

Converting Colors

RGB(149, 166, 147)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(149, 166, 147) contains.

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Color

RGB(149, 166, 147)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	95A693
RGB	149, 166, 147
RGB Percent	58%, 65%, 58%
CMY	0.4157, 0.3490, 0.4235
CMYK	0.10, 0.00, 0.11, 0.35
HSL	114°, 10%, 61%
HSV	114°, 11%, 65%
XYZ	31.2971, 35.7686, 32.8583
YIQ	158.7510, -4.0330, -9.5130

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

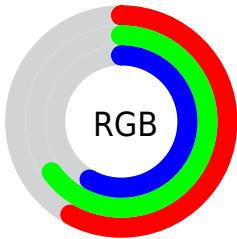
Format	Color
RYB	147, 166, 164
Decimal	9807507
CIELab	66.34, -9.66, 7.82
CIElCh	66, 12.425, 140.997
Yxy	35.7686, 0.3132, 0.3580
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287997587 (0xFF95A693)
YUV	158.7510, -5.7932, -8.5516
Hunter-Lab	59.8068, -11.2524, 9.2905

Details

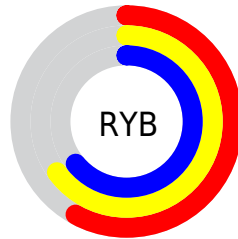
The RGB color **149, 166, 147** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **164, 147, 166**, and the grayscale version is **159, 159, 159**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **203, 221, 201**, and **98, 114, 96** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **134, 166, 130**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **164, 166, 164**.

Distribution



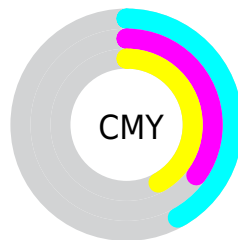
- Red (58%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (58%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 149, 166, 147 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, 166, 147 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 149, 166, 147

255, 255, 255

■ 203, 221, 201

■ 231, 250, 229

■ 149, 166, 147

■ 123, 140, 121

■ 98, 114, 96

■ 74, 90, 73

■ 51, 66, 50

■ 30, 44, 29

■ 7, 24, 4

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 149, 166, 147


■ 134, 166, 130

■ 149, 166, 147


■ 164, 166, 164

 119, 166, 114

 179, 166, 180

 104, 166, 97


 194, 166, 197

 90, 166, 81

 208, 166, 213

 75, 166, 64


 223, 166, 230

 60, 166, 47

 238, 166, 247

 45, 166, 31

 253, 166, 255

 30, 166, 14

 255, 166, 255

 17, 166, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



162, 163, 140



149, 166, 147



138, 168, 157

Triad

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



149, 166, 147



145, 163, 183



185, 154, 154

Complementary

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



149, 166, 147



164, 147, 166

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.



182, 154, 165



149, 166, 147



159, 160, 182

Square

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



149, 166, 147



135, 166, 178



173, 156, 175



182, 156, 144

Rectangle

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



149, 166, 147



134, 168, 165



173, 156, 175



185, 154, 157

Sweetspot

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



149, 166, 147



211, 217, 210



166, 164, 147



106, 110, 105



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



149, 166, 147



190, 217, 186



147, 166, 154



77, 84, 76



16, 148, 0



2, 20, 0

Inverse Universe

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



164, 147, 166



214, 186, 217



166, 147, 159



83, 76, 84



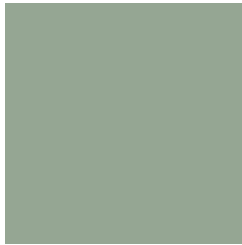
132, 0, 148



18, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 149, 166, 147 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, 166, 147 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

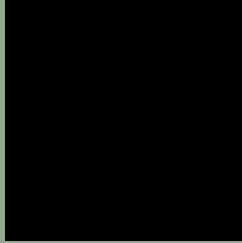
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

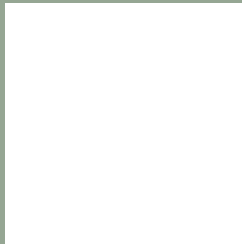
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 149, 166, 147 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 149, 166, 147.



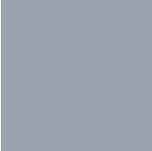
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 149, 166, 147.

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
153, 162, 175

Trichromacy



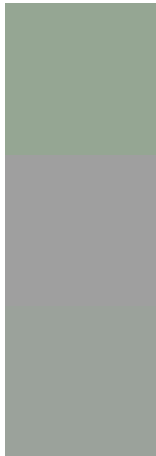
Original Color
149, 166, 147

Protanomaly
161, 163, 145

Deuteranomaly
169, 159, 148

Tritanomaly
152, 163, 165

Monochromacy



Original Color
149, 166, 147

Achromatopsia
159, 159, 159

Achromatomaly
155, 162, 155

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 149, 166, 147 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, 166, 147) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(149, 166, 147)  
}
```

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, 166, 147) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(149, 166, 147) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 149, 166, 147 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, 166, 147) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(149, 166, 147) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(149, 166, 147)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(149, 166, 147); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 166, 147);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 166,  
147) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 149, 166, 147 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(149, 166, 147) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(149,  
166, 147) }
```

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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