

Converting Colors

RGB(149, 180, 159)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(149, 180, 159) contains.

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Color

RGB(149, 180, 159)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	95B49F
RGB	149, 180, 159
RGB Percent	58%, 71%, 62%
CMY	0.4157, 0.2941, 0.3765
CMYK	0.17, 0.00, 0.12, 0.29
HSL	139°, 17%, 65%
HSV	139°, 17%, 71%
XYZ	34.9737, 41.5353, 38.9747
YIQ	168.3370, -11.7350, -13.1030

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

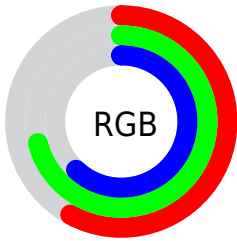
Format	Color
RYB	149, 172, 180
Decimal	9811103
CIELab	70.55, -14.76, 7.22
CIELCh	71, 16.435, 153.948
Yxy	41.5353, 0.3028, 0.3597
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288001183 (0xFF95B49F)
YUV	168.3370, -4.6031, -16.9585
Hunter-Lab	64.4479, -15.9178, 9.2580

Details

The RGB color **149, 180, 159** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **180, 149, 170**, and the grayscale version is **168, 168, 168**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **203, 236, 214**, and **98, 127, 108** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **131, 180, 147**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **167, 180, 171**.

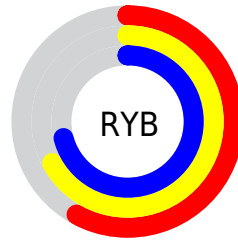
Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (71%)

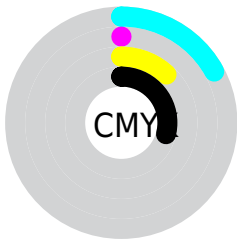
Blue (62%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (67%)

Blue (71%)

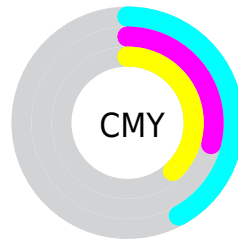


Cyan (17%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (12%)

Black (29%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (29%)

Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 149, 180, 159 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, 180, 159 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 149, 180, 159

 149, 180, 159

255, 255, 255

 123, 153, 133

 203, 236, 214

 98, 127, 108

 232, 255, 242

 74, 102, 83

 50, 78, 60

 28, 55, 39


 7, 33, 18

 0, 4, 0

 0, 0, 0

 149, 180, 159


 149, 180, 159


 131, 180, 147


 167, 180, 171


 113, 180, 135

 185, 180, 183

 95, 180, 122


 203, 180, 196

 77, 180, 110

 221, 180, 208

 59, 180, 98


 239, 180, 220


 41, 180, 86


 255, 180, 232

 23, 180, 74

 255, 180, 244

 5, 180, 61

 255, 180, 255

 0, 180, 58

Harmonies

Analogous

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



166, 177, 148



149, 180, 159



137, 181, 174

Triad

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



149, 180, 159



158, 173, 202



203, 163, 157

Complementary

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



149, 180, 159



180, 149, 170

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.



203, 162, 171



149, 180, 159



178, 168, 197

Square

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



149, 180, 159



142, 178, 199



194, 164, 186



196, 167, 146

Rectangle

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



149, 180, 159



133, 181, 184



194, 164, 186



204, 163, 161

Sweetspot

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



149, 180, 159



223, 235, 227



170, 180, 149



110, 117, 113



245, 245, 245



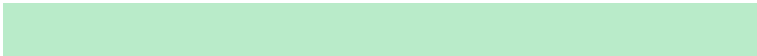
117, 117, 117

Same Dimension

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



149, 180, 159



185, 235, 201



149, 180, 174



80, 89, 83



0, 153, 49



0, 26, 8

Inverse Universe

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



180, 149, 170



235, 185, 219



180, 149, 155



89, 80, 86



153, 0, 104



26, 0, 17

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 149, 180, 159 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

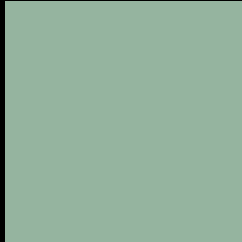
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 180, 159 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, 180, 159 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 149, 180, 159.



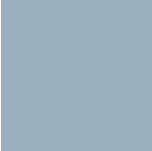
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 149, 180, 159.

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, 176, 190

Trichromacy



Original Color

149, 180, 159

Protanomaly

168, 175, 156

Deuteranomaly

177, 171, 161

Tritanomaly

152, 177, 179

Monochromacy



Original Color

149, 180, 159

Achromatopsia

168, 168, 168

Achromatomaly

161, 172, 165

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 149, 180, 159 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, 180, 159)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(149, 180, 159)  
}
```

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, 180, 159) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(149, 180, 159) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 149, 180, 159 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, 180, 159) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(149, 180, 159) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(149, 180, 159)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(149, 180, 159); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 180, 159);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 180,  
159) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 149, 180, 159 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(149, 180, 159) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(149,  
180, 159) }
```

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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