

Converting Colors

RGB(149, 136, 150)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(149, 136, 150) contains.

RGB(149, 136, 150)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(149, 136, 150)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	958896
RGB	149, 136, 150
RGB Percent	58%, 53%, 59%
CMY	0.4157, 0.4667, 0.4118
CMYK	0.01, 0.09, 0.00, 0.41
HSL	296°, 6%, 56%
HSV	296°, 9%, 59%
XYZ	26.7036, 26.1999, 32.5038
YIQ	141.4830, 3.2540, 7.1100

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

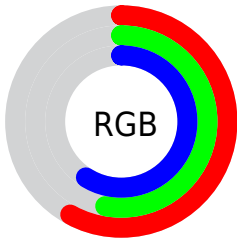
Format	Color
R_{YB}	149, 136, 150
Decimal	9799830
CIE _{Lab}	58.23, 7.54, -5.69
CIE _{LCh}	58, 9.443, 322.946
Yxy	26.1999, 0.3127, 0.3068
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287989910 (0xFF958896)
YUV	141.4830, 4.1989, 6.5924
Hunter-Lab	51.1858, 3.5481, -1.8200

Details

The RGB color **149, 136, 150** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **137, 150, 136**, and the grayscale version is **141, 141, 141**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **203, 189, 204**, and **98, 86, 99** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **148, 121, 150**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **150, 151, 150**.

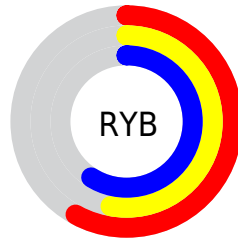
Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (53%)

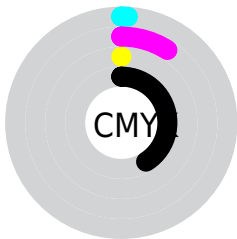
Blue (59%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (53%)

Blue (59%)

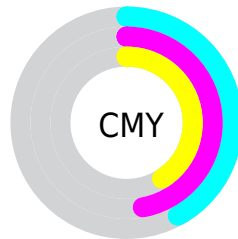


Cyan (1%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (41%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (47%)

Yellow (41%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 149, 136, 150 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, 136, 150 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 149, 136, 150

255, 255, 255

 203, 189, 204


 231, 217, 232

 255, 246, 255


 149, 136, 150

 123, 111, 124

 98, 86, 99

 74, 63, 75

 52, 41, 53

 30, 21, 32

 0, 0, 6


 0, 0, 0


 149, 136, 150


 148, 121, 150

 149, 136, 150


 150, 151, 150

 147, 106, 150

 151, 166, 150

 146, 91, 150

 152, 181, 150

 145, 76, 150

 153, 196, 150

 144, 61, 150


 154, 211, 150

 143, 46, 150

 155, 226, 150

 142, 31, 150

 156, 241, 150

 140, 16, 150

 158, 255, 150

 139, 1, 150

 159, 255, 150

Harmonies

Analogous

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



139, 139, 155



149, 136, 150



156, 135, 142

Triad

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



149, 136, 150



149, 139, 124



119, 145, 146

Complementary

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



149, 136, 150



137, 150, 136

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.



123, 145, 138



149, 136, 150



140, 141, 125

Square

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



149, 136, 150



155, 136, 127



130, 144, 130



122, 144, 153

Rectangle

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



149, 136, 150



158, 134, 137



130, 144, 130



120, 145, 143

Sweetspot

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



149, 136, 150



193, 188, 194



136, 137, 150



97, 93, 97



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97

Same Dimension

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



149, 136, 150



192, 172, 194



150, 136, 144



73, 67, 74



128, 0, 138



9, 0, 10

Inverse Universe

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



150, 136, 137



194, 172, 174



136, 150, 142



74, 67, 67



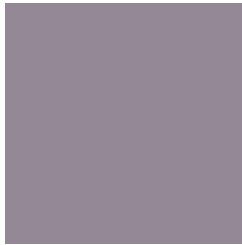
138, 0, 10



10, 0, 1

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 149, 136, 150 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

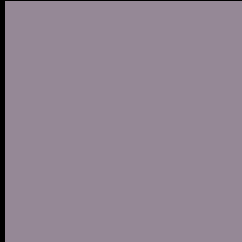
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 136, 150 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

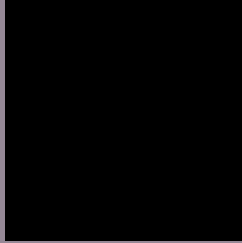
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 136, 150 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 149, 136, 150.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 149, 136, 150.

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, 136, 150

Protanopia
139, 139, 152

Deuteranopia
149, 136, 150



Tritanopia

149, 136, 147

Trichromacy



Original Color

149, 136, 150

Protanomaly

143, 138, 151

Deuteranomaly

149, 136, 150

Tritanomaly

149, 136, 148

Monochromacy



Original Color

149, 136, 150

Achromatopsia

141, 141, 141

Achromatomaly

144, 139, 144

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 149, 136, 150 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, 136, 150) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(149, 136, 150)  
}
```

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, 136, 150) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(149, 136, 150) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 149, 136, 150 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, 136, 150) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(149, 136, 150) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(149, 136, 150)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(149, 136, 150); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 136, 150);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 136,  
150) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 149, 136, 150 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(149, 136, 150) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(149,  
136, 150) }
```

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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