

Converting Colors

RGB(149, 142, 164)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(149, 142, 164) contains.

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Color

RGB(149, 142, 164)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	958EA4
RGB	149, 142, 164
RGB Percent	58%, 56%, 64%
CMY	0.4157, 0.4431, 0.3569
CMYK	0.09, 0.13, 0.00, 0.36
HSL	259°, 11%, 60%
HSV	259°, 13%, 64%
XYZ	28.7683, 28.4159, 39.0905
YIQ	146.6010, -2.8900, 8.3260

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

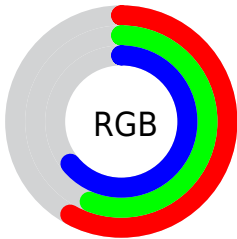
Format	Color
RYB	149, 142, 164
Decimal	9801380
CIELab	60.26, 6.99, -10.66
CIELCh	60, 12.746, 303.257
Yxy	28.4159, 0.2988, 0.2952
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287991460 (0xFF958EA4)
YUV	146.6010, 8.5777, 2.1039
Hunter-Lab	53.3066, 3.0457, -6.1637

Details

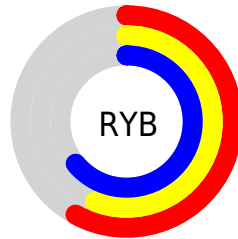
The RGB color **149, 142, 164** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **157, 164, 142**, and the grayscale version is **147, 147, 147**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **203, 196, 219**, and **98, 92, 112** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **138, 126, 164**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **160, 158, 164**.

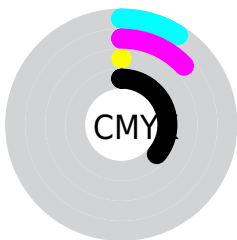
Distribution



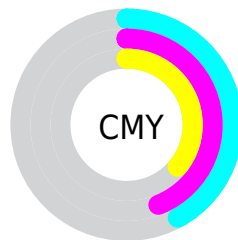
- Red (58%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (36%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 149, 142, 164 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, 142, 164 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 149, 142, 164


255, 255, 255

 203, 196, 219

 231, 224, 247

 255, 252, 255

 149, 142, 164

 123, 116, 138

 98, 92, 112

 74, 68, 88

 52, 46, 64

 30, 25, 42

 7, 0, 22

 0, 0, 0

 149, 142, 164

 138, 126, 164

 149, 142, 164

 160, 158, 164

127, 109, 164

171, 175, 164

115, 93, 164

183, 191, 164

104, 76, 164

194, 208, 164

93, 60, 164

205, 224, 164

82, 44, 164

216, 240, 164

71, 27, 164

227, 255, 164

60, 11, 164

238, 255, 164

52, 0, 164

250, 255, 164

Harmonies

Analogous

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



135, 146, 167



149, 142, 164



161, 139, 156

Triad

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



149, 142, 164



163, 141, 126



119, 152, 146

Complementary

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



149, 142, 164



157, 164, 142

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.



128, 151, 135



149, 142, 164



153, 145, 123

Square

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



149, 142, 164



169, 138, 133



140, 148, 126



116, 151, 157

Rectangle

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



149, 142, 164



167, 138, 148



140, 148, 126



121, 152, 142

Sweetspot

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



149, 142, 164



208, 206, 214



142, 157, 164



103, 102, 107



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



149, 142, 164



191, 180, 214



160, 142, 164



76, 73, 82



46, 0, 145



6, 0, 18

Inverse Universe

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



164, 142, 157



214, 180, 203



146, 164, 142



82, 73, 79



145, 0, 99



18, 0, 12

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 149, 142, 164 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, 142, 164 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

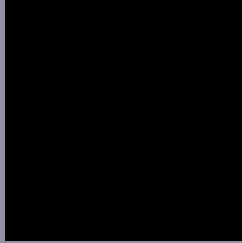
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 142, 164 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 149, 142, 164.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 149, 142, 164.

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, 142, 164

Protanopia
142, 144, 165

Deuteranopia
151, 141, 164



Tritanopia
148, 144, 155

Trichromacy



Original Color

149, 142, 164

Protanomaly

145, 143, 165

Deuteranomaly

150, 141, 164

Tritanomaly

148, 143, 158

Monochromacy



Original Color

149, 142, 164

Achromatopsia

147, 147, 147

Achromatomaly

148, 145, 153

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 149, 142, 164 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, 142, 164) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(149, 142, 164)  
}
```

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, 142, 164) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(149, 142, 164) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 149, 142, 164 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, 142, 164) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(149, 142, 164) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(149, 142, 164)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(149, 142, 164); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 142, 164);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 142,  
164) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 149, 142, 164 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(149, 142, 164) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(149,  
142, 164) }
```

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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