

Converting Colors

RGB(149, 188, 122)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(149, 188, 122) contains.

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Color

RGB(149, 188, 122)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	95BC7A
RGB	149, 188, 122
RGB Percent	58%, 74%, 48%
CMY	0.4157, 0.2627, 0.5216
CMYK	0.21, 0.00, 0.35, 0.26
HSL	95°, 33%, 61%
HSV	95°, 35%, 74%
XYZ	33.8905, 43.7611, 25.0729
YIQ	168.8150, -2.0580, -28.7940

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

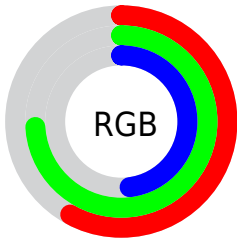
Format	Color
RYB	122, 188, 161
Decimal	9813114
CIELab	72.07, -25.05, 29.26
CIELCh	72, 38.515, 130.573
Yxy	43.7611, 0.3299, 0.4260
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288003194 (0xFF95BC7A)
YUV	168.8150, -23.0798, -17.3778
Hunter-Lab	66.1522, -24.3189, 23.8346

Details

The RGB color **149, 188, 122** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **161, 122, 188**, and the grayscale version is **169, 169, 169**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **204, 244, 175**, and **97, 135, 72** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **138, 188, 103**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **160, 188, 141**.

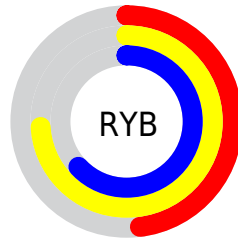
Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (74%)

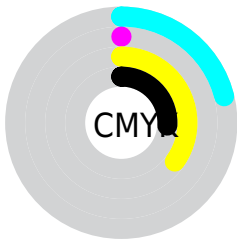
Blue (48%)



Red (48%)

Yellow (74%)

Blue (63%)

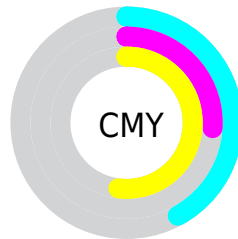


Cyan (21%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (35%)

Black (26%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (26%)

Yellow (52%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 149, 188, 122 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, 188, 122 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 149, 188, 122

255, 255, 255


 204, 244, 175


 233, 255, 203


 255, 255, 231

 149, 188, 122

 123, 161, 97

 97, 135, 72

 72, 109, 49

 48, 85, 26


 23, 61, 1

 0, 39, 0


 0, 14, 0

 0, 0, 0


 149, 188, 122

 149, 188, 122


 138, 188, 103


 160, 188, 141

 127, 188, 84


 171, 188, 160

 116, 188, 66

 182, 188, 178

 105, 188, 47

 193, 188, 197

 93, 188, 28


 205, 188, 216

 82, 188, 9

 216, 188, 235

 77, 188, 0

 227, 188, 254

 238, 188, 255

 249, 188, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



188, 179, 107



149, 188, 122



105, 194, 152

Triad

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



149, 188, 122



85, 187, 242



245, 149, 165

Complementary

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



149, 188, 122



161, 122, 188

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.



231, 152, 201



149, 188, 122



146, 176, 246

Square

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



149, 188, 122



28, 193, 221



197, 163, 230



240, 155, 133

Rectangle

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



149, 188, 122



73, 195, 176



197, 163, 230



243, 149, 177

Sweetspot

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



149, 188, 122



229, 245, 218



188, 161, 122



113, 122, 106



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



149, 188, 122



184, 245, 142



122, 188, 127



89, 94, 85



65, 158, 0



13, 31, 0

Inverse Universe

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



161, 122, 188



203, 142, 245



188, 122, 183



90, 85, 94



93, 0, 158



18, 0, 31

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 149, 188, 122 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, 188, 122 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

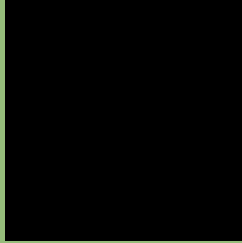
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 188, 122 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 149, 188, 122.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 149, 188, 122.

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, 188, 122

Protanopia
191, 176, 117

Deuteranopia
209, 169, 126



Tritanopia
160, 179, 193

Trichromacy



Original Color
149, 188, 122

Protanomaly
176, 180, 119

Deuteranomaly
187, 176, 125

Tritanomaly
156, 182, 167

Monochromacy



Original Color
149, 188, 122

Achromatopsia
169, 169, 169

Achromatomaly
162, 176, 152

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 149, 188, 122 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, 188, 122)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(149, 188, 122)  
}
```

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, 188, 122) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(149, 188, 122) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 149, 188, 122 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, 188, 122) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(149, 188, 122) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(149, 188, 122)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(149, 188, 122); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 188, 122);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 188,  
122) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 149, 188, 122 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(149, 188, 122) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(149,  
188, 122) }
```

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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