tritanopia
156, 230, 249

Trichromacy



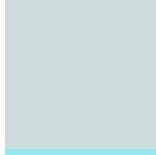
Original Color

148, 235, 216



Protanomaly

196, 224, 210



Deuteranomaly

205, 220, 219



Tritanomaly

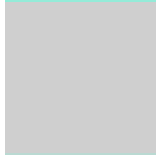
153, 232, 237

Monochromacy



Original Color

148, 235, 216



Achromatopsia

207, 207, 207



Achromatomaly

186, 217, 210

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 148, 235, 216 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, 235, 216)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 235, 216)  
}
```

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, 235, 216) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 235, 216) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 148, 235, 216 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, 235, 216) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 235, 216) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(148, 235, 216)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(148, 235, 216); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 235, 216);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 235,  
216) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 148, 235, 216 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(148, 235, 216) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148,  
235, 216) }
```

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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