

Converting Colors

RGB(149, 157, 149)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(149, 157, 149) contains.

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Color

RGB(149, 157, 149)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	959D95
RGB	149, 157, 149
RGB Percent	58%, 62%, 58%
CMY	0.4157, 0.3843, 0.4157
CMYK	0.05, 0.00, 0.05, 0.38
HSL	120°, 4%, 60%
HSV	120°, 5%, 62%
XYZ	29.8762, 32.6734, 33.1657
YIQ	153.6960, -2.2000, -4.1840

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

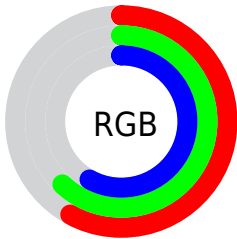
Format	Color
RYB	149, 157, 157
Decimal	9805205
CIELab	63.90, -4.41, 3.18
CIELCh	64, 5.442, 144.199
Yxy	32.6734, 0.3121, 0.3414
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287995285 (0xFF959D95)
YUV	153.6960, -2.3151, -4.1184
Hunter-Lab	57.1607, -6.7345, 5.6113

Details

The RGB color **149, 157, 149** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **157, 149, 157**, and the grayscale version is **154, 154, 154**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **203, 212, 203**, and **98, 106, 98** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **133, 157, 133**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **165, 157, 165**.

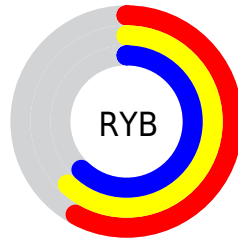
Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (62%)

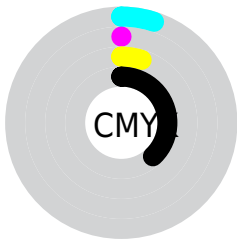
Blue (58%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (62%)

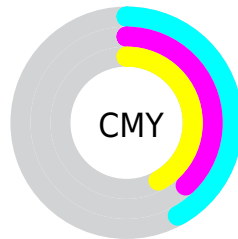


Cyan (5%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (5%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 149, 157, 149 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, 157, 149 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 149, 157, 149

255, 255, 255

■ 203, 212, 203

■ 231, 240, 231

■ 149, 157, 149

■ 123, 131, 123

■ 98, 106, 98

■ 75, 82, 75

■ 52, 59, 52

■ 31, 37, 31

■ 6, 16, 6

■ 0, 0, 0


■ 149, 157, 149


■ 133, 157, 133

■ 149, 157, 149

■ 165, 157, 165


 118, 157, 118


 180, 157, 180

 102, 157, 102

 196, 157, 196

 86, 157, 86

 212, 157, 212

 71, 157, 71

 228, 157, 228

 55, 157, 55

 243, 157, 243

 39, 157, 39

 255, 157, 255

 23, 157, 23

 8, 157, 8

Harmonies

Analogous

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



155, 156, 146



149, 157, 149



145, 158, 154

Triad

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



149, 157, 149



149, 155, 164



166, 152, 151

Complementary

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



149, 157, 149



157, 149, 157

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.



164, 152, 156



149, 157, 149



155, 154, 164

Square

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



149, 157, 149



145, 157, 162



160, 152, 161



164, 153, 147

Rectangle

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



149, 157, 149



143, 158, 157



160, 152, 161



166, 152, 153

Sweetspot

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



149, 157, 149



200, 204, 200



157, 157, 149



100, 102, 100



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



149, 157, 149



192, 204, 192



149, 157, 153



74, 79, 74



0, 143, 0



0, 15, 0

Inverse Universe

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



157, 149, 157



204, 192, 204



157, 149, 153



79, 74, 79



143, 0, 143



15, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 149, 157, 149 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 149, 157, 149 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

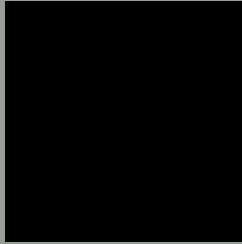
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

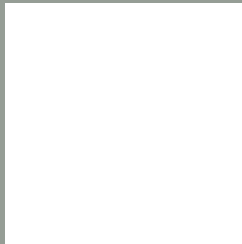
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 149, 157, 149 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 149, 157, 149.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 149, 157, 149.

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, 157, 149

Protanopia
159, 154, 147

Deuteranopia
171, 150, 150



Tritanopia

152, 154, 167

Trichromacy



Original Color

149, 157, 149

Protanomaly

155, 155, 148

Deuteranomaly

163, 153, 150

Tritanomaly

151, 155, 160

Monochromacy



Original Color

149, 157, 149

Achromatopsia

154, 154, 154

Achromatomaly

152, 155, 152

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 149, 157, 149 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, 157, 149)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(149, 157, 149)  
}
```

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, 157, 149) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(149, 157, 149) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 149, 157, 149 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, 157, 149) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(149, 157, 149) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(149, 157, 149)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(149, 157, 149); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 157, 149);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 157,  
149) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 149, 157, 149 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(149, 157, 149) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(149,  
157, 149) }
```

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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