

Converting Colors

RGB(149, 106, 136)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(149, 106, 136) contains.

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Color

RGB(149, 106, 136)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	956A88
RGB	149, 106, 136
RGB Percent	58%, 42%, 53%
CMY	0.4157, 0.5843, 0.4667
CMYK	0.00, 0.29, 0.09, 0.42
HSL	318°, 17%, 50%
HSV	318°, 29%, 58%
XYZ	21.9924, 18.4752, 25.6995
YIQ	122.2770, 15.9980, 18.4460

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

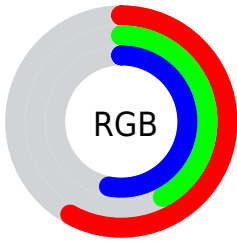
Format	Color
R_{YB}	149, 106, 136
Decimal	9792136
CIE _{Lab}	50.07, 22.19, -9.69
CIE _{LCh}	50, 24.210, 336.405
Yxy	18.4752, 0.3324, 0.2792
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287982216 (0xFF956A88)
YUV	122.2770, 6.7654, 23.4361
Hunter-Lab	42.9828, 16.1107, -5.3617

Details

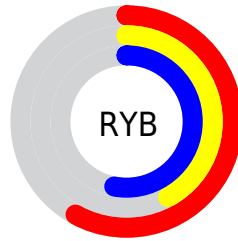
The RGB color **149, 106, 136** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **106, 149, 119**, and the grayscale version is **122, 122, 122**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **204, 158, 189**, and **97, 58, 86** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **149, 91, 131**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **149, 121, 141**.

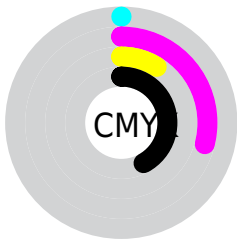
Distribution



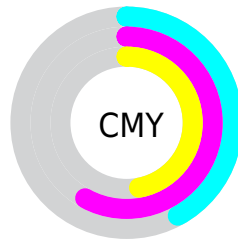
- Red (58%)
- Green (42%)
- Blue (53%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Blue (53%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Black (42%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (47%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 149, 106, 136 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 149, 106, 136 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 149, 106, 136

255, 255, 255

 204, 158, 189

 232, 185, 217

 255, 213, 246


 255, 241, 255

 149, 106, 136

 123, 81, 111

 97, 58, 86

 73, 35, 63

 50, 14, 41

 32, 0, 21

 0, 0, 0

 149, 106, 136

 149, 91, 131

 149, 76, 127

 149, 106, 136

 149, 121, 141

 149, 136, 145

■ 149, 61, 122

■ 149, 151, 150

■ 149, 46, 118

■ 149, 166, 154

■ 149, 31, 113

■ 149, 181, 159

■ 149, 17, 109

■ 149, 195, 163

■ 149, 2, 104

■ 149, 210, 168

■ 149, 0, 104

■ 149, 225, 172

■ 149, 240, 177

Harmonies

Analogous

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



128, 112, 152



149, 106, 136



159, 104, 115

Triad

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



149, 106, 136



129, 119, 78



51, 129, 143

Complementary

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



149, 106, 136



106, 149, 119

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.



60, 130, 123



149, 106, 136



107, 125, 85

Square

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



149, 106, 136



147, 112, 82



82, 129, 102



68, 126, 156

Rectangle

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



149, 106, 136



160, 105, 102



82, 129, 102



51, 130, 137

Sweetspot

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



149, 106, 136



194, 176, 189



119, 106, 149



97, 86, 94



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97

Same Dimension

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



149, 106, 136



194, 126, 173



149, 106, 115



74, 67, 72



138, 0, 96



10, 0, 7

Inverse Universe

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



149, 106, 136



194, 126, 173



106, 149, 140



74, 67, 72



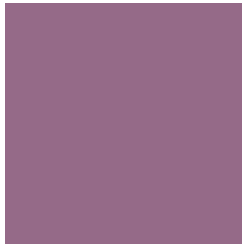
138, 0, 96



10, 0, 7

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 149, 106, 136 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

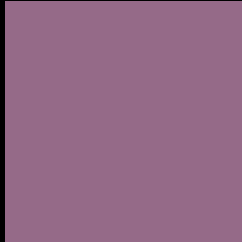
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 149, 106, 136 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

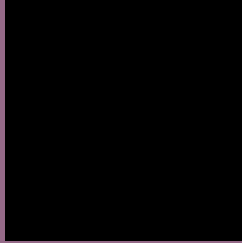
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 149, 106, 136 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 149, 106, 136.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 149, 106, 136.

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



Original Color
149, 106, 136

Protanopia
114, 118, 144

Deuteranopia
124, 116, 134



Tritanopia
147, 109, 118

Trichromacy



Original Color

149, 106, 136

Protanomaly

127, 114, 141

Deuteranomaly

133, 112, 135

Tritanomaly

148, 108, 125

Monochromacy



Original Color

149, 106, 136

Achromatopsia

122, 122, 122

Achromatomaly

132, 116, 127

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 149, 106, 136 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(149, 106, 136) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(149, 106, 136)  
}
```

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(149, 106, 136) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(149, 106, 136) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 149, 106, 136 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(149, 106, 136) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(149, 106, 136) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(149, 106, 136)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(149, 106, 136); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 106, 136);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 106,  
136) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 149, 106, 136 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(149, 106, 136) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(149,  
106, 136) }
```

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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