

Converting Colors

RGB(149, 169, 147)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(149, 169, 147) contains.

RGB(149, 169, 147)	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, 169, 147)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	95A993
RGB	149, 169, 147
RGB Percent	58%, 66%, 58%
CMY	0.4157, 0.3373, 0.4235
CMYK	0.12, 0.00, 0.13, 0.34
HSL	115°, 11%, 62%
HSV	115°, 13%, 66%
XYZ	31.8489, 36.8721, 33.0422
YIQ	160.5120, -4.8580, -11.0820

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

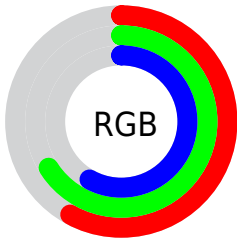
Format	Color
RYB	147, 169, 167
Decimal	9808275
CIELab	67.18, -11.25, 9.02
CIELCh	67, 14.418, 141.297
Yxy	36.8721, 0.3130, 0.3623
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287998355 (0xFF95A993)
YUV	160.5120, -6.6614, -10.0960
Hunter-Lab	60.7224, -12.6410, 10.2429

Details

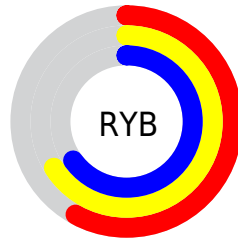
The RGB color **149, 169, 147** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **167, 147, 169**, and the grayscale version is **161, 161, 161**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **203, 224, 201**, and **98, 117, 96** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **134, 169, 130**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **164, 169, 164**.

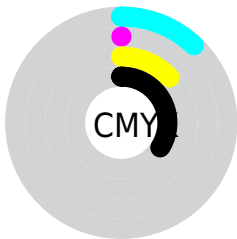
Distribution



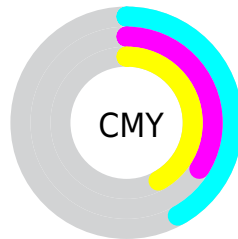
- Red (58%)
- Green (66%)
- Blue (58%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (66%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Black (34%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 149, 169, 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, 169, 147 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 149, 169, 147

255, 255, 255


 203, 224, 201


 231, 253, 229


 149, 169, 147

 123, 143, 121

 98, 117, 96

 74, 92, 73


 51, 69, 50


 30, 46, 29


 7, 26, 4

 0, 0, 0


 149, 169, 147


 134, 169, 130

 149, 169, 147

 164, 169, 164


 118, 169, 113

 180, 169, 181

 103, 169, 96

 195, 169, 198


 88, 169, 79


 210, 169, 215

 72, 169, 62

 226, 169, 231

 57, 169, 46

 241, 169, 248

 41, 169, 29

 255, 169, 255

 26, 169, 12

 15, 169, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



164, 166, 139



149, 169, 147



136, 171, 159

Triad

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



149, 169, 147



145, 166, 189



191, 155, 155

Complementary

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



149, 169, 147



167, 147, 169

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.



188, 155, 168



149, 169, 147



161, 161, 188

Square

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



149, 169, 147



133, 169, 183



177, 157, 180



188, 157, 144

Rectangle

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



149, 169, 147



131, 171, 168



177, 157, 180



191, 155, 159

Sweetspot

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



149, 169, 147



211, 219, 211



169, 167, 147



105, 110, 104



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



149, 169, 147



187, 219, 184



147, 169, 156



77, 84, 76



13, 148, 0



2, 20, 0

Inverse Universe

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



167, 147, 169



216, 184, 219



169, 147, 160



83, 76, 84



134, 0, 148



19, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 149, 169, 147 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

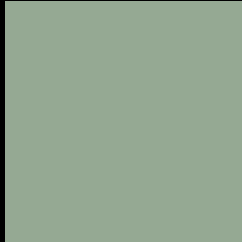
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 169, 147 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

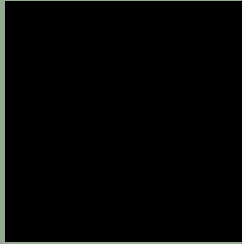
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 169, 147 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 149, 169, 147.

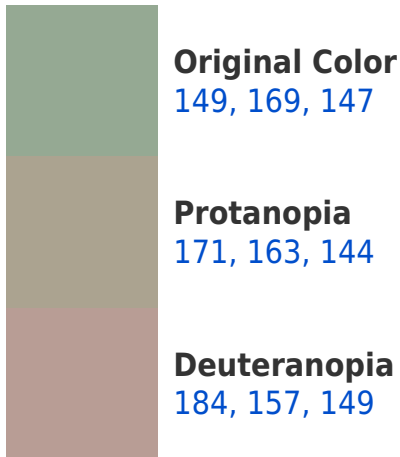


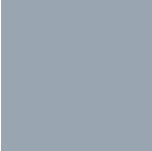
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 149, 169, 147.

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

154, 165, 178

Trichromacy



Original Color

149, 169, 147

Protanomaly

163, 165, 145

Deuteranomaly

171, 161, 148

Tritanomaly

152, 166, 167

Monochromacy



Original Color

149, 169, 147

Achromatopsia

161, 161, 161

Achromatomaly

157, 164, 156

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 149, 169, 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, 169, 147)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(149, 169, 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, 169, 147) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(149, 169, 147) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 149, 169, 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, 169, 147) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(149, 169, 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, 169, 147)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(149, 169, 147); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 169, 147);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 169,  
147) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 149, 169, 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, 169, 147) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(149,  
169, 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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